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1775-1945

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Historical Abstracts

1775 - 1945

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HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS is published quarterly, in March (No. 1), September (Nos. 2/3), and December (No. 4). The annual index number is published in March for the volume of the previous year.
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EDITORIAL ADDRESS: München-Solln, Emil-Dittler-Strasse 12, Germany
ADDRESS IN USA: 640 West 153rd Street, New York 31, New York

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Jorge Rubió Lois (J.Ró.)
E. Serráma Cirici, Sch.P. (E.S.)
- The initials in parentheses following
the names are used in HISTORICAL
ABSTRACTS to identify the authors
of those abstracts translated from
IHE.
- The English translations of the IHE
abstracts were prepared by Frank
C. Ashbee, London

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NOTE:

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NOTES:

- [1] Includes Malaya and the Malayan Archipelago (except the Philippines, which are included under "Pacific Area")
- [2] Includes the Near East in categories A - D
- [3] See "Habsburg Empire" in categories A - D
- [4] See "B General History" for all articles on the Napoleonic Era and Napoleonic Wars
- [5] Austria" in categories E and F
- [6] See Russian Empire for articles on the Baltic provinces in categories A - D
- [7] Includes the West Indies

[8] All abstracts on the wars of Independence, even though they deal with the years before 1815, are classified under "Latin America." All abstracts on the colonial period (both before and after 1815) are included under "B Latin America." However, abstracts on Cuba are placed in the respective chronological divisions

[9] Incudes the Near East in categories E and F

[10] "Pacific Area" includes Australia, New Zealand, Philippines and Oceania

[11] Russia is classified under Europe in categories A - D

Historical Abstracts

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1. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ARTICLES

See also: 5:32, 70, 157, 232, 262, 264, 265, 267, 318, 783, 809, 842, 967, 974, 977

5:1. Ernst, Fritz (Heidelberg). BLICK AUF DEUTSCHLAND II: AMERIKANISCHE STIMMEN ZUR NEUESTEN DEUTSCHEN GESCHICHTE [View of Germany II: American voices on recent German history]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1955 5(3/4): 259-285. Resuming a theme discussed in *ibid.*, 1950 10: 192-212, attempts to examine critically American views on Germany. The author first shows the change from 1950 and then refers to publications of documents, semi-official works and accounts of occupation policy in general. He then deals with works on German history, principally on the Weimar Republic, National Socialism and the period after 1945, and concludes with a short examination of the problematical aspect of the American views. A (t)

5:2. López Martínez, Ramón. BIBLIOGRAFIA HISPANICA [Hispanic bibliography]. *Revista Interamericana de Bibliografía* (USA) 1957 7(2): 155-165. A list of more than 170 additions and corrections to Homero Serfis' *Manual de bibliografía de la literatura española* (New York, 1954). A short critical assessment of the Serfis bibliography is included. Of interest to the student of Spanish history are the sections on archives, history, etc. G.C.C. (IHE 22084)

5:3. Mote, Frederick (Princeton Univ.). RECENT PUBLICATION IN TAIWAN. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1958 7(4): 595-606. An evaluation of the major publication projects in Taiwan (Formosa) by publishers, also furnishing addresses of publishing houses. Much historical source material of prime importance is being reprinted or newly compiled. "Taiwan has now become a major source of materials of all kinds, of importance to all branches of Chinese studies." G. A. Lensen

5:4. Paige, Glenn D. A SURVEY OF SOVIET PUBLICATIONS ON KOREA, 1950-56. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1958

17(4): 579-594. Includes discussion of Russian historical works written before the 1917 revolution and the modifications of them which have been made by Soviet editors. Most reliable and useful are Soviet works on Korea in the fields of geography, language and literature. G. A. Lensen

5:5. Ramos, Roberto. ESTADO ACTUAL DE LA BIBLIOGRAFIA EN MEXICO [The present state of bibliography in Mexico]. *Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional* (Mexico) 1957 8(1): 16-23. A survey of bibliographical work achieved in Mexico from 1925 to the present. R.C. (IHE 23455)

5:6. Śreniowska, Krystyna. PRACE LÓDZKIEGO OŚRODKA HISTORYCZNEGO [Works of the Lódź historians]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1958 65(3): 952-956. Enumerates historical works prepared by Lódź historians. A. F. Dygnas

5:7. Stefanović, R. BIBLIOGRAFIJA ZA 1955 GODINU [Bibliography for 1955]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1956 (3/4): 149-160. A bibliography of books and periodical articles published in Yugoslavia in 1955 in the field of history. Of interest to the student of modern history are the following sections: 1) Part III: History of the Peoples of Yugoslavia; a) Section 3, 19th and 20th Century (about 140 entries); b) Section 4, Yugoslav War of National Liberation (about 75 entries, and c) Section 6, Miscellaneous; 2) Part IV: General History; a) Section 1, Ancient, Medieval and Modern History (12 items on modern history), and b) Section 2, International Relations Since 1918 (2 entries). The bibliography is based on the publications of the Bibliografski Institut F.N.R.J. [Federal Bibliographical Institute], Belgrade. S. Gavrilović

ABBREVIATIONS

A: Abstract prepared by the author of the article

A (t): Translation of an abstract prepared by the author

IHE: Abstract prepared from *Indice Histórico Español*.
IHE abstracters are listed by initials which are
identified in the List of Abstracters

2. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH METHODS

(including PEDAGOGY and PERIODIZATION)

See also: 5:29, 40, 44, 51, 83, 148, 320, 861, 953, 958

5:8. Coppock, J. T. CHANGES IN FARM AND FIELD BOUNDARIES IN THE 19TH CENTURY. *Amateur Historian* 3(7): 292-298. Since changes in farm and field boundaries reflect changes in economic and social structure of a community, a study of them is of great importance for any local historian. The author reviews the available material for such studies, and concludes that the cartographic resources, particularly the Tithe and Ordnance maps prepared under the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836, are most useful. The local historian can determine changes in farm and field boundaries by comparison of these maps and records.

A. Rathgeber

5:9. Douch, Robert. GEOGRAPHY AND THE LOCAL HISTORIAN. *Amateur Historian* 1958 3(7): 286-291. History, local geography and geology are closely interrelated. Various local geographical and geological factors influence to a great extent the development of any social and economic community. The author surveys available material in this field, including also maps. A. Rathgeber

5:10. Harnack, Axel von (Tübingen). BIOGRAPHIE UND DISKRETE [Biography and discretion]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1955 15(1): 28-33. Biography has its own scientific and artistic laws. In view of the great number of biographies which now appear and of the fact that historical belles-lettres frequently make use of biography, in an improper way, the author recommends that the biographer deal with the private life of his hero only to the degree necessary for the illumination and interpretation of his life accomplishment. The evaluation of authenticated anecdotes is also desirable. A (t)

5:11. Hošek, E. HISTORICKÝ VÝZKUM LESA [The forest in historical research]. *Archivní Časopis* 1957 7(2): 88-91. The history of forests and forestry plays an important part in the management of forests today. The author distinguishes between older sources (up to about 1800) and more recent ones, e.g. forest management plans, book-keeping records of all kinds, documents on hunting, maps of forests, and articles in relevant journals. The state agricultural and forestry archives are very important in this respect. G. R. Schroubek

5:12. Kladiva, Jaroslav. K METODOLOGICKÝM OTÁZKÁM DĚJIN KSC [Contribution to the methodological problems of the history of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1958 6(2): 334-344. A review of Marxist methodology of historiography as reflected in the guiding principles of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, with special regard to the development of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The author states that above all Party spirit should be employed in historical research, since the interests of the working classes satisfy the requirements of the overwhelming majority of the masses, and, therefore, Communist partisanship is in accordance with objective truth. F. Wagner

5:13. Malewski, Andrzej. ZAGADNIENIE IDIOGRAFICZNOŚCI HISTORII [Problems of the idiography of history]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1958 65(2): 464-479. Defines idiographic and nomothetic sciences. The author analyzes the concept of general statements distinguishing scientific laws and historical generalizations and discusses three aspects of the problem of the application of idiography to history: 1) the view, expressed, for example, by Bernheim, that history is by nature a study of individual occurrences in history and that the formulation of laws of history is impossible (a view rejected by the author); 2) the view that historians mainly study a subject taking into consideration individual cases, and refrain from searching for the laws of history (Malewski, analyzing the pronouncements of various historians, concludes that historians indeed as a rule are not

concerned with either formulating or proving laws), and 3) the question whether it is desirable for historians to limit themselves to the study of individual problems, avoiding formulation of laws. The author's reply to the last question is in the negative: "Indifference to the problem of establishing the laws would be harmful for the realization of the vital tasks of the historical sciences." A. F. Dygnas

5:14. Meister, Richard (Univ. of Vienna). ALLGEMEINE KULTURWISSENSCHAFT UND SYSTEMATISCHE ETHNOLOGIE [General cultural science and systematic ethnology]. *Anzeiger der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Philosophisch-historische Klasse* 1958 (1): 1-8.

The arrangement and systematic grouping of individual cultural achievements within the various fields of human creation is the cardinal problem of general cultural science. Both regional and historical ethnology also need such a universal pattern. However, in order to establish the connection with cultural science there would have to be a third type of ethnology, namely, systematic ethnology, whose task would be to group and compare the various manners in which the individual cultural phenomena appear in the different cultures. The author deals with the prehistoric period and with recent primitive cultures with unwritten languages. Based on W. Koppers, *Der Mensch aller Zeiten*, Volume 3 (Regensburg, 1924), L. Krober, *Anthropology* (New York, 1948), J. Haekel, "Zum heutigen Forschungsstand der historischen Ethnologie," *Die Wiener Schule der Völkerkunde*, Vienna, 1956, pp. 17-90, and R. Meister, "Die Zonengliederung der Kultur," in *Wiener Zeitschrift für Philosophie, Psychologie, Pädagogik*, 1951 3: 164-202. A (t)

5:15. Meister, Richard.EREIGNIS-, GEISTES- UND KULTURGESCHICHTE [History of events, intellectual and cultural history]. *Anzeiger der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Philosophisch-historische Klasse* 1958 (1): 8-28. The distinction between political and cultural history is not clear because the life of states itself constitutes one field of culture and the state is a product of culture. The distinction between events and acts as unique facts and as works (Werke), i.e. cultural objects, and, accordingly, that between the history of events and cultural history, is much more profound. Intellectual history, however, which deals not with occurrences in the external world (actions as well as works) but with the currents and ideas of the mind which determine the action of persons and communities, differs from both the history of events and cultural history. The author deals with the discussion on the subject matter of history, particularly in Germany during the last third of the 19th century. Based on Moriz Ritter, *Die Entwicklung der Geschichtswissenschaft an den führenden Werken betrachtet* (Munich, 1919), W. Bauer, *Einführung in das Studium der Geschichte* (Tübingen, 1928), H. R. v. Srbik, *Geist und Geschichte vom deutschen Humanismus bis zur Gegenwart*, 2 volumes (1950-51), P. Kirn, *Einführung in die Geschichtswissenschaft* (Berlin, 1952), and R. Meister, "Sozialgebilde als geistige Objektivationen," in *Wiener Zeitschrift für Philosophie, Psychologie, Pädagogik*, 1949 2: 3-21. A (t)

5:16. Moszczeńska, Wanda. O SPRZECZNOŚCIACH WĘWNĘTRZNYCH "PROGRAMOWEGO" SUBIEKTYWIZMU. W SPRĄDZIE KSIĄŻKI H. I. MARROU [On the internal contradictions of "program" subjectivism. The case of H. I. Marrou's book]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1958 65(2): 440-463. A review article on H. I. Marrou's *De la connaissance historique* (1955). A. F. Dygnas

5:17. Schieder, Theodor (Köln). ZUR NEUAUFLAGE DES WERKES VON MAX WEBER: "WIRTSCHAFT UND GESELLSCHAFT" [On the new edition of Max Weber's *Economy and Society*]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1958 9(10): 649-654. Compares Johannes Winckelmann's

fourth edition (1956) of Weber's *Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft* with the first (1921) edited by Marianna Weber, noting the loss of the original manuscript and Winckelmann's attempt to reorganize the book according to Weber's original plan of 1914. Winckelmann's additions and reconstructions of the text, his carelessness and manipulation of the text are criticized.

F. B. M. Hollyday

5:18. Stöber, Horst (Humboldt Univ., Berlin). 40 JAHRE SOWJETISCHE ETHNOGRAPHIE [40 years of Soviet ethnography]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin* 1957/58 7(1): 119-124.

Ethnography has made great progress in the past forty years in the Soviet Union. Soviet ethnographers make the research on the peoples of the USSR their main concern in order to contribute thereby directly to the construction of Communism in the Soviet Union. In applying the Marxist method they have made ethnography a strictly historical science which differs fundamentally from bourgeois ethnography. A (t)

5:19 Unsigned: PRAVIDLA PRO VYDÁVÁNÍ PRAMENŮ K NOVĚJŠÍM DĚJINÁM (16.-20. STOLETÍ) [Principles regarding the publication of sources on modern history (16th to 20th century)]. *Archivní Časopis* 1957 7(2): 59-65. Discusses the classification of the source material; general rules for the publication of sources, the editor's introduction and the arrangement of indices, and makes suggestions in reference to transcription. G. R. Schroubek

5:20. Veselá, J. O DŮLNICÍ MAPÁCH A JEJÍCH EVIDENCI [Maps of mines and their evidence]. *Archivní Časopis* 1957 7(1): 15-27, and (2): 70-76. Describes the development of mine maps, Bohemian mine maps from the 16th century to the present, and the functions, dating, geographical localization, cataloguing and preservation of different types of maps of mines. G. R. Schroubek

PEDAGOGY

5:21. Bouche, Denise (Collège Frédéric-Chopin, Nancy). QUESTIONS AU CHOIX EN HISTOIRE [Optional questions in history]. *Cahiers Pédagogiques* 1957 13(2): 46-47. A discussion of the oral history examination. A candidate should be judged by his analytical and reasoning powers and not by his memory. Instead of prescribing a subject picked at random from a vast field, it would be preferable to offer several subjects. The examination would then lose its aspect of chance and individual work would be encouraged. A (t)

5:22. Gehrecke, Ursula (Berlin). DIE EXEMPLARISCHE THEORIE IM GESCHICHTSUNTERRICHT [The exemplary theory in the teaching of history]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1958 9(10): 617-630. After summarizing the views of recent German historians on teaching history by example, notes conflicts in concepts, selection of material, and instructional goals, as well as the difficulties of introducing the student to the historical method, concluding that these conflicts and difficulties are irreconcilable with the nature of history. F. B. M. Hollyday

5:23. Hartig, Paul. BEKENNTNISSE FRANZÖSISCHER GESCHICHTSLEHRER [Avowals of French history instructors]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1958 9(8): 474-490. The German director of the French Gymnasium

in Berlin summarizes the contents of "L'Enseignement de l'Histoire," an issue of the periodical *Cahiers Pédagogiques pour l'Enseignement du Second Degré* devoted to the questions of the value of history, difficulties and goals of instruction, and methods [See abstract 3: 2122]. F. B. M. Hollyday

5:24. Unsigned. SEMINARIO SOBRE LA ENSEÑANZA DE LA HISTORIA [Seminar on the teaching of history]. *Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía* (Chile) 1954/55 [1956] (123): 251-259. Information on the seminar held in Puerto Rico in 1954, which was organized by the Commission on History of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History. G.C.C. (IHE 22004)

5:25. Wandycz, Piotr S. (Indiana Univ.). THE TREATMENT OF EAST CENTRAL EUROPE IN HISTORY TEXT-BOOKS. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1957 16(4): 515-523. For various reasons the study of the history of East-Central Europe is not firmly established in American colleges and universities. Yet this area's contribution to world culture is significant; and there are other reasons why its history should be studied. The author gives some idea of how East Central European history should be treated in textbooks, and some of the approaches in present texts. R. B. Holtman

PERIODIZATION

5:26. Delgado, Jaime. LA "PERIODIZACION" DE LA HISTORIA DE AMERICA [The "periodization" of American history]. *Cuadernos Hispanoamericanos* (Spain) 1957 (93): 387-401. Outline of the development of [Latin] American culture since prehistoric times, throwing into relief the most salient characteristics of each phase, and thereby determining the content and designation of the different periods of Latin American history. E. Rz. (IHE 23432)

5:27. Kovalev, E. F. VOPROSY PERIODIZATSII VOI I NOVEISHOI ISTORII KITAIA [Questions of the periodization of the modern and recent history of China]. *Sovetskoe Vostokovedenie* 1956 (6): 106-112. A report read at the eighth international Congress of Junior Sinologues in Leiden, Holland, on 31 August 1955. The first part deals with the definition, as given by Chinese historians, of the individual periods in the history of the Chinese struggle for liberation, in chronological order from 1840 to 1949. The second part gives a survey of the different views prevailing at different times among Soviet historians on the periodization of modern Chinese history and defines its most important phases chronologically from 1917 to 1949. Based on works by Mao Tsê-tung and those written by various Chinese and Soviet historians since 1934. Erna Wollert

5:28. Voblikov, D. R. DISKUSSIIA O PERIODISATSII ISTORII STRAN VOSTOKA [Discussion on the periodization of the history of the Oriental countries]. *Sovetskoe Vostokovedenie* 1956 (3): 141-147. Report on the meetings of the historical session of the Scientific Council of the Institut Vostokovedenie AN SSR [Institute for Eastern Research, Academy of Sciences of the USSR] from November 1955 to March 1956. There were animated discussions on the necessity of a comprehensive investigation into the history of the non-Soviet Orient and of a clarification of the questions of periodization. Fifteen doctors and candidates of the faculties of history and economics spoke. Erna Wollert

3. HISTORIOGRAPHY

See also: 5:10, 53, 119, 144, 162, 181, 224, 253, 270, 580, 636, 708, 865, 927, 968

5:29 Almagro, Martín. LA HISTORIA COMO SUSTENCIÓN ESPIRITUAL DEL HOMBRE [History as the spiritual support of man]. *Arbor* (Spain) 1957 36(134): 163-175. An essay which was expanded into the book *El hombre ante la historia* (Madrid: Biblioteca del pensamiento actual, 1957). The author emphasizes the constant human interest in history,

intensified at present by the search in history for an explanation of human destiny to replace religion. He describes briefly the successes and failures of rationalist, cultural and nationalist history and points to the enrichment of history by ethnology and prehistory. Apart from dialectical materialism, there exists at present no historical synthesis capable of

responding to the preoccupations of man. The author proposes the tasks of struggling against the errors of materialistic history and developing the research and teaching of history on a new basis. J. P. (IHE 21991)

5:30 Bartel, Walter (Berlin). FRAGEN DER ZEITGESCHICHTE [Questions of recent history]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1958 6(4): 730-748. Outlines the tasks faced by students of recent history. The author analyzes the reactionary character of the study and teaching of recent history in West Germany, as represented by Konrad Barthel, Ritter, Hofer and others. Whereas historians in the German Democratic Republic study such subjects as the part played by the masses and the working-class party in building up a new social order, the relations between the working class and its allies, the position of the German Democratic Republic in world affairs as well as the character of West Germany, West German representatives of research on recent history endeavor to discredit the struggle of the peoples of Asia and Africa for national independence and to misrepresent the efforts made by the socialist part of the world. Journal (H. Köditz)

5:31. Ben-Israel, H. (Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem). CARLYLE AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Historical Journal 1958 1(2): 115-135. Critical analysis of Carlyle's historical philosophy and methodology, with special reference to his aims and methods in writing his French Revolution. Based mainly on Carlyle's correspondence and his historical publications. S. H. Zebel

5:32. Borconio G., Guadalupe. BIBLIOGRAFIAS MEXICANAS CONTEMPORANEAS. IV. RAFAEL GARCIA GRANADOS (1893-1956) [Contemporary Mexican bibliographies. IV. Rafael García Granados (1893-1956)]. Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional (Mexico) 1957 8(1): 7-15.

Biographical data on this Mexican historian, with a list of his books and articles on the history of Mexico, published between 1931 and 1956. R. C. (IHE 23460)

5:33. Braubach, Max. PAUL SCHEFFER-BOICHLORST UND ALOYS SCHULTE. ZWEI DEUTSCHE HISTORIKER IN IHREN MENSCHLICHEN UND WISSENSCHAFTLICHEN BEZIEHUNGEN [Paul Scheffer-Boichorst and Aloys Schulte. Two German historians in their human and professional relations]. Archiv für Kulturgeschichte 1958 40(1): 97-121. Scheffer-Boichorst was Schulte's mentor and colleague. Scheffer's occasional neglect of Schulte alternated with recommendations for lucrative or professionally desirable positions. Even as a Gymnasiast he shed his Catholic training and professed free thinking. He maintained the Kulturkampf did not induce his irreligion. His chatty, ironical correspondence (which observed the amenities of address) does not reflect Scheffer's inability to attract warm friendships; his hypersensitivity -- at times "effusively cordial" and at other times "repellently cool" -- militated against attracting devotees. Schulte received an appointment at the University of Freiburg in spite of the faculty's and newspapers' opposition to his being a "Römling"; as compensation, a new chair for a Protestant was created and Erich Marcks received the appointment. Schulte prized his lectures over research, because the discussions afforded him the opportunity to display his gift for wit and sarcasm. Though Schulte never founded a school, he influenced his students to concern themselves with contemporary politics. Schulte, the believer, paid tribute to Scheffer, the non-believer, because of Scheffer's kindness toward religious people and his cautioning against "sectarian fights," even though he rejected the last sacrament for himself. L. Kestenberg

5:34. Castro Leal, Antonio. UN HISTORIADOR EJEMPLAR: JOSE FERNANDO RAMIREZ [An exemplary historian: José Fernando Ramírez]. La Palabra y el Hombre (Mexico) 1957 (3): 17-22. Prologue to an edition now in preparation of various works by this Mexican historian (1804-1871), giving a brief summary of his life and a commentary on his work in the historical field. E. Rz. (IHE 23458)

5:35. Cherniak, E. B. KATOLICHESKAIA ISTORIOGRAFIYA V SSHA [Catholic historical research in the USA]. Voprosy Istorii Religii i Ateizma 1956 (4): 322-353.

The aims of the very powerful American Catholic Church are to control scientific work. The fact that professors from the largest universities actively co-operate with the Catholic press, as well as the large number of Catholic historical societies and special Catholic journals are evidence of this. The author believes that Catholic historians falsify the history of both America and Europe, rewriting it in accordance with their political aims. They glorify the darkest Middle Ages and at the same time credit the Catholic Church for all scientific, cultural and social achievements of the Renaissance and modern period. Based on Catholic Historical Review (1944-1955), The New Scholasticism (1949), The Review of Politics (1948-1954), and A. Abell, B. Fleming and others, A History of the United States of America (New York, 1951).

Erna Wollert

5:36. Druzhinin, N. M. PROBLEMY ISTORII SSSR NA X MEZHDUNARODNOM KONGRESSE ISTORIKOV V RIME [The problems of the history of the USSR at the Tenth Congress of Historians in Rome]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1956 (55): 3-26. After a survey of the lectures which dealt with the history of Russia and the Soviet Union, concludes that historians in the West are interested mainly in mutual relations between Eastern and Western Europe, and criticizes the views of such Western historians as von Rauch, Vernadsky, Seton-Watson and Maier. The author points out that many Soviet historiographical works have remained unknown in the West.

G. Lovas

5:37. Dworaczek, Jolanta, and Włodzimierz Dworaczek. POZNAŃSKIE ŚRODOWISKO NAUKOWE [Scientific milieu in Poznań]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1958 65(2): 633-644, and (3): 956-957. Discusses current historical works and achievements of Poznań institutes, learned periodicals and individual scholars. A. F. Dyngas

5:38. Gómez Campos, José. DON MIGUEL ANGEL GARCIA: VIDA, OBRA, LUCHA [Don Miguel Angel García: life, work, struggle]. Anales de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia (Guatemala) 1955[1957] 28(1-4): 65-67.

A biographical sketch of the historian Miguel Angel García (born 1864) and information on his principal works on Central America. R. C. (IHE 23459)

5:39. Hölzle, Erwin (Konstanz). FRIEDRICH SCHÖNEMANN. Jahrbuch für Amerikastudien 1957 2: 283-285. The First World War, which he experienced in the United States, led Friedrich Schönemann (1886-1956), the founder of American studies in Germany, to recognize the requirements of the day ("zeitgemäße Forderung"). His comprehensive scholarly work was devoted to the knowledge of the new world power and its history, culture and politics.

A(t)

5:40. Jacobs, Wilbur R. (Univ. of California, Santa Barbara). SOME OF PARKMAN'S LITERARY DEVICES. New England Quarterly 1958 31(2): 244-252. Analyzes some of the literary techniques that Francis Parkman borrowed from writers of fiction. Parkman sometimes terminated an episode with climatic action. He created interest by using concurrent themes, as well as making skillful use of conversation and chapter endings with a sudden change of plot. Flashbacks kept his narrative moving. He also made his reader seem to be a participant in the historical events he described. L. Gara

5:41. Kon, I. S. STAT'I I OBZORY OB "ISTORIZME" BENEDETTO KROCHE [Concerning Benedetto Croce's "Historicism"]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (10): 122-135. Benedetto Croce was from the beginning a historian. Very early he turned against the "primitive doctrine" of Fascism. The Catholic Church never forgave him for his invective against the transcendent and against God (as is apparent in Cardinal F. Olgati's Benedetto Croce e lo storico, Milan, 1953). Marxist criticism recognizes Croce's merits but objects to the idealism and abstract nature of his theory, which is in contrast to the facts of modern science, and reveals his deep aversion against historical materialism.

G. Liersch

5:42. Kukiel, Marian. PRZESILENIE W HISTORIOGRAFII KRAJOWEJ [Crisis in historiography in Poland]. *Teki Historyczne* 1956/57 8: 1-30. Reviews the changes in the approach to the study of Polish history which took place in the period 1950-1957. The author suggests that historians in Poland should concentrate on monographs and research on sources rather than attempting to produce a general synthesis of Polish history. Based on articles published in Poland, mostly in *Kwartalnik Historyczny*, reports of two Russian-Polish historical meetings (1950 and 1957) and the first two volumes of *Makieta Historii Polski* [Preliminary Edition of the History of Poland]. J. Lewartowski

5:43. Lopetegui, León S. J. LA LABOR HISTORICO-ECCLESIASTICA DE DON MARCELINO MENENDEZ Y PELAYO [The ecclesiastical-historical work of Don Marcelino Menéndez y Pelayo]. *Espíritu* (Spain) 1957 6(24): 165-180. A lecture on the author of *Heterodoxos Españoles* and the work itself. Lopetegui analyzes the reasons why Menéndez y Pelayo ultimately turned away from ecclesiastical history, and presents a selection of the author's widely dispersed contributions on this subject. In conclusion, a summary of the principles of historiography according to Menéndez y Pelayo is given. M. A. (IHE 23253)

5:44. Neubauer, Helmut (Osteuropa-Institut, Munich). HISTORISCHE FORSCHUNG UND LEHRE IN MOSKAU [Historical research and instruction in Moscow]. *Osteuropa* 1958 8(6): 373-385. Summarizes conversations with leading Russian historians and describes the training program for historians at the State University in Moscow. Brief descriptions are also given of the Historical-Archival Institute, the National Committee of Soviet Historians, the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, the Historical Section of the Academy, and of historical museums. The programs are rigorous and group discussion of research projects and publications are regularly conducted. The necessity of meeting ideological standards remains a feature of historical scholarship. E. C. Helmreich

5:45. Nohn, E. A. WEHRFORSCHUNG UND HISTORISCHER SINN: ZUR GESCHICHTE DER KRIEGSGESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG [Military research and historical meaning: on the history of military historiography]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1958 8(1): 30-45. Argues that military historiography should concern itself not only with presentation of military developments, but also with research on and analysis of tactical considerations by military professionals. The present calamity of German military historiography concerning the Second World War is closely akin to that of the post-Napoleonic era, which was largely overcome by the efforts of Clausewitz. C. F. Latour

5:46. Palacio Atard, Vicente. MENENDEZ Y PELAYO. ANOTACIONES EN LA CONMEMORACION DE SU CENTENARIO [Menéndez y Pelayo. Notes on the commemoration of his centenary]. *Anales de la Universidad de Chile* (Chile) 1956 114(104): 63-72. Analysis and assessment of Menéndez y Pelayo's contribution to the study of history in Spain C. Ba. (IHE 23254)

5:47. Salov, V. I. GERMANSKAIA ISTORIOGRAFIIA VELIKOI OKTIABR'SKOI SOTSIALISTICHESKOI REVOLUTSIIS [German historiography of the Great Socialist October Revolution]. *Novaia i Noveishaiia Istoriiia* 1957 (4): 239-249. German historiography of the last forty years has been characterized by two opposing trends: the anti-Soviet, reactionary trend on the one hand, and the progressive democratic trend, continuing in the best Weimar tradition, on the other. Under Hitler, German historiography was forced to deal with German history exclusively, and research on themes concerning the Soviet Union was prohibited. Only in emigration could scientific historical research be conducted

by Germans, such as Wilhelm Pieck. The Osteuropa-Institut in Breslau was misused as a center of anti-Soviet espionage. After the Second World War some measure of scientific progressive historiography developed. West German historians have also recently begun to use source material, but have interpreted it in a subjective, unscientific way, as, for example, in Markert's *Die Etappen der bolschewistischen Revolutionen 1919-1952* (Tübingen). A. Norden's work *Zwischen Berlin und Moskau* shows how research should be conducted in a truly Marxist progressive way. G. Liersch

5:48. Sánchez Reulet, Aníbal. LOS ENSAYISTAS DEL CARIBE [The essayists of the Caribbean]. *Revista Interamericana de Bibliografía* (USA) 1957 7(2): 142-153. Presents, with bibliographical notes, the text of a lecture on the development of the essay in the countries bordering on the Caribbean, where, according to the author, it has reached a high degree of maturity. Reference is made to numerous historians, mentioning their historical essays that have appeared during the last fifty years. G. C. C. (IHE 23451)

5:49. Tagliacozzo, Enzo. SALVEMINI A FIRENZE [Salvemini in Florence]. *Il Ponte* 1958 14(8/9): 1115-1119. An excerpt from a forthcoming book, "Gaetano Salvemini dal 1873 al 1921," soon to be published by La Nuova Italia Editrice, Florence. The author discusses the student experiences of the seventeen-year-old Salvemini after he matriculated at the University of Florence in 1890. The rational and positivist climate there caused him to lose his Catholic faith, to become a convert to the study of concrete rather than abstract subjects, and to become a socialist. Professors who were especially influential on young Salvemini were Pasquale Villari, Cesare Paoli and Del Vecchio. Salvemini's student friends (Ernesto Bittanti, Ugo and Rodolfo Mondolfo, Cesare Battisti, etc.) remained lifelong friends. C. F. Delzell

5:50. Vasoli, Cesare. "PASSATO E PRESENTE." [Past and Present]. *Il Ponte* 1958 14(4): 539-546. Discusses the first issue of the new Italian periodical *Passato e Presente*, sponsored by a group of ex-Communist party members, including Antonio Giolitti, Roberto Guiducci, Vittorio Foà and Luciano Cafagna. Vasoli criticizes many of these writers for inadequate treatment of their topics, for too much oversimplified Marxist interpretation. C. F. Delzell

5:51. Vázquez de Prada, Valentín. LA HISTORIA, CIENCIA DE ACTUALIDAD [History, the science of the present]. *Nuestro Tiempo* (Spain) 1957 6(35): 513-529. A summary of the development of the concept of history which attempts to establish the role played by this science in culture and education. The author analyzes the culmination of traditional history in the 19th century and its crisis at the beginning of the 20th. He indicates the positive elements received by historical science from the realms of philosophy and culture, and establishes the advantages of the present conception of history as a whole. The ideological and concrete significance of the Christian attitude toward history are clarified, and its compatibility with economic and social history, which must not be confused with the Marxist idea, is demonstrated. J. P. (IHE 21999)

5:52. Zenkovsky, Serge A. (Stetson Univ., De Land, Florida). A RUSSIAN HISTORIAN AT HARVARD. *Russian Review* 1958 17(4): 292-300. A biographical study on M. M. Karpovich, Professor of Russian History at Harvard University from 1927 to 1957. The author explores Karpovich's approach to the study of history in general and Russian history in particular. Based in part on M. Karpovich's article "Two Types of Russian Liberalism: Maklakov and Miliukov" in the symposium *Continuity and Change in Russian and Soviet Thought*, (1955), and on *Imperial Russia, 1801-1917* (1932). Journal (D. von Mohrenschmidt)

4. PHILOSOPHY AND INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY

See also: 5:108, 112, 187

5:53. Bagú, Sergio. REALIDAD SOCIAL Y SINTESIS HISTORICA [Social reality and historical synthesis]. Cuadernos Americanos (Mexico) 1958 17(4/5): 265-271. History is a continuous process tied to the past and leading through the present into the future. It is not only an intellectual process, but also a part of daily life with which man tries to explain the past and account for the present. The historian is the specialist trained to know the past. He synthesizes the accumulated information to guide man in his quest for the answer to the question: "Where do I come from?" and "Where am I going?" H. Kantor

5:54. Cossio del Pomar, Felipe. TOYNBEE INTERPRETADO POR HAYA DE LA TORRE [Toynbee interpreted by Haya de la Torre]. Cuadernos Americanos (Mexico) 1958 17(4/5): 272-281. An extended review of Victor Raul Haya de la Torre's book Toynbee Frente a los Panoramas de la Historia (Buenos Aires: Editorial Copea, 1958).

H. Kantor

5:55. Dekkers, René (Univ. of Brussels and Ghent). EMPIRES ET CIVILISATIONS [Empires and civilizations]. Synthèses 1958 13(144): 229-233. Reflections on the nature of civilization. Some of the institutions which need to be noted are human slavery, extended territory, and social division into classes. The author believes that modern civilization is invulnerable to decay because of its new emphasis on science, its increase of population, and the growing equality of material conditions. He has faith in the future. J. Baughman

5:56. Hare, Richard (Univ. of London). EAST MOVES WEST -- THE ENIGMA OF VLADIMIR SOLOVYOV.

Russian Review 1958 17(1): 29-40. A review of the evolution of Vladimir Soloviev's religious and social-political ideas from a non-theological, layman's point of view. Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

J. (D. von Mohrenschildt)

5:57. Heilmann, Wolfgang. ABENDLAND -- IDEOLOGIE ODER WIRKLICHKEIT? [The West -- ideology or reality?]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1958 9(7): 393-411. Considers the importance of the tragic, the dialectic, and the active and contemplative in Western philosophy. Based on research for a book to be published under the same title. F. B. M. Hollyday

5:58. Kabir, Humayun (Indian Ministry of Education). INDIAN CULTURE AND THE WEST. Confluence 1957 6 (2): 147-157. A philosophical-historical essay pointing out the desirability of a synthesis between the thought of East and West. "The achievement of such a synthesis is essentially a task for the intellectual.... Thought must be the determining factor." A. F. Rolle

5:59. Young, Raymond B., Jr. LA RACE, REALITE OUBLIEE [Race, a forgotten reality]. Écrits de Paris 1958 (157): 23-32. The racial factor is above all a psychological factor. History, after following a religious and a nationalist logic, now follows a racial one disguised in the form of new and artificial nationalisms. The liberal dogma that the racial factor is secondary to national, cultural and religious factors is false: nations, cultures and religions have frequently originated from an ethnic instinct, and have constituted historical weapons for the preservation of racial identity. Recent history teaches that racial synthesis is very difficult at present. R. Valdés del Toro

5. ARCHIVES, LIBRARIES AND INSTITUTES

including
MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO HISTORIANS

5:60. Antonelli, Ferdinando, O.F.M. DEDICATIO NOVAE SEDIS BIBLIOTHEcae IN ANTONIANIS AEDIBUS EX-STRUCTAE [Dedication of the new library of the Antonianum]. Antonianum 1957 32(3/4): 479-484. A report on the dedication of the new library of the Antonianum (the central college of the Franciscan Order in Rome), which took place in May 1957. The library contains at present about 150,000 volumes and receives about 500 periodicals. Non-members of the Order are also admitted to the library. E. Füssl, O.S.B.

5:61 Bolino, August C. (St. Louis Univ.). THE VATI- CAN FILM LIBRARY AT SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY. Business History Review 1957 31(4): 425-436.

Reviews the extent and contents of the Library's microfilm holdings, and indicates some possible areas of fruitful research in business and economic history. C. F. Latour

5:62. Cantucci, Michele. SULLA TUTELA GIURIDICA DEGLI ATTI PUBBLICI [On the legal protection of official public documents]. Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato 1955 15(1): 65-79. An interpretation of various articles of the Italian law of 22 December 1939 concerning the legal protection of official public documents. E. Füssl, O.S.B.

5:63 Castillo Genzor, Adolfo. EL ARCHIVO HISTORICO DE LA REAL AUDIENCIA DE ARAGON. EXCEPCIONAL

INTERES DE SUS FONDOS GENEALOGICO-NOBILIARIOS [The historical archive of the real audiencia of Aragón. Exceptional interest of its nobiliary-genealogical holdings]. Hidalguía (Spain) 1955 3(12): 625-640. A catalogue of the holdings of this archive which are of interest for genealogical study, arranged according to the archive's section.

J. C. (IHE 22057)

5:64. Ceadel, E. B. (Univ. of Cambridge). INDIAN AND FAR EASTERN STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE. Journal of Asian Studies 1958 17(3): 541-547. Includes a brief chronological survey of Indian and Far Eastern studies at Cambridge since the establishment of a Professorship of Sanskrit in 1867. G. A. Lensen

5:65. Cozzi, Gaetano. LA MICROFILMOTeca DELLA FONDAZIONE GIORGIO CINI A VENEZIA [The microfilm library in the Giorgio Cini Foundation in Venice]. Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato 1955 15(3): 401-404. The Giorgio Cini Foundation, dedicated to the study of Venetian culture, is in the process of forming a film library at which all the important documents in the history of Venice can be consulted. The author gives information on the development of the scheme, and asks for the collaboration of the Italian archives.

R. Valdés del Toro

5:66. Crittenden, Christopher (North Carolina Department of Archives and History). THE STATE ARCHIVIST AND THE RESEARCHER. American Archivist 1956 19(3): 215-220. The State Archivist first sought to locate and preserve valuable archives. Recently he has gone into records administration, preserving the useful, destroying the worthless. Because of bulk, he usually cannot catalog or index individual items, and prepares only general guides. Within practical limits, he seeks to aid the researcher in every way he can. Some related problems are discussed. A

5:67. Dragičević, Risto. DRZAVNI MUZEJ NA CETINJE 1896-1956 [The State Museum at Cetinje, 1896-1956]. Istoriski Zapisi 1957 13(1/2): 61-98. The former director of the Museum describes what has become of the collections of historical documents and objects of which Montenegro, with its rich and long history, has always had a great abundance. The author includes an account of the losses sustained at the end of World War I. Based on Dragičević's recollections, material evidence from the archival department of the State Museum at Cetinje, and local literature. S. Gavrilović

5:68. García Chuecos, Héctor. LABORES REALIZADAS POR EL ARCHIVO GENERAL DE LA NACION DURANTE EL AÑO 1956 [Work realized by the National General Archive during the year 1956]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación (Venezuela) 1957 44(176): 394-400. Summary of the activities of the Venezuelan Archivo General de la Nación in 1956, including transcription, abstracting and repair of documents, and library service. E. Rz. (IHE 23436)

5:69. Hartmann, Karl (J. G. Herder-Institut, Marburg). MITTELPUNKTE DER OSTFORSCHUNG IN ITALIEN [Centers for Eastern studies in Italy]. Osteuropa 1958 8 (7/8): 453-458. Mentions various centers of Slavic studies in Italy, including Pontifical institutes, and cites journals devoted to these subjects. The history of Slavic literature is the best developed field. Study of East European history and geography is not well established at the universities and there is need for more professorships in these areas. E. C. Helmreich

5:70. Hoszowski, Stanisław. UNIWERSYTECKIE "ZESZYTY NAUKOWE" [University "Scholarly Papers"]. Zycie Szkoły Wyższej 1958 6(10): 112-117. Zeszyty Naukowe are publications issued at irregular intervals under uniform titles by various Polish universities, which either present under one cover papers from various fields of scholarship, or are divided into series and volumes devoted to the individual sciences. The author discusses ten volumes issued between 1955 and 1957 by six universities and in whole or in part devoted to history. He limits his examination to the general characteristics of these publications, analyzing the type and value of the papers printed, and suggesting ways of improving them. A. F. Dygnas

5:71. Imrie, John, and Grant C. Simpson (Scottish Record Office). LOCAL ARCHIVES OF GREAT BRITAIN. XV. THE LOCAL AND PRIVATE ARCHIVES OF SCOTLAND (I). Archives 1958 3(19): 135-147. Since Scottish administration has always had a strongly local character, local records framed by public authority are of great importance to the historian of Scotland. The author traces the history of the administration of Scottish local records, and surveys the history, status and contents of the records of sheriff courts, burghs and county authorities. Article to be continued. B. L. Crapster

5:72. Kaczmarczyk, Zdzisław (Poznań). ZADANIA NAUKOWE I ORGANIZACYJNE POLSKIEGO TOWARZYSTWA HISTORYCZNEGO NA ZIEMIACH ZACHODNICH I PÓŁNOCNYCH [Scholarly and organizational tasks of the Polish Historical Society in the western and northern provinces]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1958 65(3): 957-962. Enumerates methods by which interest in the history of the Polish western and northern provinces could be increased. The author gives some details of the organization of archives, libraries, museums and institutes and of existing or planned historical publications. A. F. Dygnas

5:73. Kolankowski, Zygmunt (Warsaw). ARCHIWUM HISTORYCZNE W LENINGRADZIE I JEGO POLONICA [The Historical Archives in Leningrad and their Polish material]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1958 65(3): 1014-1019. Review of a recently published guide to the Archives. The author sketches the organization of the Archives and the scope of the collections, especially concentrating on those sections that have, or are likely to have, documents relating to the history of Poland. A. F. Dygnas

5:74. Komarov, N. S. K ISTORII INSTITUTA LENINA I TSENTRAL'NOGO PARTINOGO ARKHIVA (1919-1931 GG.) [On the history of the Lenin Institute and the Central Party Archives (1919-1931)]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (10): 181-191. This Institute, which was created through the union of several smaller ones, is unique because of the great number of documents in its possession. It contains documentary material pertaining to the great theoreticians and leaders of the world proletariat -- Marx, Engels, Lenin and their closest collaborators. G. Liersch

5:75. Lodolini, Armando. LA MOSTRA DELL'ARCHIVIO DI STATO DI ROMA E DELL'ARCHIVIO CENTRALE DELLO STATO [Exhibition of the State Archives of Rome and of the Central State Archives]. Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato 1955 15(1): 32-64. The author explains why he organized this exhibition of the two archives, which are going to be separated, and presents a list of all the documents and other interesting and rare material included in this exhibition. E. Füssl, O. S. B.

5:76. Melis Clavería, Manuel. UN AFRICANISMO DESPURADO Y PUESTO AL DIA [African studies purified and brought up to date]. Africa (Spain) 1955 12(164/165): 368-370. Describes Spanish work on Africa, especially that of the Instituto de Estudios Africanos (Madrid), since 1936. D. R. (IHE 12893)

5:77. Pagano, Luigi Antonio. NOTE SULLE ELIMINAZIONI DEGLI ATTI DI ARCHIVIO DI INUTILE CONSERVAZIONE (SCARTI) [Notes on the elimination of archival documents that are of no value for preservation. (Discards)]. Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato 1955 15(2): 95-120. The problem of eliminating archival documents declared to be of no value first arose in the 19th century. The author surveys the history of legislation concerning this problem in England, France, the USA and the USSR, as well as present archival legislation in Italy. He also examines the two principal trends in the views of the specialists, represented, respectively, by archivists of Holland and Great Britain. Italian practice (the procedure of elimination, method of selection, prevalent limits and criteria) is discussed in detail. R. Valdés del Toro

5:78. Praticò, Giovanni. L'ARCHIVIO DEI GONZAGA SIGNORI DI CASTIGLIONE DELLE STIVIERE, CASTELGOFFREDO, LUZZARA, MEDOLE E SOLFERINO [The Archive of the Gonzaga, lords of Castiglione delle Stiviere, Castelgoffredo, Luzzara, Medole and Solferino]. Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato 1955 15(3): 335-341. Inventory of the archives of the Gonzaga family, in which documents concerning the family and the administration of its possessions from 1330 to 1822 are kept. R. Valdés del Toro

5:79. Ramacciotti, Gaetano. ISPETTORI ONORARI NEGLI ARCHIVI [Honorary inspectors in the archives]. Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato 1955 15(3): 383-393. A short list of the organizations not controlled by the state which in England, Belgium, France and Spain collaborate with the archival administration of the protection of documents. The author examines the situation in Italy in more detail. R. Valdés del Toro

5:80. Rowe, Marian B. THE MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY: A PROGRESS REPORT. New England Social Studies Bulletin 1958 16(1): 9-12. Summarizes the activities and growth of the Maine Historical Society since 1955, and also lists some of the principal accessions. W. D. Metz

5:81. Šamberger, Zdeněk. ARCHIVNICTVÍ V ČSR, JEHO VÝVOJ, STAV A ÚKOLY [Archives in Czechoslovakia, their development, present state and tasks]. *Cesko-slovenský Časopis Historický* 1958 6(1): 126-142. After brief criticism of the archival situation in pre-Munich Czechoslovakia, presents a detailed account of the development in the years 1945-1956. The author reviews the many-sided work of the State Archival Committee, the Scientific Archival Board, and the organizational structure of archives, referring also to Slovakia's special conditions. F. Wagner

5:82. Šamberger, Zdeněk. MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY ČESKOSLOVENSKÉHO ARCHIVNICTVÍ [The international relations of Czechoslovak archives]. *Archivní Časopis* 1957 7(1): 1-7. Describes the extent and the manner of the collaboration of the Czechoslovak state archives of Prague, Bratislava, Brno, Opava, Třeboň, Litoměřice, Olomouc and Košice with foreign archives, particularly those of Austria, and Hungary, Poland, the German Democratic Republic and the other Communist countries, as well as with such Western countries as France, England, Belgium, West Germany and the USA. G. R. Schroubek

5:83. Simon, Z. BÁNSKO-HISTORICKÝ VÝZKUM ČBA V POLSKU [Research on the history of mining by the Czech Mining Archive in Poland]. *Archivní Časopis* 1957 7(1): 32-35. Deals with the significance of research on mining history for applied geology. The author mentions the necessity of international co-operation in order to develop relevant source material, particularly of Czech co-operation with the mining archives of Austria, Germany, Poland and Hungary. G. R. Schroubek

5:84. Speranza, Ugo. ARCHIVI PRIVATI IN ABRUZZO [Private archives in Abruzzi]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1955 15(3): 342-346. The private archives of Abruzzi suffered destruction in the French invasion of 1798-99, the earthquake of 1915 and the two World Wars. The greatest destructive factor, however, has been the negligence of the archives' proprietors, a fact which raises again the general problem of private archives. R. Valdés del Toro

5:85. Styles, Philip (Univ. of Birmingham). LOCAL RECORD SOCIETIES AND THE HISTORIAN, 1932-57. *Archives* 1958 3(19): 148-158. Discusses achievements of local record societies in England since 1932 and the trends observable in their activities. The author also discusses possible future work of these societies, referring especially to the question whether they should sponsor publication of original sources or secondary historical works. B. L. Crapster

5:86. Sugar, Peter F. (Princeton Univ.). THE BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA NATIONAL ARCHIVE IN SARAJEVO. *Journal of Central European Affairs* 1958 18(2): 179-182. Discusses the nature and scope of the Državni Archiv Narodne Republike Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu [National Archive of Bosnia-Herzegovina in Sarajevo]. Files of the Austro-Hungarian Common Ministry of Finance which deal with the Dual Monarchy's administration of Bosnia-Herzegovina are located here. These files, together with those of the local central government, the regional governmental offices, and such other offices as the courts, custom houses and tax offices, add up to about 350,000 documents for each of the forty years of Austro-Hungarian rule. Included also are confidential papers which were kept separately in Vienna and Sarajevo under the title of Präsidial-Protokol, and even more secret private correspondence between various officials serving in Bosnia-Herzegovina and their superiors in Vienna. The author discusses subjects on which the material sheds new light. C. F. Delzell

5:87. Swearingen, Rodger (Univ. of Southern California). ASIAN STUDIES IN THE SOVIET UNION. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1958 17(3): 515-537. Report on Soviet activities in the field of Asian studies in terms of training, research, library and research sources, Soviet specialists and publications, based on a personal visit to the USSR. G. A. Lensen

5:88. Traselli, Carmelo. ARCHIVI TUNISINI INTERESSANTI L'ITALIA [Tunisian archives of interest to Italy]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1955 15(2): 189-190.

There are three large groups of archives in Tunis; those of 1) the Mosque; 2) the Tunisian government, and 3) the French Residence. The first contains Arab translations of medieval Italian documents. In the Tunisian government's central archive are documents referring to the Kingdom of Sardinia (1798-1841; 1842-1860), the Kingdom of Naples (1737-1860), the Republic of Venice (1767-1797), the Grand Duchy of Tuscany (1822-1860) and the Kingdom of Italy (1860; 1881-1883). The archives of the French Residence contain documents referring to many unknown episodes of Italian history from the 16th century onward, especially navigation in the Mediterranean and North African trade with Sicily and, in the 17th and 18th centuries, with Livorno and its flourishing Jewish colony.

R. Valdés del Toro

5:89. Unsigned. MEMORIA DEL DIRECTOR DEL ARCHIVO NACIONAL, DR. OSCAR MALCA OLGUIN, CORRESPONDIENTE AL BIENIO 1954-1955, Y AÑO DE 1956 [Report from the director of the National Archive, Dr. Oscar Malca Olguín, for the two years 1954-1955 and the year 1956]. *Revista del Archivo Nacional del Perú* (Peru) 1956 20(2): 447-482. A report covering the various tasks of classification, preparation of indexes, acquisitions, etc., performed in this archive during the years 1954-1955. R. C. (IHE 23435)

5:90. Zins, Henryk (Marie Curie-Skłodowska Univ., Lublin). INSTYTUT BADAŃ HISTORYCZNYCH UNIWERSYTETU LONDYŃSKIEGO [Institute of Historical Research at the University of London]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1958 65 (3): 1001-1014. Describes the history and organization of the Institute, and trends of historical research as revealed by the statistical analysis of the theses prepared there.

A. F. Dygna

5:91. Zins, Henryk. STUDIA HISTORYCZNE W ANGLII [Historical studies in England]. *Życie Szkoły Wyższej* 1958 6(7/8): 146-152. Describes the organization of historical studies in English universities. A. F. Dygna

MEETINGS

See also: 5:28, 874

5:92. Gierowski, Józef. DEBATY HISTORYCZNE W LIPSKU [Historical debates in Leipzig]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1958 65(2): 674-678. At the end of November and beginning of December 1957 meetings of the Czechoslovak-German, Soviet-German and Polish-German Historical Commissions were held in Leipzig. The author gives an account of the two last-named meetings, including summaries of the papers read, and of the contributions to the discussion. The Soviet-German meeting was devoted to two problems: "The Impact of the Great Socialist October Revolution on Germany" and "Main Trends of Reactionary Historiography of the Second World War." The meeting of the Polish-German Commission -- already the third conference of this body -- was devoted to the co-operation of the Polish and German historians, and discussion of historical projects which should be undertaken by historians of both states. A. F. Dygna

5:93. Herbst, Stanisław (Univ. of Warsaw). VIII POWSZECHNY ZJAZD HISTORYKÓW POLSKICH [Eighth Congress of Polish Historians]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1958 65(2): 321-352. An outline by the chairman of the Polish Historical Society of the tasks of the Congress. A. F. Dygna

5:94. J. Z. VIII POWSZECHNY ZJAZD HISTORYKÓW POLSKICH [Eighth Congress of Polish Historians]. *Życie Szkoły Wyższej* 1958 6(10): 77-82. Report of the Congress held in Cracow between 14 and 17 September 1958. The author enumerates six main papers read at the plenary sessions, and mentions some read at the meetings of the sections. An extensive summary is given of the opening paper of Professor T. Manteuffel, and some critical remarks on it are also included. A. F. Dygna

5:95. Khrarov, I. A. NAUCHNAIA SESSIIA V VARSHAVE, POSVIASHCHENNAIA PIATIDESIATILETIIU PEROVI RUSSKOI REVOLIUTSII [The scientific meeting in Warsaw on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the first Russian revolution]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1956 (56): 306-319.

This meeting, held from 10 to 13 October 1955, was organized by the Polish Academy of Sciences. The four main lectures delivered were: "The Working Class as the Leader in the Struggle of the Polish People for Social and National Freedom in the Revolutionary Period 1905-1907" (T. Daniszewski); "The Peasantry of the Polish Kingdom in the Revolution of 1905-1907" (S. Kalabiński and F. Tych); "The Problems of the National Struggle for Freedom in the Revolution of 1905-1907 in Poland" (Z. Kormanowa), and "The Comradeship-in-Arms of the Russian and the Polish Peoples" (Z. Mlynarski). G. Lovas

5:96. Rupen, Robert A. (Bryn Mawr College). RUSSIAN-MONGOL-CHINESE CONFERENCE. Journal of Asian Studies 1958 17(3): 537-541. Reports on a ten-day conference of Russian, Mongol and Chinese scholars held in Ulan Bator in November 1956, illuminating 1) one form of Soviet-Chinese intellectual co-operation, with the Mongols as intermediaries; 2) another phase of renewed Chinese involvement in Outer Mongolian affairs; 3) recent publications and work in Mongolian studies, and plans for the future, and 4) the personalities involved in contemporary Mongolian studies in the three countries. G. A. Lensen

5:97. Strzelecka, Anna. POSIEDZENIE ZARZĄDU GŁÓWNEGO PTH W KRAKOWIE [Meeting of the executive board of the Polish Historical Society in Cracow]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1958 65(2): 657-659. Report on the meeting held on 18 January 1958, including a summary of the discussions on the local branches of the Society, many of which are apparently publishing, or about to publish, their own local yearbooks. A. F. Dygnaś

5:98. Unsigned. NAUCHNAIA SESSIA POSVIASHCHENNAIA 50-LETIU PERVOI RUSSKOI REVOLIUTSII [Scientific meeting on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the first Russian revolution]. Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR 1955 (12): 17-20. A meeting of the historical section of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR was held on 25 October 1955. The participants were scientific collaborators of the institutes of the Academy of Sciences, the scientific academies of the Republics of the Union and of many other institutes and museums, as well as professors, teachers, representatives of the educated public and of the workers of Moscow. The meeting was continued in sittings of the scholarly councils of the Institutes for the History of Slavic and Oriental Studies. Erna Wollert

NOTE

The attention of the reader is called to the Notes and News Section of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS for other information on meetings of interest to historians, and for more details, as on papers read at some of the meetings cited above.

CLASSIFICATION CHANGES

The reader of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS will notice that minor changes in the classification system for abstracts have been instituted beginning with this number. These changes are designed to facilitate the reader's location of abstracts on certain areas or to avoid making an unnecessarily large number of cross-references between classification categories. The changes, reflected in the notes on the Contents and Classification page, are as follows:

- 1) A new category, "Pacific Area," has been established. This comprises the former separate category "Australia (including New Zealand)," and also includes the Philippines and Oceania. (Abstracts pertaining to the Malayan Archipelago are classified under "Asia").
- 2) Abstracts on the Napoleonic Era and the Napoleonic Wars are classified under "B (1775-1815) General History," unless they deal exclusively with France.
- 3) All abstracts on the Latin American wars of independence are classified under "C (1815-1871) Latin America," even in cases where they deal with the years before 1815. All abstracts on the colonial period in Latin America (both before and after 1815) are included under "B (1775-1815) Latin America." However, abstracts on Cuba are placed in the respective chronological divisions.
- 4) Abstracts on the Meiji Period (Japan) are all grouped together under "D (1871-1918) Asia," even in cases where they deal with the years before 1871.
- 5) Articles on the Baltic States and Finland are classified under "E (1918-1939) Scandinavia and Baltic Area." Prior thereto they are grouped under the "Russian Empire." The three Baltic Soviet republics are grouped under "F (1939-1945) Soviet Union," with cross-references under "F (1939-1945) Scandinavia and Baltic Area."

A. GENERAL: 1775-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

Political, Social and Economic History

5:99. Adam, Reinhold (Bad Godesberg). RÜCKBLICK AUF DIE VÖLKISCH-POLITISCHE ENTWICKLUNG IM DEUTSCH-RUSSISCHEN ZWISCHENFELD [Review of the racial-political development in the Russo-German zones of contact]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1958 9(9): 539-555. Reviews generally the conflict of Russia and Germany in Eastern Europe from the 9th century to the present. F. B. M. Hollyday

5:100. Alessandrini, Federico. SOCIALISMO E CATTOLICESIMO [Socialism and Catholicism]. *Civitas* 1957 8(8/9): 105-110. In the encyclicals *Rerum Novarum* (1891) and *Quadragesimo Anno* (1931) the Church expressed the incompatibility of the Catholic faith with socialist principles. The author shows that socialism comprises highly diversified tendencies, and he deals at length with the English labor movement, showing the role played in its early days by determined religious elements, as well as the compromise position adopted by the English episcopacy when consulted by socialist Catholics in 1931, in accepting the activity of English Catholics in the Labour Party. R. Valdés del Toro

5:101. Ballesteros [Gaibrois], Manuel. TRANSCULTURACION EUROPEA EN AMERICA [European acculturation in America]. *Universidad de Antioquia* (Colombia) 1957 (129): 177-195. Presents the text of a lecture. The author discusses the significance of the concept "colonial." He concludes that Spain was the only European nation accustomed to contact with foreign peoples, and its actions in the New World consequently lacked a sense of discrimination that would have prejudiced the integration of the natives into colonial society. E. Rz. (IHE 23420)

5:102. Bein, Alexander (Director, Zionist Central Archives, Jerusalem). DER MODERNE ANTISEMITISMUS UND SEINE BEDEUTUNG FÜR DIE JUDENFRAGE [Modern anti-Semitism and its significance for the Jewish question]. *Vierteljahrsshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1958 6(4): 340-360. In the history of the Jewish question the birth of modern anti-Semitism around 1880 marks the end of a development that had gone on for centuries and the beginning of a new epoch. The creation of the special term "anti-Semitism," whose history and meaning the author examines, expresses this fact. Essentially new was the treatment of the Jewish question as a racial question. The author outlines the history of this treatment from Gobineau and Renan to Eugen Dühring, Treitschke and Houston Stewart Chamberlain. The declaration that the Jews were racially inferior and the taking for granted of their unalterable inherent depravity left as the only alternatives emigration of the Jews to a country of their own, or extermination. In an atmosphere of inhumanity the Nazis relentlessly drew the final conclusion of this theory, a conclusion which no one had dared draw in the liberal atmosphere of the 19th century. The author emphasizes the semantic aspects of the Jewish question, whose examination helps to clarify some points otherwise difficult to understand. It is possible that the development which began by calling the Jews parasites and bacilli -- terms used figuratively at first, but taken more and more literally -- led to the systematic extermination of Jews in the gas chambers, i.e. means used for the extermination of bacilli. A (t)

5:103. Brugarola, Martín, S. J. PERSPECTIVAS ACTUALES DE LAS MIGRACIONES [Contemporary perspectives of migration]. *Fomento Social* (Spain) 1957 12(46): 149-158. Examination of immigration and emigration in various countries, including Spain, with statistical data referring to the 19th century and particularly to recent times.

E. G. (IHE 23160)

5:104. Cialdea, Basilio. L'UNIONE FRANCESE [The French Union]. *Comunità Internazionale* 1955 10(4): 610-637, and 1956 11(1): 66-80. First gives a short sketch of the history of the second French colonial empire, which was the predecessor of the French Union. Its policy was characterized by the doctrine of the assimilation of the native populations. The determining factors in the creation of the French Union were the example of the British Commonwealth, Arab nationalism, the Statute of the United Nations, and the anticolonialism of the United States and Soviet Union. The author then submits the structure and functioning of the French Union to a critical consideration. In the second part he reviews the situation of the various territories which form the French Union, concluding that in order to avoid a breakdown of the Union some other more flexible system, inspired by the idea of a federation, must be adopted. E. Füssl, O. S. B.

5:105. Clute, Robert E. (Duke Univ.), and Robert R. Wilson (American Journal of International Law). THE COMMONWEALTH AND FAVORED-NATION USAGE. *American Journal of International Law* 1958 52(3): 455-468. The intra-Commonwealth trade preferences, the inter-American agreements since World War II, and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade all tend to limit the applicability of the "unconditional" clause in most-favored-nation trade treaties. The author refers to the period from 1880 to the present. G. L. Lycan

5:106. Franzel, Emil (Munich). GEIST UND POLITIK [Thought and politics]. *Neues Abendland* 1958 13(3): 195-206. To prove the thesis that the world of political action is a function of ideas and thoughts, refers to several German and Austrian historians of the 20th century, who followed his view in their works. The author also refers to some significant cases, mainly of 19th century military history, which furnish further evidence. G. Schoebe

5:107. Jemolo, Arturo Carlo (Univ. of Rome). EUGENIO PACELLI: PIO XII. *Il Ponte* 1958 14(10): 1222-1226. The author, a prominent Catholic jurisperdient of liberal outlook, observes that the peculiarity of Pope Pius XII which deserves greatest emphasis was that he, who had come from the upper bourgeoisie of Rome (and came from one of the city's so-called hundred families) and had grown up in the shadow of the Vatican, was able to gain a broad vision of the contemporary world, both in its ecclesiastic and laic culture and in all its complexity. This he was able to do by reason of his many years of experience abroad and his numerous well-informed advisers. The author recalls various "human interest" aspects of Pacelli's life and concludes with words of warm affection for him as a man in addition to affection for him as Christ's Vicar. C. F. Delzell

5:108. Kawano, Kenji (Kyoto Univ.). KINDAI-SHI NI OKERU SEIJI TO KEIZAI [Political and economic processes in modern history]. *Seiyō-shi-gaku* 1957 (36): 241-254. A methodological essay on modern history. The author defines the economic process as one in which human will can exert no influence, whereas the political process is one where human activities have great potency, though limited by economic conditions. He discusses the relations between the two processes during the period of transition from the Middle Ages, when large feudal management was the core society, to the middle of the 19th century, when large capitalistic management attained its full strength. Under absolutism, which followed the collapse of the feudal mode of production, small peasant management and capitalistic production existed side by side. Bourgeois revolutions then abolished the legal rights of feudal landownership, and were followed by bourgeois dictatorships, such as the Whig oligarchy, the Napoleonic and Bismarckian empires and the Meiji Ten-nō system. Only with the Industrial Revolution did parliamentary democracy gain a strong foothold. M. Nishikawa

5:109. Kofler, Leo (Cologne). MARXISMUS UND ESCHATOLOGIE: ÜBER DIE "MARXISMUSTUDIEN DER

EVANGELISCHEN AKADEMIE" [Marxism and eschatology: on the "Studies of Marxism of the Evangelical Academy"]. Deutsche Universitätszeitung 1957 12(22): 7-9. Reviews the Marxstudien, *Schriften der Evangelischen Studiengemeinschaft*, 2nd series (Tübingen: J. C. B. Mohr [Paul Siebeck], 1957), notably the contributions by Erwin Metzke, Thilo Ramm and Iring Fetscher, and calls attention to some recently published utterances of Marx about the achievements of the Socialist order. H. Hirsch

5:110. Macchioro, Aurelio. IL PROBLEMA DEL BENESSERE NELL'ECONOMIA POLITICA FRA XIX e XX SECOLO [The problem of well-being in political economy from the 19th to the 20th century]. *Società* 1958 14(1): 62-72. Primarily an analysis of the way in which various welfare economists have treated the problem of increasing the social benefits of the working classes. Mention is made of the theories of Marshall, Pigon, J. B. Clark, Veblen and others who have treated historically the theme of "welfare economics". A. F. Rolle

5:111. McNee, Robert B. (City College of New York). FUNCTIONAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE FIRM, WITH AN ILLUSTRATIVE CASE STUDY FROM THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY. *Economic Geography* 1958 34(4): 321-337. Contains a short history of the development of the world-wide Socony-Mobil organization, 1882-1957. R. D. S. Higham

5:112 Mendieta y Núñez, Lucio. LAS CLASES SOCIALES [The social classes]. *Revista Internacional de Sociología* (Spain) 1956 14(54): 205-237. Sociological study of the factors that break up society into classes, tracing the origin and development of classes through history. Article to be continued. E. G. (IHE 22023)

5:113. Myrdal, Gunnar. ECONOMIC NATIONALISM AND INTERNATIONALISM. *Australian Outlook* 1957 11(4): 3-50. Publishes the three Dyason Lectures for 1957, in which Myrdal addressed himself to three interrelated topics: 1) economic nationalism in the richer countries; 2) economic nationalism in under-developed countries, and 3) national and international integration. Having traced these topics historically, he concludes: "The richer countries could afford to give the under-developed countries their chance to see their demands for economic development and greater economic equality realized... It could be done without impoverishing the richer countries. In fact, they could build firmer the basis not only for their political security but also for their further economic progress..." H. J. Benda

5:114. Nakayama, Ji-ichi. TEIKOKU-SHUGI TO SHOJUNINCHI KAKUTOKU -- IGIRISU NO BA-AI [Imperialism and the acquisition of colonies -- Great Britain's case]. *Nagoya Daigaku Bungaku-bu Kenkyū Ronshū* 1958 20: 63-70. An introductory discussion about the characteristics of imperialism, points to the confusion between imperialism and colonialism. The author examines J. A. Hobson's Imperialism, A Study and V. I. Lenin's Imperialism as the Highest Stage of Capitalism and points out some statements in these works which are contradicted by historical evidence. Using detailed table concerning the growth of British overseas territories from 1815 to 1898, he concludes that, as far as 19th-century Great Britain is concerned, the acquisition of colonies cannot be regarded as a characteristic of imperialism, or of capitalism after the 1870's. What distinguishes imperialism from the capitalism in its earlier stages will be considered in another article. M. Nishikawa

5:115. Needham, Joseph (Univ. of Cambridge). IL DIALOGO TRA L'EUROPA E L'ASIA [The dialogue between Europe and Asia]. *Ulisse* 1958 5(28/29): 1643-1654. Attacks the usual European predilections and assumptions of superiority on scientific, humane, socio-political, and other grounds, stressing, above all, Chinese contributions to so-called European culture. The author suggests that the whole approach to European history should be changed to one less egocentric. C. J. Lowe

5:116. Read, John. UNA FAVOLA DELLA SCIENZA: A MAUVEINA [A scientific fable: mauve]. *Ulisse* 1958 5(28/29): 1729-1732. An account of Sir William Henry

Perkins' discovery of mauve and its repercussions on coal chemistry. C. J. Lowe

5:117. Valitutti, Salvatore. SINTESI DEL LIBERALISMO [Syntheses of liberalism]. *Studi Politici* 1957 4(4): 624-639. An examination of the main ideas of 19th century liberalism and its relation to contemporary conditions. The author concludes that there is no such relationship now. C. J. Lowe

5:118. Vittorelli, Paolo. LE FONTI DEL PENSIERO ANTICOLONIALISTA [The sources of anti-colonialist thought]. *Ulisse* 1958 5(28/29): 1688-1706. An examination of the main strands of opposition to imperialism in England in the 18th and 19th centuries, stressing the link between economic and political considerations and humanitarian interests in the suppression of slavery. The author suggests that Marx's and Engels' views came from this source, which was certainly the basis of the "mandate" ideas of the Second International and of the views of Hobson. Continental oppositionist thought was entirely socialist, treating imperialism as the culmination of capitalism; hence the struggle of the proletariat and of the colonial peoples were identical. C. J. Lowe

5:119. Wurzbacher, Gerhard (Univ. of Kiel). DIE INDUSTRIELLE REVOLUTION - BEGRIFF UND WIRKLICHKEIT [The Industrial Revolution -- concept and reality]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1958 9(9): 521-539. Examines the varying interpretations of the Industrial Revolution from the time of Arnold Toynbee and Friedrich Engels to the present. F. B. M. Hollyday

International Relations

5:120. Archdale, H. E. (Univ. of Sydney). LEGALITY IN THE ANTARCTIC. *Australian Outlook* 1957 11(3): 10-16. Traces the claims to Antarctica made in the course of the 19th and 20th centuries by Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Norway, Chile, Argentina and France, before proceeding to an examination of the current situation. The only two countries that have neither made claims nor recognized those of others, and are yet active in the area, are the USA and the USSR. H. J. Benda

5:121. Hegemann, Margot. BERICHT ÜBER DIE QUELLENLAGE IN DEN ARCHIVEN DER DDR ZUR GESCHICHTE DER DEUTSCH-RUMÄNISCHEN BEZIEHUNGEN [Report on the source material in the archives of the German Democratic Republic relating to the history of German Rumanian relations]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(4): 849-858. An analytical report on holdings of the Deutsches Zentralarchiv in Potsdam and Merseburg and the Sächsisches Landeshauptarchiv in Dresden for the period 1750-1945. The period best represented in these archives is 1820-1919. C. F. Latour
See also: 4: 2235

5:122. Murgo, Michele del. IL CONGO BELGA NELL'EVOLUZIONE DEI RAPPORTI INTERNAZIONALI [The Belgian Congo in the evolution of international relations]. *Rassegna Italiana di Politica e di Cultura* 1958 35(388): 19-33. A review article stressing the way in which the historical development of the Belgian Congo has become increasingly international in character. This country, which is larger than France, Germany, Britain, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria and the Benelux nations combined, has had an important colonial history. The author outlines the part which H. M. Stanley, the Duke of Abruzzi, and Leopold II played in focusing world attention upon the Congo, as well as the importance of the Berlin Conference of 1885, which was the first to take note of the colonial existence of this region.

A. F. Rolle

5:123. Verdross, Alfred (Univ. of Vienna). DIE VÖLKERRECHTLICHE NEUTRALITÄT IM WANDEL DER GESCHICHTE [Neutrality in international law in the light of historical change]. *Anzeiger der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Philosophisch-historische Klasse* 1957 (8): 101-110. Deals with three main questions: 1) the

various evaluations of neutrality up to the end of the Second World War; 2) provisional neutrality according to the Charter of the United Nations, and 3) permanent neutrality according to the Charter. In the first part the author describes how the estimation of neutrality changed from being favorable in the 19th century to unfavorable after the First World War and how the Covenant of the League of Nations was intended to achieve collective security by eliminating the basic idea of neutrality. The following two parts show that provisional and even permanent neutrality are possible within the framework of the United Nations, although not compatible with the original character of the Charter. Based on Strisower, "Die Geschichte des Neutralitätsgedankens," *Zeitschrift für öffentliches Recht*, 1926 5: 184 ff.; Bindschelder, "Die Neutralität im modernen Völkerrecht," *Zeitschrift für ausländisches öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht*, 1956 17, and Kunz, "Austria's Permanent Neutrality," *American Journal of International Law*, 1956 50. A (t)

Military History

5:124. Binz, Gerhard L. UMBRUCH IM KRIEGS-VÖLKERRECHT [Revolution in the international rules of war]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1958 8(1): 10-29. Reviews the rules of war- and peacemaking through the ages and argues that, of the three recently evolved concepts of "just war," "inhuman war" and "inhuman peace," the last named now appears to have been modified, if not entirely rejected. To banish the remaining dangers of an inhuman war, a synthesis of the Anglo-Saxon concept of punitive wars against breakers of the peace and the European postulate of the need for a re-creation of civilized rules of war appears desirable. C. F. Latour

5:125. Spanu, Giacomo. EVOLUZIONE DELLA SPECIALITA' FERROVIARI DALLA SUA COSTITUZIONE AL 1940 [Evolution of the railway branch from its foundation to 1940]. *Bollettino dell'Istituto Storico e di Cultura dell'Arma del Genio* 1957 23(3): 231-254. A short outline with the purpose of encouraging a more thorough study of the subject, of the history of the railway section of the Italian army's engineer corps and of its performance in the course of various military operations from 1859 to 1940. E. Füssl, O.S.B.

5:126. --. L'INTENDANCE MILITAIRE [Army supply service]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1957 13(4). Deau (Gen.), INTRODUCTION, pp. 81-82. Moulias, D. (Gen.Res.), LES ORIGINES DU CORPS DE L'INTENDANCE [The origins of the supply corps], pp. 83-88. LES GRANDES ATTRIBUTIONS DU CORPS DE L'INTENDANCE [The great functions of the supply service]. I. Colin, LE SERVICE DE L'INTENDANCE DANS SON ROLE D'ADMINISTRATION FINANCIERE [The French supply corps in its role of financial administration], pp. 89-96. II. LE SERVICE DES SUBSTANCES [The provisions service], pp. 97-109. III. Courville, Bernard de (Gen.), LE SERVICE DE L'HABILLEMENT ET SES BRANCHES ANNEXES [Clothing supply and attached services], pp. 109-114. IV. LES ATTRIBUTIONS DIVERSES DE L'INTENDANCE [Miscellaneous functions of the supply corps]: a) Unsigned, LES PENSIONS MILITAIRES [Military pensions], pp. 115-118. b) Vergely, LE ROLE DU SERVICE DE L'INTENDANCE DANS LE DOMAINE DES REQUISITIONS [The role of the supply service in the field of requisitions], pp. 119-120. c) Vergely, LES ECONOMATS DE L'ARMEE [The army's offices of economy], pp. 121-124. L'INTENDANCE MILITAIRE EN OPERATIONS [The army supply service in operations]. Bunel, EN INDOCHINE [In Indochina], pp. 125-132. Feix, EN ALGERIE [In Algeria], pp. 133-140. LES ECOLES DU SERVICE DE L'INTENDANCE [Army supply service schools]. I. Unsigned, L'ECOLE SUPERIEURE DE L'INTENDANCE [The upper supply school], pp. 141-144. II. Unsigned, L'ECOLE MILITAIRE D'ADMINISTRATION [The military administration school], pp. 145-148. III. Morel, LES CENTRES D'INSTRUCTION DE L'INTENDANCE [The centers of instruction of the supply service], pp. 149-151. ORGANES D'ETUDES TECHNIQUES DU SERVICE DE L'INTENDANCE [Organs of technical studies of the supply]. I. Girard (Col.), LES LABORATOIRES DU SERVICE DES

SUBSTANCES [The laboratories of the provision service], pp. 152-156. II. Kiger, LE LABORATOIRE CENTRAL DE L'HABILLEMENT [The central laboratory for clothing], pp. 156-160. A description of functions of the French supply service, each section beginning with a historical sketch. Material relating to the two World Wars is included. Illustrated. H. M. Adams

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

See also: 5:196

5:127. Davidson, Basil. L'APARTHEID NEL SUDAFRICA [Apartheid in South Africa]. *Ulisse* 1958 5(28/29): 1635-1642. Discusses the 19th century origins of apartheid and considers its present position. C. J. Lowe

5:128. Leone, Enrico de (Univ. of Cagliari). COLONIZZAZIONE E COLONIALISMO NELL'AFRICA DEL NORD [Colonization and colonialism in North Africa]. *Ulisse* 1958 5(28/29): 1606-1613. Emphasizes the absurdity of regarding Arab and Moslem as synonymous terms, especially in Maghreb. The author stresses the Berber element and its centuries of resistance to Arab and Turkish rule, which were, ironically, only eliminated by the French. As a result, the old Arab rulers emerged as new elites, demanding, after 1919, self-determination which ignored the Berbers, and these elites have achieved power since 1945 at the expense of the colonial powers, France and Italy. C. J. Lowe

5:129. Oton, Esuakema U. (Student, Northwestern Univ.). DEVELOPMENT OF JOURNALISM IN NIGERIA. *Journalism Quarterly* 1958 35(1): 72-79. Traces the growth of Nigerian journalism from 1880 to the present and describes some leading journalists and their papers. Before World War I Nigerian newspapers were mostly of poor quality and short-lived. After the war several religious and secular papers began publication with improved news coverage, writing style and format. They often emphasized political questions, and some of these papers are still being published. From 1937 to 1947 the Nigerian press continued to emphasize politics. Some bitter newspaper controversies, further technical improvements and the beginnings of chain ownership of papers occurred in this period. These trends continued after 1947 with considerable rivalry between the government-owned and privately-owned papers. L. Gara

5:130. Pazos, Manuel R., O.F.M. LA DINASTIA REINANTE EN MARRUECOS [The reigning dynasty in Morocco]. *Mauritania (Africa)* 1957 30(359): 393-397. Short biographical sketches of each of the thirteen sovereigns of the Filali dynasty, who have reigned in Morocco from the middle of the 17th century, describing also their relations with Spain. M. Gu. (IHE 23890)

Asia

5:131. Huard, Pierre (Saigon). CULTURE VIETNAMIENNE ET CULTURE OCCIDENTALE [Vietnam culture and Western culture]. *France-Asie* 1958 15(141/142): 6-21. The culture of Vietnam is an aspect of the culture of Asia, but Vietnam is also a link between China and India in philosophy, in economics, and in the development of a culture peculiar to Indochina. Vietnam, like China and Japan, hesitatingly opened its boundaries to the West, but for a long time these contacts were limited to the intelligentsia. To solve the cultural conflict between Vietnam and the Western world great effort and much good will on both sides is needed.

Gertrud Greuter

5:132. Levkovskii, A. I. VOZNICKOVENIE I KHARAKTER DEIATEL'NOSTI ANGLIJSKIKH I INDIISKIKH BANKOV V KOLONIAL'NOI INDII [The origin and the character of the activity of British and Indian banks in colonial India]. *Sovetskoe Vostokovedenie* 1956 (4): 57-72. Describes the origin of English banks in India since 1770 and the particular

development of Indian capitalism from the end of the 19th century to 1939. The English banks formed two groups: exchange banks which had a monopoly of the financing of Indian foreign trade, and the semi-state Presidency Banks which financed domestic trade. As Indian capitalism developed, further joint-stock banks were founded which served mainly the domestic trade and had to fight against heavy competition by the British. Based on the findings of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Commission (ICBEC) (1931) and of the Indian Industrial Commission 1916-1918 (1918), and on works by A. Baster (1929), D. S. Savkar (1938) and B. R. Rau (1930). Erna Wollert

5:133. McAleavy, Henry (School of Oriental and African Studies, Univ. of London). DIEN IN CHINA AND VIET-NAM. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1958 17(3): 403-415. Discusses the true meaning of the legal institution of dien, which has persisted from Imperial to modern times, and heretofore been erroneously rendered into English as "mortgage." Far Eastern legal concepts cannot readily be explained in European terms; Chinese statute law must be interpreted against the background of custom. G. A. Lensen

5:134. Matsui, Tōru (Aoyama Gakuin Univ.). JŪKYŪ-SEIKI INDO NO AISAN GIJUTSU NI TSUITE [On the methods of indigo production in 19th century India]. *Aoyama Keizai Ronshū* 1958 10(1/2): 63-90. Through the 19th century, India was one of the important centers of indigo dye production in the world. The author describes the techniques of production on the European and native indigo plantations, and deals with their influences on contemporary Indian society. M. Oyama

5:135. Ming Chang. REVOLUITIONNOE DVIZHENIE VO VIET-NAME [The revolutionary movement in Vietnam]. Sovetskoe Vostokovedenie 1956 (1): 37-42. An abridged version of a lecture delivered at the session of the Scientific Council of the Institut Vostokovedenia AN SSSR [Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences of the USSR] on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Russian revolution of 1905-1907]. The author describes the fate of the Vietnamese population since the end of the 19th century and its struggle for liberation, led by the Communist Party of Indo-China, founded in 1930, and directed against the French imperialists and later Japanese domination, until the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was founded in 1945. Erna Wollert

5:136. Reed, Peter Mellish (Sarah Lawrence College). STANDARD OIL IN INDONESIA, 1898-1928. *Business History Review* 1958 32(3): 311-337. Discusses the role of the U.S. State Department in promoting Standard Oil's interests in Indonesia and concludes that "Standard's activities in...[this] Dutch colony were of little success until the State Department lent a hand by encouraging a revision of Dutch petroleum policy so that American interests would be able to receive equitable treatment with Dutch-owned companies." V. P. Carosso

5:137. Sayeed, Khalid B. (McGill Univ., Montreal). THE JAMA'AT-I-ISLAMI MOVEMENT IN PAKISTAN. *Pacific Affairs* 1957 30(1): 59-68. Discusses the so-called Renaissance movement in Islam of Syed Abul 'Ala Maudoodi, which advocates a "theo-democracy" or "divine democratic government" with the Moslems having a limited popular sovereignty under the suzerainty of God.

G. A. Lensen

5:138. Spear, Percival (Univ. of Cambridge). FROM COLONIAL TO SOVEREIGN STATUS: SOME PROBLEMS OF TRANSITION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1958 17(4): 567-577. Assesses the causes of animosity and good will in Indian-British relations. Infirmitiy of purpose about the goal of British rule, failure to see that the cultural divisions of India had to find some political expression, and the failure to promote responsibility of ministers were British mistakes; voluntary introduction of Western institutions and ideas, high standards of administration, and the creation of a new class which assimilated these ideas insured the abiding influence of the British in India. G. A. Lensen

5:139. Sukhtanker, J. S. BACKGROUND TO FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN GOA. *United Asia* 1957 9(5): 327-329. Chronicles a number of Goan revolts between 1654 and 1912 -- many of them initiated by Catholic clergy -- with emphasis on "Pinto's Rebellion" (1787) and the "Revolts of the Ranes" (mid-19th century). C. F. Latour

5:140. Veur, Paul W. van der (Univ. of Hawaii). E. F. E. DOUWES DEKKER: EVANGELIST FOR INDONESIAN NATIONALISM. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1958 17(4): 551-566. Relates the activities of Douwes Dekker (1879-1950), the Eurasian founder of the real independence party, the Indische Partij, and one of the spiritual fathers of the Indonesian Republic. Effective in arousing political nationalism, the very nationalism he stimulated make his continued leadership impossible. G. A. Lensen

Canada

5:141. Willoughby, William R. (St. Lawrence Univ., Canton, New York). THE ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY UNDERSTANDINGS. *International Journal* 1955 10(4): 242-252. Examines Canadian-United States diplomacy with reference to St. Lawrence River development, 1932-1954. While emphasis is placed on developments in the 1950's, significant remarks are made on the earlier period. J. M. Laux

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

5:142. Ekmeđić, Milorad (Assistant, Univ. of Sarajevo). "ZASTAVA" O BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI [Zastava on Bosnia and Herzegovina]. *Historijski Zbornik* 1956 9(1-4): 174-177. Reports on the abundance and importance of material on the 19th century history of Bosnia and Herzegovina to be found in contemporary Yugoslav periodical literature, such as the Serbian nationalist periodical *Zastava* [Flag], published in Novi Sad (Ujvidek) in the period 1866-1925. The four-volume collection of documents edited by H. Kapidžić (Sarajevo, 1953-1956) reproduces only a portion of the material available in *Zastava* in the years 1866-1878. S. Gavrilović

5:143. Jäschke, Gotthard (Univ. of Münster). DIE CHRISTLICHE MISSION IN DER TÜRKEI [The Christian mission in Turkey]. *Saeculum* 1956 7(1): 68-78. Islam possesses particularly strong means of defense against the Christian mission. At the time of the Ottoman Empire these were strengthened further by the fact that the concepts "worshipping community" and "nation" were identical. The success of the mission which was begun by Americans and Germans in connection with the relief program for the Armenians was therefore bound to appear small. Even so, many Turks were induced to reflect about Christianity. Today Mohammedans and Christians often make common cause in the defense against dialectical materialism. A (t)

5:144. --. [YUGOSLAV HISTORIOGRAPHY IN THE FIELD OF THE AGRARIAN SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1957 (1/2). Stoykov, T., ARPAD LEBL, SINDIKALNA BORBAAGRARNOG PROLETARIJATA, IZDAVĀČKO PREDUZEĆE RAD, BEOGRAD, 1954, STR. 241 [Arpad Lebl, "The Syndicalist Struggle of the Agrarian Proletariat," Rad Publishing Company, Belgrade, 1954, 241 p.], pp. 125-126. Gačeva, Nikola, VASA PELAGIĆ I VOJVODINA, ISTORISKI ARHIV POKRAJINSKOG KOMITETA SKS ZA VOJVODINU, IZBOR I OBJAŠNENJA DR. K. MILUTINovićA, NOVI SAD, 1956 ["Vasa Pelagić and Voivodina, The Historical Archive of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia for Voivodina, Selection and Annotation by Dr. K. Milutinović," Novi Sad, 1956], pp. 128-129. Review articles giving information on the recent interest of Yugoslav historiography in the field of the agrarian syndicalist movement. S. Gavrilović

FRANCE

5:145. Bordeaux, Henry. FREYCINET, CLEMENCEAU, FOCH. Ecrits de Paris 1958 (157): 37-47. Evocative notes on the three French statesmen in their old age.

R. Valdés del Toro

5:146. Brogan, D. W. (Cambridge Univ.). ECHOES OF THE EXPLOSION OF 1789. New York Times Magazine 1958 13 July: 10, 27, 30. While Bastille Day represents to the world an important symbol of the ideals of democracy, it nevertheless remains for the French a revolutionary tradition that still divides the nation. R. J. Marion

5:147. Combe, Paul. LE NIVEAU DE VIE ET LE PROGRES TECHNIQUE EN FRANCE DEPUIS 1860 [Standard of life and technical progress in France since 1860]. Information Historique 1957 19(1): 26-28. A summary by the author, of a thesis presented for the degree of Doctorat-ès-Lettres at the University of Strasbourg, in 1955 (published in Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, in 1956). The study examines the relations between standard of life and technical progress in France, especially from 1860 to 1939. Based mainly on statistical research on the evolution of wages. The thesis itself begins with a summary translated in six languages. H. Monteagle

5:148. Daumard, A. LES ARCHIVES NOTARIALES ET L'ETUDE DE LA MOBILITE SOCIALE DANS LA BOURGEOISIE PARISIENNE PENDANT LA PREMIERE MOITIE DU XIX^e SIECLE [Notary archives and the study of social mobility in the Parisian bourgeoisie during the first half of the 19th century]. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne 1957 56(2): 3-5. Use of notary archives with special attention to marriage contracts (3,000) and inventories of assets at time of death (1,850) shows that middle-class Parisians tended to advance socially by a combination of inheritance, marriage (dowry) and business-success factors in no general pattern. Merchants and manufacturers tended to come from humbler parentage than functionaries and professional people, who generally had a bourgeois heritage. H. Emery

5:149. Daumard, Adeline. L'HISTOIRE ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIALE A LA SOCIETE D'HISTOIRE MODERNE [Economic and social history at the Society for Modern History]. Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale 1957 35(4): 457-463. Summaries of papers discussed at the monthly meetings during 1956. Subjects treated include memoirs of the intendants on the state of France in the 17th century, the "agricultural revolution" of the 18th and 19th centuries, attitudes and opinions under the Restoration, the accounts of an estate from 1788 to 1814, and the evolution of social structure in a single commune since 1836. R. E. Cameron

5:150. Ducros, Bernard. L'OEUVRE D'ADOLPHE LANDRY [The work of Adolphe Landry]. Revue d'Economie Politique 1957 67(2): 186-207. An appreciation of the intellectual career of the French economist-demographer. Landry, a contemporary of Henri Bergson, Jean Jaurès, and Emile Durkheim at the Ecole Normale Supérieure, was, like the others, a student of philosophy who turned to the social sciences. A socialist, his first works were in economic theory, through which he sought to show the superiority of socialism to the prevailing economic organization. His first work on population appeared in 1909, and thereafter his interests turned more and more in that direction. He is best known for his concept of the "optimum population."

R. E. Cameron

5:151. Folliet, Joseph. IL SOCIALISMO FRANCES [French socialism]. Civitas 1957 8(8/9): 149-158. A critique of the present position of French socialism, accompanied by an outline of its historical development. This development, which began in the period 1830-1848, has at times coincided with that of the labor movement, especially when, for various reasons, Christian Social tendencies appeared to be absent, e.g. during the Second Empire and the Third Republic. The Socialist Party's activity in the resistance during the German occupation is also briefly mentioned.

R. Valdés del Toro

5:152. Schnerb, Robert. LES INDUSTRIES TEXTILES AUX 18^e ET 19^e SIECLES [The textile industries in the 18th and 19th centuries]. Information Historique 1957 19(3): 116-119. Review article on books and articles published in the years 1954-56. Schnerb shows that an extensive study of these industries in France cannot be made for periods prior to the 18th century, due to the scarcity of documents. The examination of the textile industries in the period up to 1880, however, provides new insight into the period's general history. H. Monteagle

5:153. Villate, R. (Colonel). UN VILLAGE DU CAMBRESIS A-T-IL SOUFFERT DE LA GUERRE AU XVIII^e SIECLE? [Did Cambresis village suffer from the war in the 18th century?]. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne 1957 56(4): 15-17. Traces the effect of six wars, covering forty years of conflict, on the Cambrai region and especially on the village of Serain (population 500-600). Greatest privation was in the War of the Spanish Succession when bad crops and mass requisitions caused near famine and extreme hardship. Otherwise, aside from convoy demands and moderate tax levies, one can say "when war is close to the province, the people are strongly affected, but when the war is far away, the country does not suffer at all." H. Emery

5:154. Thomas, Georges. LE SOCIALISME ET LE SYNDICALISME DANS L'INDRE DES ORIGINS A 1920-1922 [Socialism and unionism in Indre, from its beginnings to 1920-1922]. Actualité de l'Histoire 1957 (20/21): 1-26. The department of Indre, although situated in the center of France, has been and continues to be fundamentally agricultural. This fact lends special interest to the history of the development of socialism and unionism in the region.

R. Valdés del Toro

GERMANY

See also: 5:961

5:155. Flor, Georg (Bundesministerium für Verteidigung, Bonn). ÜBER DIE WANDLUNGEN DER WEHRPFlicht IN DER DEUTSCHEN GESCHICHTE [On the changing military service obligations in German history]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1958 8(4): 186-193. Traces the development of military service concepts in Germany from the year 500 to the present. The author discusses the changes in theory and practice of the service obligation of the individual. He emphasizes the importance of the French Revolution for the modern concept of conscription, and concludes that the German people will accede to the necessity for military service. C. B. Burdick

5:156. Koep, Leo (Bonn). DIE KIRCHLICHE BÜCHERARBEIT IM KATHOLISCHEN DEUTSCHLAND [Library work done by the Church in Catholic Germany]. Stimmen der Zeit 1957/58 162(12): 440-457. The two groups which represent the work of the Catholic Church in Germany in the field of public libraries are 1) the Borromäusverein, founded in 1844 in Bonn, which had at first libraries for members only, and then, after 1900, public libraries, and 2) the St. Michaelsbund, founded in 1901 in Bavaria as the Katholischer Presseverein. They have organized 7,605 libraries, run mostly by honorary librarians, with 6.3 million books (as of 1956/57).... A (t)

5:157. Morgan, Roger. TRAVAUX EFFECTUES DANS LES DEUX ALLEMAGNES SUR L'HISTOIRE DU MOUVEMENT OUVRIER [Work in the two Germanies on the history of the labor movement]. Actualité de l'Histoire 1957 (19): 28-35. The history of the SPD has been frequently used as an instrument of propaganda. A reaction against this tendency is shown in recent publications from both West and East Germany based on rigorous investigation of documents not originally intended for publication. In East Germany, the direction of the investigations has been determined by the fact that the most important documents for the history of the labor movement are to be found in the Russian-occupied zone. The historians of West Germany rely on documents in the International Institute of Social History in Amsterdam. The author comments on the most recent and important works.

R. Valdés del Toro

5:158. Rothfels, Hans (Univ. of Tübingen). GESCHICHTLICHE BETRACHTUNG ZUM PROBLEM DER WIEDERVEREINIGUNG [Historical reflection on the problem of reunification]. *Vierteljahrsschrift für Zeitgeschichte* 1958 6(4): 327-39. Points to the universal implications of the German problem and refutes the pseudo-analogy of the Polish example and the illusion of the "claim as a natural right" to nationality. Beginning with the dangerous position of Bismarck's Reich, which was threatened both from within and from without he author emphasizes the function of the Weimar coalition in preserving unity in the crises of 1918/19 and 1923. After the renunciation of Allied war-time plans for the dismemberment of Germany, Stalin's all-German Potsdam propositions resent themselves not as a missed opportunity but as a danger to West Europe, whereas reunification appears to depend on the achievement of a world-wide modus vivendi.

A (t)

5:159. San Giusto, Giovanni di. ATTENUAZIONE DEGLI SPETTI IDEOLOGICI NEL SOCIALISMO TEDESCO [Attenuation of the ideological aspects in German socialism]. *Civitas* 1957 8(8/9): 190-195. The fundamental characteristics of German socialism are sincere fidelity to parliamentary democracy, a sense of state and national vocation, hereditary traits owing little to Marx and Engels, Lassalle and Bebel. They explain the attitude of the SPD as decisive moments in the history of Germany: the acceptance and patriotic collaboration in the First World War, the sense of responsibility with which it played its role during the Weimar Republic, and its valiant but strictly legal opposition to Hitler. The German Socialist party has always relegated ideological considerations to a place of secondary importance, in its plan to become a great national party, i.e. a party for the people and not for the workers alone. This explains the part played by nationalist influences in its foreign policy, a tendency particularly noticeable since the Second World War.

R. Valdés del Toro

G R E A T B R I T A I N

5:160. Baird, Kenneth D. THE SCOTTISH SHERIFF. *amateuer Historian* 1958 3(8): 329-331. The present day duties of the Scottish Sheriff embrace wide judicial and administrative functions specified in the 1929 and 1947 Local Government (Scotland) Acts. The earliest authenticated reference to his court dates from the 12th century, but the right of appointment formerly exercised by the monarch was soon extended to royal vassals. By 1747, when it was abolished, 23 out of 33 persons held it as a coveted hereditary office. From 1357 on a deputy was appointed and from 1747 he often replaced his master, after 1828 with the title of Sheriff Principal. The latter's deputy, called the Sheriff Substitute, became after 1877 an independent crown appointment, whose tenure necessitated legal qualifications. The evolution of his office and the records of his court thus provide valuable information about social, economic and legal developments. A

5:161. Dawson, Christopher. UNIVERSITIES ANCIENT AND MODERN. *Catholic Educational Review* 1958 56(1): 7-32. Surveying the development of English and American universities, examines the prospects for Catholic higher education in competition with the Soviet system. L. Hertzman

5:162. Hobsbawm, Eric J. LA POLITICA INGLESE NEL X SECOLO [English politics in the 20th century]. *Società* 1958 14(1): 101-118. A review of the general currents of English political life since 1900, also, to some extent, a review article concerning the historiography of this period. The author particularly praises C. L. Mowat's *Britain Between the Wars* (University of Chicago Press, 1955), and also assesses the contributions to British socialism of the Webb's, J. M. Keynes and other later supporters of the advancement of labor. A. F. Rolle

5:163. Mathias, Peter (Queens' College, Cambridge). THE BREWING INDUSTRY, TEMPERANCE AND POLITICS. *Historical Journal* 1958 1(2): 97-114. In the 18th and early 19th centuries, the small influential group of members of Parliament connected with the brewing interest belonged to

both political parties, though the majority were Whigs, and co-operated only when Parliament was considering taxes and other legislation directly affecting their industry. The great increase in drunkenness in the 1830's, following the removal of restrictions on the sale of beer and the abolition of the beer duty, gave rise to strong temperance agitation and passage during the first Gladstone ministry of a licensing act and other restrictions. The manufacturers and sellers of alcoholic beverages organized powerful pressure groups and shifted their political allegiance to the Conservative party, thereby foreshadowing the general industrial orientation away from the Liberals. Based mainly on unpublished manuscripts, pamphlets and monographic studies. S. H. Zebel

5:164. Tokunaga, Shigeyoshi. IGIRISU SHITSUGYŌ-SEISAKU-SHI NI KANSURU ICHI KOSATSU [A study of the history of British unemployment policy]. *Keizai-shirin* 1958 26(3): 144-179. Analyzes British unemployment policy in relation to the power of the working class. The author defines the economic characteristics of the periods before and after the 1870's. During the depressions in the earlier part of the 19th century, no real unemployment policies existed, and it was thought that unemployment resulted solely from defects of the individual. After 1870, however, it became an urgent necessity to formulate a special policy with regard to the unemployed, who were increasing from year to year. The author examines the difference in the response of skilled and unskilled laborers to the chronic depressions, and concludes that the question of unemployment is deeply rooted in the economic structure of the country.

M. Nishikawa

H A B S B U R G E M P I R E

See also: 5:144

5:165. Fabian, F. CO VYBRAT PRO ARCHIV ZE SPISU OKRESNICH SOUDU [Which of the district court documents should be kept by the archives]. *Archivní Časopis* 1957 7(3): 124-135. Contributes to the discussion on the principles which should be applied in selecting from the great quantity of legal records accumulated in the period 1850-1950 those that should be kept by the archives. Legal records concerned with penal law are given special consideration. The author bases his views on experiences gained in the examination of archives in the Pilsen district.

G. R. Schroubek

5:166. Kosa, John (LeMoyne College). A CENTURY OF HUNGARIAN EMIGRATION, 1850-1950. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1958 16(4): 501-514. Social and economic conditions and political events help explain the cycles of emigration from Hungary. After 1848 the poor class furnished 95 percent of the emigrants because of the existence of an agricultural proletariat without hope and of new chances to move. Relatively few Magyars left, in part because the state supervised and controlled emigration. The Regency from 1920 to 1944 greatly restricted emigration, especially by the poor. Most emigrants in this period went to Canada. During and after World War II there was forced emigration of people of varied origin and social status, in which the ruling and middle classes represented an unduly high proportion, and the peasants were absent.

R. B. Holtman

5:167. Lesky, Erna. DIE ÖSTERREICHISCHE PESTFRONT AN DER K. K. MILITÄRGRENZE [The Austrian pestilence border on the imperial-royal frontier]. *Saeculum* 1957 8(1): 82-106. Examines the largest land quarantine of Europe which was established to protect the Occident from pestilence in the period 1728 to 1873. The author discusses its organizational and epidemiological aspects and its effects on trade and economy. Based on source material from the Kriegsarchiv in Vienna. A (t)

5:168. Meister, Richard. LEHR- UND LERNFREIHEIT IN DER THUNSCHEIN UNIVERSITÄTSREFORM UND IN DER GEGENWART IN ÖSTERREICH [The freedom of teaching and learning in the university reform of Thun and in Austria today]. *Anzeiger der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften*. Philosophisch-historische Klasse 1957 (15):

207-232. Medieval universities received their autonomy by the right of foundation granted by the sovereign, and their authorization to teach (lentencia docendi) by papal bull. When the power of the absolutist state increased, universities were transformed into state institutions and only gradually gained freedom of teaching (libertas docendi). Today universities are autonomous in all matters concerning research and teaching... The author covers the period 1700 to the present. Based on state laws and documents, particularly from 1848 to the present; *Geschichte der Wiener Universität von 1848 bis 1898* (Vienna: Akademischer Senat, 1898), and Richard Meister, "Die Universitätsreform des Ministers Graf Thun-Hohenstein" (rectorial address 1949/50). A (t)

ITALY

5:169. d'Arcais, Francesco. LINEAMENTI STORICI DEL SOCIALISMO ITALIANO [Historical features of the Italian Socialist Party]. *Civitas* 1957 8(8/9): 52-104. An analysis of the Italian Socialist movement and a documented outline of the different tendencies which have been incorporated in it from the official beginning of the Socialist Party to the Congress of Venice (1957). The author stresses the importance of Fascist totalitarianism in retarding the natural process of evolution of Italian socialism towards greater democracy by forcing its most distinguished representatives into a pact of unity with Communism. R. Valdés del Toro

5:170. Castelnuovo-Tedesco, Ugo. LA FIGURA UMANA DI GAETANO PIERACCINI [The human personality of Gaetano Pieraccini]. *Il Ponte* 1958 14(4): 514-525. Commemoration address delivered on 27 June 1957 at the Università Popolare of Florence. Gaetano Pieraccini was a distinguished Socialist party leader for many decades prior to his death in 1957 at the age of 92. He served in the Italian parliament, the regional government of Tuscany and the city government of Florence. He was chosen mayor of Florence after its liberation in 1944. A consistent anti-Fascist, he was a friend of the Rosselli brothers and Piero Calamandrei.

C. F. Delzell

5:171. Gentile, Jolanda Donsi. L'ARCHIVIO ARAGONA PIGNATELLI CORTES [The Aragon-Pignatelli-Cortés Archives]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1957 17(1): 79-86. The records of this princely family, comprising 10,000 items, including 1,954 parchments, were deposited in 1956 in the Naples State Archives. The family grew out of the marriage in 1617 of the granddaughter and heir of Hernando Cortés, conqueror of Mexico, to Diego of Aragon; the sole child from this union, Giovanna, was married in 1639 to Ettore IV Pignatelli, Duke of Monteleone. The titles Grand Admiral and Grand Constable were hereditary in the family, which included persons of historical importance in the Kingdom of Naples, one of whom was even canonized. Among the treasures are six documents pertaining to Cortés, including his testament, nine volumes of letters between the king and Prince Carlo of Aragon (president of the Kingdom of Sicily, 1566-68 and 1571-74, and governor of Milan, 1582-92) and records of eleven family feudal holdings. Most of the files are continuous until the 19th century and one patrimonial file continues until 1926. A brief index of the files and the text of two Cortés documents are appended. S. E. Humphreys

5:172. Romano, Salvatore Francesco. ORIGINI E CARATTERE DELLA "MAFIA" SICILIANA [Origin and character of the Sicilian "Mafia"]. *Politico* 1956 21(2): 339-358. Criticizes the traditional interpretation of the "Mafia" and shows that in the course of time this complex social and political phenomenon has developed from an individual revolt of "have-nots" against rich landowners to an important means of power in the hands of leading people. Although weakened in the present era, tries to adapt itself to the changed conditions of the modern world. E. Füssl, O. S. B.

5:173. Scala, Edoardo (General). L'ACADEMIA MILITARE NEI RICORDI DEI SUOI ANTICHI ALLIEVI [The Military Academy in the memory of its old pupils]. *Rivista Militare* 1956 12(6): 896-905. An outline of the history of the Academy from 1859 to 1947 emphasizing the 1914-1915 courses, by a pupil and later professor of the Military Academy of Modena. R. Valdés del Toro

5:174. Vivarelli, Roberto. SALVATORELLI E LA STORIA D'ITALIA [Salvatorelli and his "History of Italy in the Fascist Period"]. *Il Ponte* 1958 14(6): 834-842. A review article in which most of the content and interpretations in the new edition of Luigi Salvatorelli's work (Turin: Einaudi, 1956) and Giovanni Mira's *Storia del Fascismo* (more aptly titled in the second edition *Storia d'Italia nel periodo fascista*) are praised. Vivarelli raises some criticisms, however, regarding the authors' inadequate treatment of Italian capitalism as a factor which brought about Fascism; their failure to place more blame on Giovanni Giolitti's era for preparing the way for Fascism; and their tendency to emphasize the passive non-collaborationist liberal groups at the expense of the more active clandestine forces on the Left. C. F. Delzell

NETHERLANDS

5:175. Lieshout, G. van. IL SOCIALISMO NEI PAESI BASSI [Socialism in the Netherlands]. *Civitas* 1957 8(8/9): 179-189. The first Socialist organization in the Netherlands appeared in 1866, but the significance of the Socialist bodies remained very limited until 1881. With the defeat of the Social Democratic alliance in parliament in 1892, the Socialist party broke into two groups, one of which saw the future of the party only in revolutionary action, while the other, the so-called SDAP (Social-democratische Arbeiderspartij), kept its activity from 1894 to 1939 within the framework of legal opposition. A statistical table of election results from 1918 to 1946 is included. R. Valdés del Toro

POLAND

5:176. Mieszczański, Mieczysław. W SPRAWIE ROZWOJU KAPITALIZMU W ROLNICTWIE KRÓLESTWA POLSKIEGO I GALICJI [On the development of capitalism in the agriculture of the Kingdom of Poland and in Galicia]. *Ekonomista* 1958 3: 648-680. Maintains that during the 19th century and up to 1931 the number of peasant farms increased in accordance with the law of concentration, thus proving that the capitalistic development of agriculture was taking place. Based on the author's own investigation of census data as well as on articles of other writers previously published in *Ekonomista*. J. Lewartowski

5:177. Suchodolski, Bogdan (Univ. of Warsaw). DIE UNIVERSITÄT WARSCHAU: FESTANSPRACHE ZUR 140-JAHRFESTE DER UNIVERSITÄT [The University of Warsaw: festive address on the occasion of the 140th anniversary of the University]. *Deutsche Universitätszeitung* 1958 13(8): 491-499. Traces the four phases of the history of Warsaw University (1818-1831; 1862-1869; 1915-1939; 1945-present) and the years of complete or partial illegality, including quotations from speeches of the past, and concludes: "Never before has the youth of all social levels been given instruction within these walls, and for the first time we are called upon by history to participate in the creation of a new social order." H. Hirsch

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

5:178. Burmistrova, T. I. O SOVETSKIKH SOTSYALISTICHESKIKH V NATSIYAKH [On the socialist nations of the Soviet Union]. *Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta* 1956 (2): 3-24. Among the most important measures adopted by the Soviet government in its endeavor to bring the culture of the Soviet nations even to the most backward regions of Central Asia were the sovietization of the national border districts, the adoption of indigenous languages in the administrative apparatus and the establishment of schools in which the native language was used. Socialist industrialization and the collectivization of agriculture in the various regions changed their class structure and the character of their economic organization. At present the Soviet Union has sixteen Soviet Republics, fifteen Autonomous Republics, nine Autonomous Regions and ten National Areas (*Okrugi*). In addition there are one-hundred national *rayons* and several thousand national rural soviets in settlements of national

minorities. Based on "Decisions and Resolutions of Soviet Congresses of the RSFSR," 1939 Collection, Pravda 1952 and 1953, and works by I. I. Stevchenko and I. M. Matveenko. Erna Wollert

5:179 Gross, Feliks. SCIOPERO E RIVOLUZIONE [Strike and Revolution]. Politico 1957 22(2): 299-313. Studies strike movements and their influence on revolutions, especially in the case of Russia. The author points out that there is an evolution from the economic to the political and finally to the general strike, which has a great impact on revolutions "from below," i.e. those which start from the lower classes. Many parallels exist between the present situation in the Communist countries and the situation in Russia from 1905 to 1917. E. Füssl, O.S.B.

5:180. Khvostov, V. M. OSNOVNYE ETAPY VNESHNEI POLITIKI SOVETSKOGO GOSUDARSTVA ZA SOROK LET [The main stages in forty years of Soviet foreign policy]. Nauka i Noveishaiia Istoriiia 1957 (4): 67-81. The October Revolution put an end to the imperialist policy of Czarism and created an entirely new form of foreign policy. In his decree of 8 November 1917 Lenin outlined the basic principles of Soviet foreign policy: struggle for the maintenance of peace, recognition of the national sovereignty of all peoples, and peaceful coexistence between nationalities with different social structures. In the twelve phases of its foreign policy up to the present, the Soviet Union has remained true to these principles. Toward the end of 1956 Khrushchev defended them against the doctrinaire and dogmatic theses of Molotov, Lagunovich and Malenkov. G. Liersch

5:181. Kuznets, I. L., and V. K. Furayev. OSVESHCHENIE ISTORII SSSR 1917-1949 GG. V AMERIKANSKOI BURHUAZNOI Istoricheskoi LITERATURE POSLEDNIKH LET [The interpretation of the history of the USSR from 1917 to 1949 in the American bourgeois historical literature of the last years]. Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta 1956 (20): 99-97. Holds that two features are generally characteristic of present American historical research on the Soviet Union: first, it lacks academic objectivity and is made to serve the requirements of the "cold war," and, secondly, research work is concentrated in only a few scientific institutions, which are monopolistic. According to Professor Larson of Harvard University there is close collaboration between scholar and businessman. On the other hand, there are a number of objective American historians, philosophers and publicists who are trying to recognize the most important problems of the Soviet Union and who believe in the possibility of peaceful coexistence. Based on works by R. Pipes, L. Trachtenberg, H. Hoover, F. R. Dulles, C. Manning, H. Apheker and others. Erna Wollert

5:182. Lebed, A. PROBLEMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM TRANSPORTATION. Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR 1958 5(10): 13-20. Change in the planned direction of petroleum transportation from a south to north pattern to a mainly latitudinal pattern occurred during and after World War II. This necessitates a greater emphasis on pipeline transportation. Figures and maps are given to show the development and location of pipelines since 1913, as well as proposed expansion. W. F. Woehrlin

5:183. Lewitter, L. R. (Cambridge Univ.). APOKRYFICZNY TESTAMENT PIOTRA WIELKIEGO [The apocryphal testament of Peter the Great]. Wiadomości 1958 13(51/52): 1. Summarizes opinions about the origins of the testament, and accepts the results of research by Szymon Askenazy, who concluded that it was written by the Polish general Michał Skolnicki (1760-1815). Printing side by side excerpts from the testament and from B. H. Sumner's recent Peter the Great and the Emergence of Russia, Lewitter shows how closely the policy of Russia has followed the lines of the apocryphal testament. A. F. Dugnas

5:184. Mironenko, Y. P. ETHNIC AND NATIONAL CHANGES IN THE USSR. Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR 1958 5(10): 10-14. Surveys the Russian population growth, considering changes in both national and linguistic composition, from 1897 to the present.

Some of the data, on linguistic composition of the various ethnic groups in the USSR, were made available for the first time in the Bolshaiia sovetskaiia entsiklopediia [Great Soviet Encyclopedia], Volume 50, 1957. Some of these recently published figures contradict earlier official data, in particular for Belorussians and Lithuanians. W. F. Woehrlin

5:185. Mydlovsky, Lev. BOLSHEVIK PERSECUTION OF RELIGION AND CHURCH IN UKRAINE, 1917-1957. Ukrainian Review 1957 4(4): 12-33. In reviewing Soviet anti-Church activities in the Ukraine (including, after 1944, the Carpatho-Ukraine), contrasts the status of the Church in 1939 and at present, indicating the effective disorganization of Catholicism. A bibliography on the subject is appended. C. F. Latour

5:186. Pogudin, V. I. NEKOTORYE VOPROSY ISTORIOGRAFII KOLLEKTIVIZATSII V SSSR [Some questions concerning the historiography of collectivization in the USSR]. Voprosy Istorii 1958 (9): 119-135. A critical survey of the copious Soviet literature on the problems of social re-organization in the rural areas after the October Revolution of 1917. Some of the most important aspects of collectivization, many of which have not been treated exhaustively or objectively enough, are the creation of the social, economic and political conditions necessary for collectivization of agriculture, and the leading role of the working class and the Party in the preparation and institution of the kolkhoz system and in the liquidation of the Kulaks as a class. Based on Narodnoe khoziaistvo SSSR, Statisticheskii Sbornik TSSU pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1956 [The National Economy of the USSR Collection of Statistics of the Central Statistical Administration at the Soviet of Ministers of the USSR, 1956], M. Kraev, Pobeda Kolkhoznogo Stroia V SSSR [Victory of the Kolkhoz Organization in the USSR] (Moscow, 1954), and V. Danilov, Sozdanie Material'no Tekhnicheskikh Predposylok Kollektivizatsii Sel'skogo Khoziaistva v SSSR [The Creation of the Material and Technical Conditions for the Collectivization of Agriculture in the USSR] (Moscow, 1957). Erna Wollert

5:187. Schultze, Bernhard, S. J. (Pontificio Istituto Orientale, Rome). DER RUSSISCHE MESSIANISMUS [Russian Messianism]. Stimmen der Zeit 1957/58 162(12): 414-433. Examines Russian Messianism according to V. Soloviev's definition of the term and distinguishes three periods: 1) from awakening at the beginning of the 16th century with the monk Filofei to extinction under Peter the Great; 2) from its new birth after the defeat of Napoleon in Russia among the Westerners and the Slavophils . . . and 3) in the ideology of Bolshevism and its precursors, which developed a new totalitarian, de-Christianized concept of history and the world in which Moscow was the Third Rome. Based on works of the individual authors discussed and by E. Sarkisyan, V. Kosarenko-Kosarevitch, G. Olš and H. Schaeder. A (t)

5:188. Shal'diy, Dmytro. NEW REORGANIZATION OF THE SOVIET "MILITIA." Ukrainian Review 1957 4(4): 67-73. Reviews the background, establishment, organization and police activities of the "Red Militia" between 1917 and 1955. C. F. Latour

5:189. Stepun, Fedor (Univ. of Munich). THE RUSSIAN INTELLIGENTSIA AND BOLSHEVISM. Russian Review 1958 17(4): 263-277. A critique of the Soviet-Marxist interpretation of the Russian revolution together with the author's own theory on the origins of the revolution. The author holds that Lenin's political ancestors, besides Marx and Engels, were native Russian revolutionaries such as Tkachev, Nechaev and Bakunin. He denies that the Bolshevik Party was forged by the masses of the people and considers that the original Bolshevik leaders were "the last formation of the intelligentsia, which triumphed in its fight against the social revolutionary Narodniki and the social democracy." Thus "Bolshevik intelligentsia paid for its victory over the monarchy by committing suicide." Journal (D. von Mohrenschmidt)

5:190. Stökl, Günther. DIE GESCHICHTE DER SOWJET-UNION ALS FORSCHUNGSPROBLEM [The history of the Soviet Union as a research problem]. Deutsche Universitätszeitung 1958 (11): 674-682. An appraisal of source material pertaining to Russia and the role of Russian nationalism

since 1917, originally presented as a lecture in Radio Freies Berlin. H. Hirsch

5:191. Unsigned. DIE BEVÖLKERUNG DER SOWJET-UNION NACH "KLASSEN" UND BERUFSGRUPPEN [The population of the Soviet Union according to "classes" and occupational groups]. *Osteuropa* 1958 8(9): 601-604. Presents percentage figures of total population for the years 1913, 1928, 1937, 1955 and 1956 for certain general categories: workers and office workers, collective-farm workers, individual peasants, kulaks. A second table analyzes worker families by age groups and sources of revenue for 1940 and 1952-1956. A third table gives percentage figures for the years 1940, 1950, 1955 and 1956 on the number of workers engaged in various forms of production work, grouping those in unproductive branches (education, health, etc.) together. E. C. Helmreich

5:192. Unsigned. THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF UZBEKISTAN. *Central Asian Review* 1956 4(1): 66-71, and (2): 144-152. A summary of T. N. Kary-Niyazov, *Ocherki Istorii Kul'tury Sovetskogo Uzbekistana* [Outline of the History of the Culture of Soviet Uzbekistan] (Moscow, 1955). This work, by a member of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, traces the development of Uzbek culture from the earliest times to the present. The first part of the book relates to the history and cultural heritage of the Uzbeks and the growth of education and the sciences since the revolution of 1917. The second part deals with Uzbek culture in the postrevolutionary period, up to 1953. H. E. Reed

5:193. Utechin, S. V. (London School of Economics and Political Science). BOLSHEVIKS AND THEIR ALLIES AFTER 1917: THE IDEOLOGICAL PATTERN. *Soviet Studies* 1958/59 10(2): 113-135. The Party which seized power in November 1917 was by no means all Lenin would have wished. There was a remarkable variety of views within the Party and also among those outside the Party who were willing to co-operate with it. Ten of these tendencies are identified and briefly defined: Leninism, Bogdanovism, Social-Democratism, Makhayevism, Anarchism, Radical Populism, Neo-Populism, Technocratism, Fyodorovism, National Bolshevism. The Great Purge of 1937-8 put an end to organized heterodoxy and some tentative moves toward fresh thinking were made only after Stalin's death. W. F. Woehrlin

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

5:194. Kumlien, Gunnar D. IL SOCIALISMO SVEDESE: UNO ESPERIMENTO UNICO [Swedish socialism: a unique experiment]. *Civitas* 1957 8(8/9): 216-223. The socialist party in Sweden was founded in 1889. Until 1932, when as a reflex of the international economic crisis, it obtained for the first time an electoral majority, its growth was constant. Since 1932 it has retained the majority, so that it is possible to say that a socialist experiment has been made in Sweden. Socialism has succeeded in raising the standard of life in Sweden without destroying the capitalist system. The middle class, and especially the intellectuals, have been the least favored by this socialist experiment. R. Valdés del Toro

SPAIN

See also: 5:130, 223, 228

5:195. Abascal Garayo, Angel. LA EVOLUCION DE LA POBLACION URBANA ESPAÑOLA EN LA PRIMERA MITAD DEL SIGLO XX [The evolution of Spanish urban population in the first half of the 20th century]. *Geographica* (Spain) 1957 3(9-12): 47-58. Forerunner of a more complete study which is in preparation. The author points out the factors contributing to the decrease in rural, as opposed to urban, population. Statistical calculations and comparative graphs referring to the years 1900, 1930 and 1950 are included. S. Ll. (IHE 23272)

5:196. Altozano, H. EL PATRONATO DE INDIGENAS DE GUINEA. INSTITUCION EJEMPLAR [The Foundation of the natives of Guinea. An exemplary institution]. *Archivos del Instituto de Estudios Africanos* (Spain) 1957 10(40): 49-

63. An account of the history of the Foundation since 1904. The legal title to sovereignty in Guinea was obtained in 1778. M. Gu. (IHE 23885)

5:197. Arbelo, A. LA MORTALIDAD EN EL SEGUNDO AÑO DE LA VIDA EN ESPAÑA, 1901-1953 [Mortality in Spain in the second year of life, 1901-1953]. *Revista Internacional de Sociología* (Spain) 1956 14(56): 57-83. Examination, with provincial statistical data from 1901 to 1954, of infant mortality in Spain between the ages of twelve and twenty-three months, and its geographical distribution. The author analyzes the causes of infant mortality. Graphs, tables and maps are included. E. G. (IHE 23275) See also: 4: 2345

5:198. Beinhauer, Werner. EN TORNO A LA SOBRIEDAD ESPAÑOLA [Concerning Spanish sobriety]. *Arbor* (Spain) 1957 36(134): 141-162. Examines the "sedate type" of Spaniard, in contrast to the "utilitarian type" of other countries. J. N. (IHE 22033)

5:199. Borrajo Dacruz, Efrén. LOS AUXILIARES DEL COMERCIANTE EN DERECHO ESPAÑOL [The merchant's assistants in Spanish law]. *Revista de Derecho Mercantil* (Spain) 1957 23(63): 7-46, and (64): 245-284. Makes extensive reference to the historical evolution of the person of the *mancebo* [shop assistant] from the time of the Code of Commerce of 1829 on, and to the process of integration of the merchant's assistants in the labor laws (after 1900). J. N. (IHE 23167)

5:200. Cascón, José. OJEADA GENERAL A LA AGRICULTURA ESPAÑOLA [A general glance at Spanish agriculture]. *Revista de Economía Política* (Spain) 1957 8(1): 98-123. Reprint of a lecture given at the seventh International Course on Commercial Expansion held in Barcelona in 1914. The author indicates the statistical distribution, by geographical zones, of crops and cattle in Spain. The lecture is preceded by a note by Juan Velarde Fuertes on the personality and work of José Cascón (1872-1930), a famous agricultural engineer. J. N. (IHE 23337)

5:201. Cuello Calón, Eugenio. CONTRIBUCION AL ESTUDIO DE LA PENA DE MUERTE EN ESPAÑA [Contributions to the study of the death penalty in Spain]. *Anuario de Derecho Penal y Ciencias Penales* (Spain) 1957 10(1): 9-39. Analyzes the rulings in Spanish law concerning the death penalty. Based on a direct study of the texts. J. N. (IHE 22184)

5:202. Delaunet y Esnaola, Amadeo. RELACION DE LAS HIDALGUIAS QUE SE CONSERVAN EN EL ARCHIVO PROVINCIAL DE GUIPUZCOA, EN TOLOSA [A nobiliary catalogue kept in the provincial archive of Guipúzcoa, in Tolosa]. *Hidalguía* (Spain) 1955 3(11): 521-536, and (13): 969-980. A catalogue of the nobiliary files kept in this archive, in alphabetical order and according to the year of legalization of the titles. J. C. (IHE 22058)

5:203. Díaz de Quijano, Paulino. BREVE HISTORIA DEL CUERPO DE LA GUARDIA CIVIL [Short history of the Corps of the Civil Guard]. *Pensamiento y Acción* (Spain) 1957 8(85): 19-20. Notes on the antecedents of the Corps, its creation in 1844 and its activities. C. B. (IHE 23170)

5:204. Durán Cafámeras, F[élix]. EL NOTARIADO EN LÉRIDA Y SUS COMARCAS [The notarial profession in Lérida and its districts]. *Lérida* (Spain) 1955[1957] 13(19): 139-166. A study of notarial organization and practice in the districts of Lérida from the end of the 13th century to the beginning of the 20th, divided chronologically into four sections, of which the most extensive is that dealing with the Middle Ages (pp. 139-152). Based on material from archives in Barcelona. J. Ró. (IHE 22180)

5:205. Higueras Arnal, Antonio. GEODEMOGRAFIA DE LA PROVINCIA DE LOGROÑO [Geo-demography of the province of Logroño]. *Geographica* (Spain) 1957 3(9-12): 86-106. Examines the population of the province of Logroño, both including and excluding the capital, from 1900 onward. The author analyzes the types of people, the distribution of rural and urban centers, and the reasons for the variations. S. Ll. (IHE 23273)

5:206. Houston, J. M. GEOGRAFIA URBANA DE VALENCIA. EL DESARROLLO REGIONAL DE UNA CIUDAD DE HUERTA [Urban geography of Valencia. The regional development of a garden city]. *Estudios Geográficos* (Spain) 1957 18(66): 151-168. A geographical survey, indicating how the city has come to be the center of a fruit-growing area. The appearance of the city in 1704 and today is also sketched. S. Ll. (IHE 22151)

5:207. Jiménez de Gregorio, Fernando. REPOBLACION Y POBLAMIENTO DEL CAMPO MURCIANO [Repopulation and population of the Murcian plain]. *Anales de la Universidad de Murcia. Filosofía y Letras* (Spain) 1956/57 15(1): 85-143. Geographical and historical study of the plain of Murcia and of the positive and negative factors affecting its population. The author examines the ancient inhabitants (by means of toponymy and archeology) and the repopulation from the Reconquest until the 18th century, by means of an analysis of the origin of the settlers (Castile, Valencia, Aragon and Catalonia and, in the 16th century also France). The author also presents some demographical data for the period from the 16th to the 19th centuries and data on the distribution of population according to censuses in the 20th century. Several documents from the Murcia Municipal Archive are included. E. G. (IHE 22174)

5:208. Martín de Nicolás, Juan, S. J. LOS PROBLEMAS SOCIALES DE ESPAÑA SEGUN UNA SOCIOLOGIA DE PROFUNDIDAD [The social problems of Spain according to a sociology of depth]. *Fomento Social* (Spain) 1957 12(45): 25-40. A sociological study of the distribution of population, wealth and social classes in Spain between 1900 and 1956. Documented, and includes abundant statistical data. E. G. (IHE 23279)

5:209. Mulet Frutos, Luis. APUNTES PARA LA HISTORIA DEL CULTIVO DE LA VID [Notes for the history of the cultivation of the vine]. *Almanaque Agrícola Ceres* (Spain) 1957: 201-220. Makes references to the introduction of vine cultivation in Spain, national production in the 16th century and the crisis brought on by the phylloxera invasion at the end of the 19th century. E. G. (IHE 22166)

5:210. Puente, Fernando de la. LA ORDENACION DEL COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN ESPAÑA [The organization of foreign trade in Spain]. *Boletín de Estudios Económicos* (Spain) 1957 12(41): 103-145. Examination of Spain's commercial policy from the end of the last century to the present. The author studies the most important official decrees and their relation to the various stages of Spanish economy. E. G. (IHE 23166)

5:211. Regull, Pedro. VIÑEDOS EN EL PANADES [Vineyards in Panadés]. *Dionysos* (Spain) 1956 (41/42): 19. Alludes to the growth of vine cultivation in this district since the 18th century. The author presents statistical information based on the general tax of 1717 and later assessments. E. G. (IHE 23094)

5:212. Rodríguez-Arango Díaz, Crisanto. EL FUERO CIVIL Y CRIMINAL DE LOS ECLESIÁSTICOS. [The civil and criminal exemption of the clergy]. *Revista de la Universidad de Oviedo. Facultad de Derecho* (Spain) 1956 17(77): 245-259. Summary of a doctoral thesis. The author presents legal and historical arguments in justification of the ecclesiastical exemption brought into force by the Concordat of 1953. A study of the beginnings of statutory exemption in the history of Spanish law (from the time of the Councils of Toledo) is included. J. N. (IHE 22209)

5:213. Rodríguez Raso, R. ESPAÑA Y LO ESPAÑOL COMO TEMA [Spain and that which is Spanish as a theme]. *Eidos* (Spain) 1957 4(6): 135-142. Exposition of the fundamental theses of Claudio Sánchez Albornoz' *España, un enigma histórico* (Two volumes, Buenos Aires: Editorial Sudamericana, 1956). J. R. (IHE 22032)

5:214. Sela Quintana, Luis. EL PODER REAL EN LAS CONSTITUCIONES ESPAÑOLAS DEL SIGLO XIX [Royal power in the Spanish constitutions of the 19th century]. *Revista de la Escuela Social de Oviedo* (Spain) 1954 7(11):

31-40. A brief comparative study with some historical notes. J. Mr. (IHE 23190)

5:215. Sola, José de Calasanz, S. J. EL CONCEPTO DE NACION ETNICA Y LITERARIA DE ESPAÑA SEGUN MENENDEZ Y PELAYO [The concept of Spain as an ethnic and literary nation according to Menéndez y Pelayo]. *Espíritu* (Spain) 1957 6(23): 117-128. A lecture commenting on the conclusions reached by Lafin Entralgo in his essay "Menéndez Pelayo. Historia de sus problemas intelectuales" (published in volume 1 of *España como problema* [Madrid, 1956], an anthology of Lafin Entralgo's writings) on Menéndez y Pelayo's concept of an ethnic nation. Solá shows that the expressions of Menéndez y Pelayo have a more realistic and concrete meaning. He presents a collection of scattered extracts from Menéndez y Pelayo's work on the concept of a literary nation as applied to Spain with notes on its sources and its relationship with other ideas. M. A. (IHE 23250)

5:216. Toledo Girau, José. LAS AGUAS DE RIEGO EN LA HISTORIA DE VALLDIGNA [Irrigation waters in the history of Valldigna]. *Boletín de la Sociedad Castellonense de Cultura* (Spain) 1957 33(3): 206-249, and (4): 277-315. Notes on the use of irrigation waters by Simat de Valldigna y Tabernes (Valencia) from the 13th to the 19th century. Despite the local nature of these notes, the study of conditions in a valley with a population comprising Christians and Moors, under the patronage of monks, and in the process of expanding its irrigated land is of general interest for social and economic history. Based on documents in the Royal Archive at Valencia. The appendix contains transcriptions of twelve documents (1579-1858). J. Ró. (IHE 22164)

5:217. Udina Martorell, Federico. LOS FONDOS GENEALOGICO-NOBILIARIOS DEL ARCHIVO DE LA CORONA DE ARAGON [The nobiliary genealogical documents in the Crown Archive of Aragón]. *Hidalguía* (Spain) 1955 3(8): 73-88. An inventory of the documents kept in this archive, of genealogical interest, presented in the order of the series in which they are preserved in the archive itself. J. C. (IHE 22056)

5:218. Unsigned. ESTADISTICAS SELECTAS [Selected statistics]. *Fomento Social* (Spain) 1956 11(44): 435-438. Classification of, by provinces of origin, and commentary on, the data in Martín Bufill's *Nuevas soluciones al problema migratorio* (Madrid: Instituto Iberoamericano de Cooperación Económica, 1955). Additional information on Spanish population and overseas emigration and immigration for the period 1900-1955, and a graph are also included. E. G. (IHE 23274)

5:219. Unsigned. VINICULTURA ESPAÑOLA [Spanish viticulture]. *Dionysos* (Spain) 1957 (46): 5-6. Data, from the beginning of the 20th century, on the wine production of several Spanish districts, with export statistics. E. G. (IHE 23276)

5:220. Uriarte, Fernando. MENENDEZ Y PELAYO Y LOS NUEVOS HETERODOXOS [Menéndez y Pelayo and the new heterodoxies]. *Anales de la Universidad de Chile* (Chile) 1956 114(104): 41-47. A critical essay on Menéndez y Pelayo's intolerance toward Spanish heterodoxy. The author mentions views of such well-known authors as Unamuno and particularly Ortega y Gasset whose ideas conflicted with those of Menéndez y Pelayo, and which the latter would not have hesitated to call heterodoxies. C. Ba. (IHE 23252)

Latin America

5:221. Busey, James L. FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL CONTRAST: COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA. *Western Political Quarterly* 1958 11(3): 627-659. An attempt to discover why two neighboring countries differ in their political organization, including an outline of the history of Costa Rica and Nicaragua. H. Kantor

5:222. Correa, Gustavo. EL NACIONALISMO CULTURAL EN LA LITERATURA HISPANO-AMERICANA [Cultural nationalism in Hispanic-American literature]. Cuadernos Americanos (Mexico) 1958 17(2): 225-236. Traces the manifestations of nationalism in the literature produced in Latin America. The author divides the literature into various periods and cites the main authors and titles representative of cultural nationalism during each period. He concludes with some personal observations on the subject. H. Kantor

5:223. Eyzaguirre, Jaime. HISPANOAMERICA DEL DOLOR [Spanish America of sorrow]. Estudios (Chile) 1957 25(255): 6-33. Reprint of an essay published in 1944 extolling Spain's work of civilization in the Indies, which has not been properly appreciated by the Spanish-American countries. D. B. (IHE 23422)

5:224. Gironza, Telmo. LA OBRA HISTORICA DE GARCIA VAZQUEZ [The historical work of García Vázquez]. Boletín de la Academia de Historia del Valle del Cauca (Colombia) 1956 24(105): 184-209. Critical analysis of the production of this contemporary Colombian historian, which deals with the years from the period of Spanish domination to independence. E. Rz. (IHE 23461)

5:225. González, Manuel Pedro. SANIN CANO, RECTOR MORAL DE REPUBLICAS [Sanín Cano, the moral leader of the republics]. Cuadernos Americanos (Mexico) 1958 17(2): 46-60. Pays homage to the Colombian writer Baldomero Sanín Cano (1861-1957), reviewing his life and tracing his influence in Latin America. H. Kantor

5:226. Martínez Montero, Homero. MANUSCRITOS Y LIBROS ARGENTINOS EN LA BIBLIOTECA LOBO [Argentine manuscripts and books in the Lobo Library]. Historia (Argentina) 1957 2(8): 138-142. Biographical information on the Spanish naval captain Miguel Lobo y Malagamba (1821-1876), the founder of the library in Buenos Aires that bears his name. The author enumerates the principal manuscripts and publications kept in this library. R. C. (IHE 23442)

5:227. Martínez Sánchez, Carlos. VIDA Y ESPIRITU DE LA SOCIEDAD ECONOMICA DE AMIGOS DEL PAIS [The life and spirit of the Economic Society of Friends of the Country]. Revista Bimestre Cubana (Cuba) 1956 71: 5-21. A speech containing an outline of the history of this Havana society from 1793 to 1956. E. Rz. (IHE 23819)

5:228. Mesa, José de, and Teresa Gisbert de Mesa. LO BARROCO EN ESPAÑA Y AMERICA [The baroque in Spain and America]. Khana (Bolivia) 1956/57 4(21/22), and 5 (23/24): 160-163. An essay extolling Spain's political work in America. C. B. (IHE 23424)

5:229. Nuñez Sardi, José. ANTIGUAS EDICIONES VENEZOLANAS [Old Venezuelan editions]. El Farol (Venezuela) 1956 (166): 2-5. Describes the first books printed in Venezuela (1810-1812) and gives information on the development of publishing in the country during the 19th century. D. B. (IHE 23734)

5:230. Peregrino, Fray. CUATRO SIGLOS DE APOSTOLADO FRANCISCANO EN LA AMAZONIA PERUANA [Four centuries of the Franciscan apostolate in the Peruvian Amazon]. Misiones Franciscanas (Spain) 1957 41(347): 335-336. Summary of the history of the Franciscan missions in this area from 1551 to the present. E. Rz. (IHE 23588)

5:231. Pérez de la Riva, Francisco. LA CONSTRUCCION DE BUQUES EN EL ARSENAL DE LA HABANA [The construction of ships in the arsenal of Havana]. Revista Cubana (Cuba) 1957 31(2): 91-101. Notes on the development of a naval shipbuilding industry in Havana from the 16th to the 19th century. E. Rz. (IHE 23559)

5:232. Pino, Juan José del. DATOS PARA LA MONOGRAFIA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE AYACUCHO [Data for the monograph on the department of Ayacucho]. Ayacucho (Peru) 1957 7(27): 1-6. Bibliography concerning the department of Ayacucho, Peru, grouped according to subject matter. D. B. (IHE 23496)

5:233. Rama, Carlos María. LOS MOVIMIENTOS SOCIALES DE AMERICA LATINA EN EL SIGLO XIX [Social movements in Latin America during the 19th century]. Estudios de Historia Moderna (Spain) 1955[1957] 5: 385-394. Development of a report presented to the Tenth International Congress of Historical Sciences held in Rome in 1955. The report includes a sketch of the social aspects of the independence movements in Latin America. J. V. V. (IHE 23766)

5:234. Riascos Grueso, Eduardo. CRONOLOGIA COLOMBIANA [Colombian chronology]. Boletín de la Academia de Historia del Valle del Cauca (Colombia) 1957 25(108): 111-126, and 109: 198-210. Cites notable dates in the history of Colombia from 1502 to 1909. D. B. (IHE 23425)

5:235. Sánchez Roig, Mario. ENSAYO HISTORICO SOBRE LA IMPRENTA EN AMERICA [Historical essay on printing in America]. Revista Cubana (Cuba) 1957 31(2): 10-135. A description of the spread of printing in the New World, followed by notes on bibliographers as well as on works on bibliography and on Latin American publications from the 16th to the 19th century. Special reference is made to Cuba. E. Rz. (IHE 23594)

5:236. Unsigned. EL ARCHIVO "LUIS FELIPE BORJA PEREZ" [The "Luis Felipe Borja Pérez" Archive]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia (Ecuador) 1955 35(86): 249-255, and 1957 37(89): 106-108. A list of documents donated by Luis Felipe Borja Pérez in his last will to the Academia Nacional de Historia. The documents concern various aspects of the history of Ecuador from 1687 to 1879, but the majority refer to the colonial era.

A. F. (IHE 14270) and R. C. (IHE 23545)

5:237. Unsigned. INDICE O CATALOGO DEL ARCHIVO NACIONAL DEL PERU [Index or catalogue of the National Archive of Peru]. Revista del Archivo Nacional del Perú (Peru) 1956 20(2): 483-511. Continues the publication of this catalogue, suspended in Volume 17 (1944) of this periodical. The catalogue comprises documents concerning 1) deeds of ownership; 2) rural and urban property (1602-1852), and 3) Indian law and encomiendas (1597-1775). The catalogue is arranged in chronological order under subject matter. R. C. (IHE 23546)

5:238. Wójcik, Jan. POLACY W BRAZYLIA [Poles in Brazil]. Kultura 1958 12(12): 101-127. History of Polish emigration to Brazil. The author also gives an estimate of the number of emigrants. He describes their struggle with the new surrounding and their present situation.

A. F. Dygna

Middle East

5:239. Scaria, Gianroberto. A PROPOSITO DELLE RIVENDICAZIONI PERSIANE SUL BAHREIN [Persia's claims on Bahrein]. Oriente Moderno 1958 38(1): 1-18. Prompted by the recent Persian claims to Bahrein, examines the history of the legal position of this island. In the era immediately following Portuguese domination, the bonds between Bahrein and Persia were relatively close. After 1814 the influence of Britain began to grow until the treaty of 1880 gave the island the legal status of a British protectorate. The period 1922-1925 marked the awakening of Arab nationalism in Bahrein, which from the first has been anti-English, but also anti-Persian; characteristics which have continued up to the present. R. Valdés del Toro

5:240. Veccia Vaglieri, Laura. IL PROBLEMA PALESTINESE [The Palestine Problem]. Comunità Internazionale 1956 11(1): 40-52. An outline of the main events which led to the foundation of the state of Israel and a discussion of the problems which Israel, the Arab states and the great powers faced in Palestine up to 1956.

E. Füssl, O. S. B.

Pacific Area

5:241. Binsted, Norman (Bishop of the Philippine Islands, retired). THE PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENT CHURCH. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1958 27(3): 209-246. Founded in 1902 by Isabelo de los Reyes, a layman, and Gregorio Aglipay, its first primate, the Iglesia Filipina Independiente came into being because of the failure of the Roman Catholic missionaries to recognize Filipino aspirations. Aglipay's vagueness and Filipino nationalism frustrated the new church's efforts toward obtaining consecration of its bishops by Episcopalian and Old Catholic bishops. Friendly relations with Unitarians led to a period of doctrinal confusion which was resolved in 1948, when Filipino bishops received Episcopal consecration. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:242. Fernández, Pablo, O.P. APORTACION DE LA IGLESIA CATOLICA AL DESARROLLO DE LA AGRICULTURA EN FILIPINAS [The Catholic Church's contribution to the development of agriculture in the Philippines]. Unitas (Philippines) 1956 29(3/4): 725-741. Summarizes the influence exercised by the Church on the development of the cultivation of certain products important to Philippine economy and also on the realization of works of agricultural engineering from the time of the discovery of the islands to the 19th century. Documents from Philippine ecclesiastical archives are included. E. Rz. (IHE 23869)

5:243. O'Shaughnessy, Thomas J. (Berchmans College, Philippines). PHILIPPINE ISLAM AND THE SOCIETY OF JESUS. Philippine Studies 1956 4(2): 215-243. A brief annotated account of Jesuit missionary effort among the Moslems of Mindanao and Sulu, 1596-1768 and 1859-1940. Its success, in relation to the small population of the early period, was greater than is generally realized. A bibliography is included. Based on F. Combés, Historia de Mindanao y Joló; Cartas de los Padres de la Compañía de Jesús de la Misión de Filipinas (1875-1895); Cartas Edificantes de los Misioneros de la Compañía de Jesús en Filipinas (1898-1902), and Blair and Robertson, The Philippine Islands (55 volumes). A

5:244. Rich, Bennet M. THE DEVELOPMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT IN MANILA. Western Political Quarterly 1958 11(3): 583-597. In describing the present government of Manila, outlines government in Manila under Spanish and U.S. rule. H. Kantor

United States of America

See also: 5:136, 141, 161

5:245. Armstrong, Maurice Whitman (Ursinus College, Pennsylvania). PRESBYTERIANS AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1958 36(2): 127-131. A brief summary of the part played by Presbyterians in the struggle for complete religious freedom in the United States. W. D. Metz

5:246. Bartlett, Richard A. (Florida State Univ.). FREEDOM AND THE FRONTIER: A PERTINENT RE-EXAMINATION. Mid-America 1958 40(3): 131-138. Makes a case for a more prudent re-examination of the Turner frontier thesis, arguing that the frontier spirit of freedom (never license) in great part molded the American character, which was noted abroad for its optimism and exuberance. With the growing menace to American national security since World War II, the frontier spirit of freedom is more necessary than ever to the nation's national welfare. R. J. Marion

5:247. Brauer, Jerald C. (Univ. of Chicago). THE RULE OF THE SAINTS IN AMERICAN POLITICS. Church History 1958 27(3): 240-255. Concludes that American religiosity in politics is rooted in the Puritan ideal of rule by the saints with its ecclesiastical basis of civil government. The disestablishment forced the Puritans to reconceive the deal, and Lyman Beecher transformed its mode of operation.

Voluntary societies replaced the established churches, but the concept of the civil rulers' responsibility to God was maintained. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:248. Coletta, Paolo E. (U.S. Naval Academy). THE DESTROYER TENDER. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1958 84(5): 91-105. The development of destroyer types called forth the need for mobile maintenance bases. Converted auxiliary cruisers were soon replaced by specially designed vessels like the "Melville" (1915). A total of 29 were built during World War II. The destroyer tenders effect repairs to ships beyond the capabilities of the ship's force, provide water, electrical power, and air, and can supply limited quantities of standard stock materials. The author deals with the period from 1890 to the present. Based on U.S. Navy Ships Data Books, Jane's Fighting Ships, ship yearbooks, ship histories furnished by the ships themselves, etc. Illustrated. A

5:249. Dosh, R. N. (Editor, Star-Banner, Ocala, Florida). MARION COUNTY NEWSPAPERS. Florida Historical Quarterly 1958 37(1): 53-65. Describes the history of the Marion County (Florida) newspapers from 1866 to the present and the men and women who published them.

G. L. Lycan

5:250. Douglas, Paul H. (U.S. Senator from Illinois). IS CAMPAIGN ORATORY A WASTE OF BREATH? New York Times Magazine 1958 19 October: 26-27, 72-73. Compares political campaigns of the "horse-and-buggy" age with those of today, and concludes that despite modern technology "we should strengthen rather than discard our political meetings." R. J. Marion

5:251. Drury, Clifford M. (San Francisco Theological Seminary). THE HISTORY OF SAN JOSE PRESBYTERY. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1958 36(3): 193-206. Established by the New School Presbyterians in 1857 and still in existence, this presbytery was founded on the work begun by Reverend Timothy Dwight Hunt, who came from Hawaii to San Francisco in October 1848 and was the first Protestant pastor to engage in full-time religious work in California. W. D. Metz

5:252. Gleason, Edmund H. (U.S. Naval Hospital, Oakland, California). THE ADVANCE OF NAVAL PREVENTIVE MEDICINE. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1958 84(3): 66-71. Describes the progress of naval preventive medicine in the U.S. Navy from its modest beginning, about 1800, through the period of miasma and dank-air theories of disease transmission to that of true preventive medicine, the scientific prevention of disease, as practiced in the U.S. Navy today. Based on early documents, annual reports of the Surgeon General to the Secretary of the Navy, and historical literature from the libraries of the Surgeon General and the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland. A

5:253. Gressley, Gene M. (Univ. of Wyoming). THE TURNER THESIS -- A PROBLEM IN HISTORIOGRAPHY. Agricultural History 1958 32(4): 227-249. Reviews the place of the frontier thesis in American historiography from 1893 to the present. The theories expounded by Frederick Jackson Turner in explanation of American development were accepted by the historical profession with little modification for about thirty years. In the 1930's, however, the frontier thesis was attacked with considerable force. By the 1940's and 1950's, some historians who disagreed with the frontier thesis were ascribing American development to urban-industrial influences. The issue is still unresolved and cannot be resolved without more investigation of all theses explaining American development. The author states: "No one has yet completely ascertained the many-faceted effects of the frontier on American civilization."

Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

5:254. Hyman, Sidney. THE LOG CABIN MYTH COMES TO AN END. New York Times Magazine 1958 21 September 26, 28, 31, 33. Examines the Rockefeller-Harriman contest for the governorship of New York in the light of political campaigns and issues since the early 19th century.

R. J. Marion

5:255. Javits, Jacob R. (U.S. Senator from New York) AGAIN THE SENATE DEBATES UNLIMITED DEBATES. New York Times Magazine 1958 3 August: 11, 41-42. Analyzes the traditional arguments for and against limiting Senatorial debate and presents a solution designed to limit debates without endangering the right of free discussion.

R. J. Marion

5:256. Kennerly, Arthur (Florida State Univ.). THE DEMOCRAT. Florida Historical Quarterly 1958 37(2): 150-155. A brief history of the newspaper Tallahassee Democrat from its founding in 1905 to the present. Based on newspaper files and secondary works. G. L. Lycan

5:257. Lorch, Robert S. (Georgia Institute of Technology) THE SOUTH AND THE SUPREME COURT. Mid-America 1958 40(3): 139-162. Through an examination of Supreme Court decisions, concludes that the highest tribunal of the United States has not been traditionally anti-Southern (antagonistic to white supremacy). "Decisions burdensome to the cause of white supremacy and the Southern way of life have been rendered from time to time, but only in comparatively recent years have these outweighed in number and importance decisions tending in the other direction." (p. 162) R. J. Marion

5:258. Marchisio, Juvenal (President, American Committee for Italian Immigration). IL CONTRIBUTO DELL' IMMIGRAZIONE ITALIANA AL PROGRESSO DEGLI STATI UNITI [The contribution of Italian immigration to the United States]. Rassegna Italiana di Politica e di Cultura 1958 35 (401/402): 172-175. Publishes a speech given by Judge Marchisio, himself an American immigrant, on 25 March 1958 in Rome at the headquarters of the Bank of Rome. The author gives a summary of the Italian role in American history, listing various Italians who have made contributions to American life. A. F. Rolle

5:259. Miller, Richmond P. RACE STREET MEETING HOUSE 1856-1956. Bulletin of Friends Historical Association 1957 46(1): 3-9. An account of the various anniversary celebrations in the history of a Friends Meeting House in Philadelphia. N. Kurland

5:260. Rae, John B. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) THE FABULOUS BILLY DURANT. Business History Review 1958 32(3): 255-271. Analyzes the strengths and weaknesses in the business career of William C. Durant (1861-1947), the founder of the General Motors Corporation, and concludes that the clue to Durant's failure is to be found in the fact that "he allowed himself to become absorbed in the manipulation of corporate structures and security issues to the exclusion of considerations of internal economy." V. P. Carosso

5:261. Rogge, Heinz (Heide, Schleswig-Holstein). DIE AMERIKANISCHE NEGERFRAGE IN VERGANGENHEIT UND GEGENWART [The Negro problem in America: past and present]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1958 9(9): 561-575, and (10): 631-649. In the first part sketches the position of the Negro during the period of the settlement of America, under slavery and during the Civil War, as well as movements to improve the Negro's lot, and the social betterment of the Negro since 1940. In the second part, the author discusses the integration problem, Southern reaction to it, and the cultural position of the Negro. Based primarily on works of American scholarship. F. B. M. Hollyday

5:262. Schmidt, Herbert H. (Gettysburg Theological Seminary) THE LITERATURE OF THE LUTHERANS IN AMERICA Religion in Life 1958 27(4): 583-603. A bibliographical article, including sections on bibliography, history, biography, doctrine and polemics, liturgy and hymnody, encyclopedias and yearbooks, and major collections. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:263. Silberschmidt, Max (Univ. of Zürich). VOM GRÜNDERKAPITALISMUS ZUM "NEW CAPITALISM" IN DEN VEREINIGTEN STAATEN: DIE EIGENSTÄNDIGKEIT DER AMERIKANISCHEN WIRTSCHAFTSENTWICKLUNG IM ZWANZIGSTEN JAHRHUNDERT [From the capitalism of

business promoters to "New Capitalism" in the United States: the individual character of American economic development in the 20th century]. Jahrbuch für Amerikastudien 1957 2: 168-180. The picture of an economy guided by truly great business promoters and by the influence they also exercised in the political sphere has faded. The managers of large enterprises now have to share the credit with labor leaders. It is, however, not likely that future development will show a crystallization around labor, such as that experienced by Great Britain at the time of the First World War, when the trade union movement turned into a political Labour Party movement. There are no signs indicating such a trend in the United States. American development has followed a different course. The American economy is a capitalist middle-class economy of dependent wage and salary earners within the framework of a "mixed economy," defined as "decentralized collectivism" by J. M. Clark and as "American Capitalism" by J. K. Galbraith, and which, with slightly different emphasis, could also be understood as "controlled capitalism." A (t)

5:264. Smith, Hale G. (Florida State Univ.), Herbert J. Doherty, Jr. (Univ. of Florida), and Charlton W. Tebeau (Univ. of Miami). FLORIDA BIBLIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY. Florida Historical Quarterly 1958 37(2): 156-177. A selective annotated bibliography of works on Florida Indians and general historical writings on Florida for the periods 1821-1860 and 1900-1957. G. L. Lycan

5:265. Taylor, Anne Dewees (Indian-Queen-on-the-Potomac). A BIBLIOGRAPHIC GUIDE TO THE WRITINGS OF HENRY C. TAYLOR, AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST, COVERING THE YEARS 1893-1957. Agricultural History Supplement 1958 32(3): 4-28. Lists chronologically articles and books by the American agricultural economist Henry C. Taylor. Some of the items are abstracted. A "Finding List" indicating the contents of the writings is included as a supplement to the chronological arrangement. H. E. Reed

5:266. Taylor, Telford. IS THE SUPREME COURT SUPREME? New York Times Magazine 1958 5 October: 10, 80-82. Argues that historically the people of the United States have supported the broad review power of the Supreme Court which has established it as the final arbiter of the Constitution. R. J. Marion

5:267. Trautz, Fritz (Univ. of Heidelberg). SIEDLUNGSGRENZEN, REGIONEN UND STAATEN DER U.S.A. [Frontiers, regions and States of the USA]. Welt als Geschichte 1955 15(3/4): 220-258. A review article taking as starting point Frederick Jackson Turner's "frontier" theses and the criticism directed against them, as well as Turner's works of the "sections" in American history. The reviewer compares Frederick L. Paxson's History of the American Frontier, 1763-1893 (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1924) and Ray Allan Billington's Westward Expansion, a History of the American Frontier (New York: MacMillan Co., 1949), and deals with the question of the division of the United States into regions. New England and later the South were well-defined historical regions. The Middle Atlantic coast is characterized by particularly great complexity, and in the Middle West, Ohio is of special interest as the oldest and politically very influential State. The reviewer also discusses the Far West, which again leads back to the problem of the frontier, and concludes with a description of the rise and special status of Texas, California and the Northwest, and with a general evaluation. Works by Howard Odum, James Truslow Adams, Samuel Eliot Morison, Avery Craven, Merton Coulter, Francis Simkins, Thomas Jefferson Wertenbaker, Eugene Roseboom, Francis Weisenburger, Walter Prescott Webb and others are discussed. A (t)

5:268. Van Alstyne, Richard W. (Univ. of Southern California). REVIEW ARTICLE: AMERICAN NATIONALISM. AN INTERPRETATIVE ESSAY, BY HANS KOHN. World Affairs Quarterly 1958 29(1): 65-73. Nationalism as a phenomenon of modern history has long been recognized and studied insofar as Western Europe, Asia and Africa are concerned. Hans Kohn is now the first to study American nationalism as it grew out of the Civil War experience. The reviewer states: "There seems to be a myopic belief that,

while other nations have suffered from nationalism, America has fortunately escaped this disease, but rather has benefited from patriotism which is supposed to be something different." Even Kohn does not make the distinction, according to the reviewer, who also argues that Kohn does not seem to be sufficiently aware of the power of myth in American history.

S. E. Humphreys

5:269. --. [RESOURCES ON AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORY]. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1958 47(4). Dubester, Henry J. (Library of Congress, Washington), RESOURCES ON AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORY AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, pp. 179-185. Enumerates and characterizes the contents of various collections of American Judaica in the Library of Congress, both manuscript and printed. Attention is called to the special "MUSICA" collections available and the "two-way street" availability afforded through the Hebrew Union Catalogue, the Author Catalog, inter-library loan, and microfilm services. Reingold, Nathan (National Archives and Records Service, Washington), RESOURCES ON AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORY IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, pp. 186-195. A general description of some of the bodies of records in the National Archives relating to American Jewish history, with emphasis

on little used sources. A few examples are cited. The National Archives hope to publish a more detailed account of records in this area. The central files of the Department of Justice as well as census schedules, for example, constitute very rich, neglected sources. Much information on economic activities is recorded in Treasury and War Department files. The records relating to immigration, compiled since 1882, represent another major source

F. Rosenthal

5:270. --. SOME ASPECTS OF TURNER'S THOUGHT. Agricultural History 1958 32(4). Simler, Norman J., THE SAFETY-VALVE DOCTRINE RE-EVALUATED, pp. 250-257. Ostrander, Gilman M., TURNER AND THE GERM THEORY, pp. 258-261. Simler proposes a re-examination of the most discredited of all of Turner's concepts, that of the "safety valve." The discussions of the theory have emphasized the importance of the West as a social safety valve, without giving adequate attention to the West as an economic safety valve. Ostrander suggests that Turner's view mirrored the atmosphere in which he lived. Turner's idea that American democracy was essentially a spontaneous frontier creation was applied particularly to the descendants of those same Germanic peoples whom the germ theory had formerly singled out for praise. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

B. 1775-1815

GENERAL HISTORY

Abstracts on the Napoleonic Era and the Napoleonic Wars are classified under "General History," unless they deal exclusively with France.

See also: 5:458

5:271. Brant, Irving. JOEL BARLOW, MADISON'S STUBBORN MINISTER. William and Mary Quarterly 1958 15(4): 438-451. By means of the Madison-Barlow correspondence shows that Barlow was not deceived by Bassano's lie concerning the "antedated" decree of April 1811, and knew that it had been invented by Bassano. The author concludes that Barlow was not Napoleon's victim, but that he and Madison were determined to face "the master of Europe." The evidence of a tombstone in Poland also corrects the assumed dates of Barlow's birth and death. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:272. Brink, E. A. B. J. ten. DE OPTISCHE TELEGRAAF VAN CLAUDE CHAPPE EN ZIJN TOEPASSING IN NEDERLAND TIJDENS DE INLIJVING [The optical telegraph of Claude Chappe and its application in the Netherlands during the French annexation period]. Publicaties van het Genootschap voor Napoleontische Studien 1957 (10): 337-350. A detailed description of the experiments that were necessary before Claude Chappe and his brothers were able to build the optical telegraph. The first telegraph line was established in 1794 between Paris and Lille, and was shortly followed by a network all over France and the occupied and annexed countries. The author stresses the fact that Napoleon used the telegraph only for military purposes and never allowed its use for commercial ends. He also describes the extension of the network to Amsterdam and the destruction of the main signaling posts in 1813, due to the fact that they had become symbols of Napoleonic oppression. D. van Arkel

5:273. Cortines Murube, Felipe. EL ALCALDE DE MONTELLANO [The mayor of Montellano]. Archivo Hispano (Spain) 1956 25(80): 199-212. Recalls José Romero Alvarez, mayor of Montellano at the time of the invasion of the French, whom he fought against, with several of his family and fellow-citizens, and was overcome in an unequal struggle. The author includes documentary evidence to show, among other things, the speed with which the rising took place; as early as 6 May 1808, the town council assembled to learn the news from Madrid and to arm the town. A. D. (IHE 23184)

5:274. Cortines Murube, Felipe. LOS FRANCESES EN LEBRIJA [The French in Lebrija]. Archivo Hispano (Spain) 1957 26(83): 197-216. Reproduction of the report Memoria sobre la muerte de los prisioneros franceses en Lebrija en 7 de diciembre de 1808, written by an eye-witness who attempted to erase the stain on the reputation of Lebrija and Spain made by Thiers in attributing the killing of prisoners by Bailén to greed. According to this text the misfortune was the result of a misunderstanding. A. D. (IHE 23183)

5:275. Duveen, Denis I., and Herbert S. Klickstein (Johns Hopkins Univ.). BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (1706-1790) AND ANTOINE LAURENT LAVOISIER (1743-1794). PART III. DOCUMENTATION. Annals of Science 1957 13(1): 30-46. Prints the surviving Franklin-Lavoisier correspondence and several generally unknown tracts pertaining to their joint endeavors. A
See also: 2: 2251, 4: 1109

5:276. Frederiks, K. J. EEN VAN DE GROOTSTE GEDACHTEN VAN NAPOLEON [One of the greatest concepts of Napoleon]. Publicaties van het Genootschap voor Napoleontische Studien 1957 (10): 306-317. Discusses Napoleon's plans for the unification of Europe up to the Russian-Polish border. In order to attain this end, such countries as Italy and Germany, which were then divided into small states, had first to be made into greater political units. The author shows how Nietzsche blamed the Germans for frustrating these plans, but, according to the author, England was mainly to blame. The English oligarchy, concerned with its maritime and mercantile interests, feared Napoleon and the revolutionary principles he symbolized, as well as the consequences of the disturbance of the balance of power on the European continent. D. van Arkel

5:277. Halbertsma, K. T. A. NAPOLEON EN ZIJN GENEESHOREN [Napoleon and his physicians]. Publicaties van het Genootschap voor Napoleontische Studien 1957 (10): 320-336. A detailed biography of Jean-Nicolas Corvisart, personal physician of Napoleon, and Jean-Dominique Larrey, surgeon and leading military doctor, who participated in most of the battles of the Napoleonic period. D. van Arkel

5:278. Joanissian, A. R. FRANTSUZSKOE POSOLSTVO V IRAN V 1796 G. [French mission in Iran in 1796]. Sovetskoe Vostokovedenie 1956 (1): 162-172. Information supplied by the Russian ambassador in Constanti-

nople. Kochubei, gives a clear picture of the mission of the Directory agents Olivier and Bruguière in Iran. This information is preserved in Russian archives. In the interest of France the Iranian Shah, Agha Mohammed Khan, was to be influenced not only to continue war against Russia but also to conclude a military pact with the Ottoman Empire. In return, he was promised the support of France, Denmark and Sweden. Iran was to become a member of the planned northeastern anti-Russian coalition. However the diplomatic attempt produced no concrete results. Based on a study by the Russian Foreign Policy Archives (AVPR) on Russian-Turkish relations (1796) and G. A. Olivier, *Voyage dans l'Empire Ottoman, l'Egypte et la Perse, fait par ordre du gouvernement, pendant les six premières années de la république* (Paris, 1801-1807). Erna Wollert

5:279. Jong, A. M. de. DOROTHEA BENCKENDORFF, PRINSES LIEVEN. *Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis* 1957 70 (2): 160-175. A biography of Dorothea Benckendorff, Princess Lieven. Married to Count Lieven upon the instigation of the Czarina, Maria Feodorovna, she followed her husband first to Berlin and later to London, where he was Russian ambassador. Originally not interested in diplomacy but only in "high life" she became passionately interested in diplomacy after her love affair with Metternich. The author describes in detail her relations with the leading diplomats of the time, and the quarrel with Palmerston that led to the recall of the Lievens. Shortly after her return to St. Petersburg she went to Paris, and after her husband's death settled there permanently. In her last years her relations with François Guizot were close. D. van Arkel

5:280. Lukic, Rad. D. HEGELOVA FILOZOFIJA DRŽAVE I PRAVA [Hegel's philosophy of the state and law]. *Arhiv za Pravne i Društvene Nauke* 1957 (1): 43-59. There is no doubt that Hegel was a philosopher of the bourgeoisie, but he possessed deep penetration and a vision of the future and fought against the remaining traces of feudalism everywhere. He presented his theories on state and law in a magnificent synthesis. To appreciate fully Hegel's philosophy of the state it suffices to study his principal materialistic theories. G. Liersch

5:281. Nohn, E. A. CLAUSEWITZ UND DIE WANDLUNG DES KRIEGSVERSTÄNDNISSES [Clausewitz and the change in the understanding of war]. *Neues Abendland* 1958 13(3): 239-250. Compares Clausewitz' understanding of war with the two typical conceptions which existed in the Protestant world of his time. The Lutheran was allowed to fight for "Emperor and Empire;" the Calvinist could take up arms only in order to aid in the realization of God's commandments and will. The idea of a "war to end war" developed already during Clausewitz' lifetime on the basis of this latter conception. Clausewitz adhered more to the Lutheran doctrine, but in various points his ideas differed from it. He regarded war as the result of excessive tension between two nations, and made no distinction between just and unjust wars. G. Schoebe

5:282. Pérez de Castro, José Luis. LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA EN SIERO [The war of independence in Siero]. *Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Asturianos* (Spain) 1957 11(30): 90-94. Documentary notes intended to supplement Vigil Alvarez "La Guerra de la Independencia en Siero," *ibid.* 1953 7(20): 556-569, and 1954 8(21): 66-79. The deaths that occurred between 1809 and 1811 as a result of the war are recorded in the parochial books of various towns in the district. R. O. (IHE 23185)

5:283. Salvi, Adolfo. PLAN DE ANEXION A FRANCIA DE LA CAPITANIA GENERAL DE VENEZUELA [Plan for annexation to France of the Captaincy-General of Venezuela]. *Revista Nacional de Cultura* (Venezuela) 1957 19(120): 105-115. An annotated copy of a report, preserved in the Archives of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, concerning the possible transfer of the Captaincy to France, sent by the French agent Raymond Joseph Depons to Napoleon. The report gave the political factors making annexation necessary and discussed its advantages and the method of executing the plan. Data on the economic situation of the Captaincy in this period are included. D. B. (IHE 23863)

5:284. Serović, Petar. STARA TOPALJSKA OPŠTINA U BOKI KOTORSKOJ 1718-1797 [The old municipality of Topla in the Gulf of Kotor, 1718-1797]. *Istoriski Zapis* 1957 13(1/2): 189-210. Describes *inter alia* the changes in the status of the municipality of Topla resulting from the transfer of sovereignty from the Republic of Venice to Austria in 1797 and during the French (Napoleonic) interregnum, 1807-1814. The privileges of autonomous administration enjoyed by the inhabitants of this strategic frontier area under Doge Cornelio's decree of 14 July 1718 were not maintained. Based on material from the archives in the Provincial Museum of Hercegnovi (Castelnuovo) and local literature.

S. Gavrilovic

5:285. Shapiro, A. L. SREDIZEMNOMORSKIE PROBLEMY VNESHNEI POLITIKI ROSSI V NACHALE XIX V. [Mediterranean problems in Russia's foreign policy at the beginning of the 19th century]. *Istoričeskie Zapiski* 1956 (55): 253-288. Discusses this problem in reference to three periods: 1) 1780-1801, when Czar Paul endeavored to keep France and England away from the eastern area of the Mediterranean and thus from the vulnerable southern borders of Russia; 2) 1801-1803, when Alexander I tried to halt the French and English aggression in the Mediterranean by diplomatic means, and 3) 1803-1805, when he turned against Napoleon and concluded a pact with England in order to defend the territorial integrity of Turkey against France. Based on published document collections and archival material.

G. Lovas

5:286. Silva Herzog, Jesús. EL COMERCIO DE MEXICO DURANTE LA EPOCA COLONIAL [Mexican trade during the colonial era]. *Memoria de El Colegio Nacional* (Mexico) 1956 3(11): 43-73. A general survey of the development of trade between Spain and the Indies, with emphasis on that between Spain and the Viceroyalty of New Spain, mainly in the 18th century, and between the latter and the Philippines. Based partly on published and previously unpublished documents from the Archivo General de la Nación, Mexico, some of which are reproduced. E. Rz. (IHE 23557)

5:287. Tosi, Silvano. SIEYES E LA DOTTRINA DEL POTERE COSTITUENTE [Sieyès and the doctrine of constituent power]. *Studi Politici* 1957 4(2): 240-258. An examination of Sieyès' political thought, concluding that his emphasis on the General Will typified Continental doctrinaire conceptions of constituent power, in contrast to more practical ideas held in America. Based on Sieyès' speeches and published work. C. J. Lowe

5:288. Wachtler, Hans (Bad Homburg). DIE URSACHEN DES JÄHEN ZUSAMMENBRUCHS PREUSSENS IM JAHRE 1806 [The causes of the sudden collapse of Prussia in 1806]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1958 8(10): 571-579. An essay which attempts to explain Prussia's failure in 1806. The author discusses the age of the officers, the regulations on military service, and the contemporary tactical concepts. In seeking basic reasons for the disaster, he emphasizes the inability of Prussian leaders to understand the relationship between political and military problems. He also points out the opposition to reform which prevented the modernization of the army. Finally he mentions the changes in France, which revolutionized military ideas. Undocumented.

C. Burdick

5:289. Walther, Heinrich (Bernau, Germany). ZUR BIOGRAPHIE PESTALOZZIS [Concerning the biography of Pestalozzi]. *Sammlung* 1958 13(7/8): 401-414.

Presents a survey and critical review of, and attempts to point a way through, the abundant and contradictory German scholarly biographical literature on Pestalozzi. In spite of the subsequent decay of what he had developed, Pestalozzi's life represents an evolution toward the fulfillment of his being and toward the indestructible truth of his ideas. The author bases this view on Pestalozzi's unpublished letters and on the 18th and 19th volumes of his "Complete Works," which appeared in 1943 and 1958 and whose publication made imperative a revision of previous Pestalozzi biographies. From this point of view the author judges the biographies discussed. He begins with Heinrich Morf's four-volume work *Zur Biographie Pestalozzis* (Volume 1, 1868; Volumes 2 and 3).

1885; Volume 4, 1889) and then discusses works by Paul Natorp (1919, 1920), Fritz Medicus (1927), Friedrich Delekat (1926, second edition 1927), Max Konzelmann (1926), Walter Guyer (1932), Herbert Schönebaum (Volume 1, 1927; Volume 2, 1931; Volume 3, 1942), Ernst Otto (1948) and others.... A(t)

5:290. Yaque Laurei, José A. LA POLITICA AFRICANA EN EL REINADO DE CARLOS III [African policy in the reign of Carlos III]. *Africa* (Spain) 1957 14(186): 249-251. Discusses the campaign of O'Reilly and González Castejón in 1775 in North Africa, which resulted in the signing of a peace treaty in 1782 between Madrid and Constantinople and the later mission of pacification of Antonio Barceló (1786). M. Gu. (IHE 23880)

5:291. Zwengl, Otto. KARL VON CLAUSEWITZ UND SEIN WERK "VOM KRIEGE"; ZU SEINEM 178. GEBURTS-TAGE [Karl von Clausewitz and his work: *On War*, on the 178th anniversary of his birth]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1958 8(6): 301-308. An attempt to review the importance of Clausewitz to military theory. A brief biography of the man is given to point out his background and his reasons for writing the book. The author then summarizes some of the book's salient points and concludes with a few remarks about the importance of Clausewitz. The conclusion is drawn mainly from B. H. Liddell Hart's book, *Strategy; the Indirect Approach*. Based primarily on secondary source material and the text under discussion. C. B. Burdick

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Asia

See also: 5:480

5:292. Adachi, Masao (Ritsumeikan Univ.). KINSEI-TANGO CHIRIMEN KIGYŌCHI NI OKERU ITODONYA NO SONZAI KEITAI [On the raw-silk wholesale system in the crepe-weaving district in Tango during the Tokugawa era]. *Ritsumeikan-Keizaiigaku* 1958 7(1): 1-53. Studies the role of wholesale dealers in the crepe-weaving district in Tango. According to the common view, the crepe-weavers bought most of their raw silk from the wholesale dealers in Kyoto. In this district, however, raw-silk wholesale dealers emerged from among the rich farmers, couriers and brokers. They made profit by lending money to the neighboring raw-silk producers and buying raw silk which they sold directly or indirectly to the crepe-weavers, or had them weave. K. Sugiyama

5:293. Shimazaki, Takao (Keio Univ.). HONDA TOSHI-AKI NO NOSEI-RON [Toshiaki Honda's theory concerning agricultural administration]. *Mita Gakkai Zasshi* 1958 51 (5): 373-384, and (10): 841-856. Studies Toshiaki Honda's ideas concerning agricultural administration. Honda, who had learned the Western method of scientific rationalism in his early days observed objectively the miserable condition of the farm villages and discussed countermeasures. He pointed out that the poverty in the Kantō district was caused by heavy taxation, undeveloped water transportation, and river floods, and encouraged the maintenance and improvement of waterways. He also gave encouragement to foreign trade, but did not make any suggestions on the improvement of the tax system. K. Sugiyama

Canada

See also: 5:481

5:294. Johnson, A. M. (Archivist, Hudson's Bay Company) MONS. MAUGENEST SUGGESTS... Beaver 1956 Summer: 49-53. Germain Maugenest was responsible for several innovations in the Canadian fur trade in the years 1779-1792, including pointed blankets, copper, kettles, bateaux and new methods of packing. R. W. Winks

5:295. Lanctôt, Gustave. LA VIE SCANDALEUSE D'UN FAUSSAIRE [The scandalous life of a forger]. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, Section I 1956 50: 25-48. Biographical sketch of Pierre Roubeaud (1727-1791), a renegade Jesuit priest who attempted to advance his career in Canada and England by forgeries and espionage at the expense of French and British officialdom. L. Hertzman

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 5:492

5:296. Demos, Raphael (Harvard Univ.). THE NEO-HELLENIC ENLIGHTENMENT (1750-1821): A GENERAL SURVEY. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1958 19(4): 523-541. The Turkish conquest of Greece (1453-1821) did not completely stem the infiltration of Western ideas nor prevent "an inner self-awakening," which reached its peak in a Neo-Hellenic Enlightenment from 1750 to 1821. The philosophy of this Enlightenment was largely derivative, with the possible exception of the writings of Athanasios Psalidas (1767-1829). W. H. Coates

5:297. Gorgan, A. C. UN JEUNE ROUMAIN CHEZ LE PRINCE DE LIGNE [A young Rumanian with the Prince de Ligne]. *Revue des Etudes Roumaines* 1957 (3/4): 227-230. One of the first to enter the fortress of Ismail on 22 November 1790 after a murderous assault was Prince Charles de Ligne, who served with the Russian army. In the desolate city he found a three-year-old boy whom he took back with him. Later the Prince adopted the boy, who was commonly called Norocos (the lucky one), and made him his heir.

Gertrud Greuter

5:298. Petković, Bogoljub. MAHMUD PAŠA BUŠATLIJA OD 1787-1796 GODINE. PRILOG ZA JEDNU MONOGRAFIJU [Mahmoud Pasha Bouchatlia from 1787 to 1796. Contribution to a monograph]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1957 13(1/2): 211-242. Up to now Yugoslav historians have used Venetian, French and Austrian archives for their studies of the notorious Pasha of Scutari. Documents recently acquired from the Spanish archives show, inter alia, that Mahmoud Pasha Bouchatlia (referred to as "Mahmoud Baxa de Escutary" in the Spanish dispatches) enjoyed Spanish support in Constantinople, in accordance with a request of the Pope made in recognition of services rendered to Catholic missionary activity in Albania. The new documentary material consists of copies of dispatches from the Spanish ambassador in Constantinople, de Bouigny, in the period 1784-1796 (Archives of the Serbian Academy of Science in Belgrade, file No. 8780, Dragomir Janković's collection of Spanish documents). S. Gavrilović

5:299. Protopsaltis, Emm. SYMBOLE EIS TEN HIS-TORIAN PREVEZES KAI PARGAS (1798-1802) [A contribution to the history of the cities of Preveza and Parga (1798-1802)]. *Deltion tis Istorikis ke Ethnologikis Etaireias tis Ellados* 1956 11: 59-77. Publishes private letters written by Greeks, and a few official documents dealing with the situation created in the Greek mainland during the war between France and the united Russo-Turkish forces in the year 1798. The letters refer mainly to the various attempts made by Ali Pasha of Tepeleni to seize the four cities Preveza, Parga, Vonitsa and Vouthroto after the withdrawal of the French army, and to the efforts of the inhabitants to avert this disaster. Also included are 1) a dispatch dated 1798 delivered by the Russian and Turkish admirals to the inhabitants of the above named cities promising their protection, and 2) a long document of the year 1800 from the Porte addressed to the Turkish governor conceding privileges to the Christian population of the four cities. Catherine Koumarianou

FRANCE

See also: 5:367, 503

5:300. Ado, A. V. AGRARNOE ZAKONODATEL'STVO UCHREDITEL'NOGO SOBRANIIA I KREST'IANSKOE DVI-

ZHENIE VO FRANTSII V 1790 G. [The agrarian legislation of the National Assembly and the peasant movement in France in 1790]. Novaia i Noveishaiia Istoryia 1957 (2): 25-48. The organs of rural self-government which were created through the Revolution were opposed to the methods adopted by the National Assembly in the solution of the agrarian problem. The frustration of the peasants was a logical consequence of the attempts of the authorities of the new government to preserve the material advantages of feudalism and to solve agrarian problems on the basis of traditional patterns and the old legal theories. The peasant movement became an important factor in the general struggle of the democratic wing for an intensification of the Revolution and against the attempts to stop at the level of development already attained. Based on Les Comités des Droits féodaux et de Législation et l'Abolition du Régime féodal. Documents publiés par Ph. Sagnac et P. Caron (Paris, 1907) and Archives parlementaires, Volume 25. Erna Wollert

5:301 Alatri, Paolo. AGLI ALBORI DELL'ANTICOLONIALISMO [The beginnings of anticolonialism]. Ulisse 1958 5(28/29): 1682-1687. Examines the writings of Abbé Raynal and the opposition in France to the state monopoly in the colonies in the 18th century. C. J. Lowe

5:302. Antoine, Michel (Conservator, Archives Nationales, Paris). LES CONSEILS DES FINANCES SOUS LE REGNE DE LOUIS XV [Finance ministries during the reign of Louis XV]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1958 5(3): 161-200. A review of the conduct of financial policy in the cabinets of Louis XV and Louis XVI, based on unpublished material in state archives. Many current assumptions are corrected and several unpublished documents are given in full, with notes and comment. H. D. Piper

5:303. Bessand-Massenet, Pierre. LE ROYALISTE ET LE JACOBIN [The royalist and the Jacobin]. Table Ronde 1956 (102): 59-67. An excerpt from a book to be published under the title "La vie de conspirateur" relating the end of Brottier's conspiracy. Brottier had been during the French Revolution a secret agent of the royalist party in Paris. Both he and an accomplice, La Villeurnoy, were arrested in 1797 and deported through Rochefort to Cayenne, in French Guiana. There Brottier met the Terrorist Billaud-Varenne, formerly a member of Robespierre's Committee of Public Safety, who had been deported after Thermidor (1794). A kind of odd sympathy developed between the two former enemies, the royalist and the Jacobin. Based mainly on La Villeurnoy's journal. H. Monteagle

5:304. Bluche, F. L'ORIGINE SOCIALE DU PERSONNEL MINISTERIEL FRANÇAIS AU XVIII^e SIECLE [Social origins of French ministerial personnel in the 18th century]. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne 1957 56(1): 9-12. Notes the stability of French ministers from 1717 to 1789, ranging from four chancellors to 25 comptrollers-general. Incumbents came from the old nobility, career ranks, and, after 1758, from the military, yet all but three were of noble birth, the majority from at least the fourth degree, and many from families with a tradition of government service. There is not enough homogeneity, though, to regard this as a reaction characteristic of the "ancien régime." H. Emery

5:305. Bourgin, Georges. NAPOLEON A L'ILE D'ELBE [Napoleon on the island of Elba]. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 1956 58(658): 181-192. Reproduces a number of documents from the archives of the Ministère des Affaires Étrangères in Paris (Memoirs and documents: France, No. 1800). Some of them are official memoranda giving information to the government of Louis XVIII on the resources of Elba and the economic interest of the exploitation of iron ore. The others are reports sent to the Marquis de Jaucourt by Chevalier Manatty, an agent of the French government spying on Napoleon and his little court. H. Monteagle

5:306. Castries, Marshal de. L'AFFAIRE DU COLLIER [The affair of the necklace]. Revue de Paris 1956 63(2): 93-106. Publishes an extract of an unpublished journal written at the end of the 18th century by Marshal de Castries, with an introduction by his descendant, the Duc de Castries. The journal is kept in the private archives of the Castries family.

This extract covers the period August 1785 - May 1786. Louis XVI had put Castries in charge of the preliminary investigation of the theft and of the famous Queen's necklace.

H. Monteagle

5:307. Chamberlin, William Henry (Cambridge, Massachusetts). THE JACOBIN ANCESTRY OF SOVIET COMMUNISM. Russian Review 1958 17(4): 251-257. Presents some of the more important and salient parallels between the Jacobins in the French Revolution and the Russian Bolsheviks. Journal (D. von Mohrenchildt)

5:308. Dessal, M. LA REVOLTE DE DREUX ET LES ORIGINES DU 13 VENDEMIAIRE [The Dreux revolt and the origin of 13 Vendémiaire]. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne 1957 56(1): 5-7. Attempts to indicate possible collusion among municipal elements in Eure-et-Loir, opposed to the Convention in the Vendémiaire disorders. At Dreux, the moderates Millard, Thomas Joly and Regeard led the opposition to centralized Convention authority until quelled with little or no resistance. Based on material from departmental and national archives as well as municipal registers.

H. Monteagle

5:309. Faucher, D. LA REVOLUTION AGRICOLE DU XVIII-XIX SIECLE [The agricultural revolution of the 18th-19th century]. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne 1956 55(20): 2-10. Shows how the 18th century brought the demographic and intellectual stimuli needed to transform the French agricultural scene, not only by the introduction of maize, the potato, and the sugar beet, but also with a new awareness for techniques, fertilizer, and adaptability. The author strives to correct several assumed limitations of the French agricultural system found in Arthur Young, Voyages en France en 1787, 1788, 1789 (Paris: Colin, 1931).

H. Emery

5:310. Festy, Octave. LES PROGRES DE L'AGRICULTURE FRANÇAISE DURANT LE PREMIER EMPIRE [The progress of French agriculture during the First Empire]. Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale 1957 35(3): 266-292. French agriculture achieved limited progress under the First Empire through the beginnings of the abandonment of the ancient three-course rotation with fallow, and the extension of green manuring, artificial pastures, and potato cultivation. Strong resistance to the introduction of these innovations, however, as well as inadequate equipment, lack of capital, short and rigid leases, and the minute division of some of the agricultural land sharply restricted the extent of the progress. The author attributes such progress as was made to the policies of the Revolution. R. E. Cameron

5:311. Kurtz, Harold. TALLEYRAND (PART I). History Today 1958 8(11): 741-750. A sympathetic survey of the life of Charles Maurice de Talleyrand, French minister, ambassador and politician extraordinary. He is pictured as second only to Napoleon in his era, and as following a consistent program of service to his country despite his many political somersaults. This installment brings his career up to 1804. Article to be continued. E. D. Johnson

5:312. Langemeyer, C. E. (Leiden Univ.). VOLKSVERTEGENWOORDIGING EN OPPOSITIE ONDER NAPOLEON [Popular representation and opposition under Napoleon]. Publicaties van het Genootschap voor Napoleontische Studien 1957 (10): 284-305. Discusses the question whether assemblies like the Legislative Chamber, the Senate, and the Tribune really had representative functions, or were merely adornments of the Imperial structure. The makers of the Constitution of the Year VIII had little faith in popular representation and favored a form of aristocracy, but Napoleon went further, and thus forced them into the opposition. The reform of the Tribune in 1802 broke the resistance of the leading opposition group, the "Ideologists," who counted among their numbers the leading intellectuals of the period. The influence of the assemblies was then reduced to almost nothing. The resistance of 1813 showed that liberal sentiment was still alive and also that resistance was still possible. The author also discusses to what extent fear hindered expression of opposition, and shows that a mixture of generosity and terrorism inspired enough fear to prevent serious resistance, but not quite enough to cause servility. D. van Arkel

5 : 313. Ligou, Daniel. LES PROBLEMES DE LA "LOGISTIQUE" REVOLUTIONNAIRE A MONTAUBAN ET DANS LES ENVIRONS [Problems of revolutionary "logistics" at Montauban and its environs]. *Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale* 1957 35(2): 132-166. In 1793-94 the revolutionary authorities requisitioned agents and means of transport (horses, oxen, carts, riverboats, etc.) for the supply of the armies in the south and southwest. The requisitions, Draconian in their execution, provoked numerous complaints from the suppliers but accomplished their military purpose. Based on unpublished archival sources. R. E. Cameron

5 : 314. Ligou, Daniel. MONTAUBAN A LA FIN DE L'ANCIEN REGIME ET AUX DEBUTS DE LA REVOLUTION [Montauban at the end of the Old Regime and the beginning of the Revolution]. *Information Historique* 1957 19(2): 66-68. A summary, by the author, of a thesis, presented for the degree of Doctorat-ès-Lettres at the University of Toulouse in 1956, which is a detailed study of the then-important town of Montauban from the last years of the Old Regime to Thermidor of the Year II (August 1794) and the fall of Robespierre. The author stresses the evident originality of the reactions to this town (essentially a rural community), quite different from those in Paris. Emphasis is put on the economic history of the town. H. Monteagle

5 : 315. Luthy, Herbert. LES ETRANGERS: A FRENCH MYTH WITH MANY LIVES. *Encounter* 1958 (59): 59-64. The "Protestant plot" explanation of the French Revolution is merely one of the interchangeable forms of the "foreign conspiracy myth," which was common to both the Jacobin and counterrevolutionary point of view. The Revolution, in secularizing Church property and turning the clergy into a state bureaucracy, was only drawing the consequences of the secular policy of the monarchy. There is no need to look for foreign influences; the attitude of French Protestants has "no more than anecdotal interest." W. F. Woehrlin

5 : 316. Rémond, André. TROIS BILANS DE L'ECONOMIE FRANÇAISE AU TEMPS DES THEORIES PHYSIOCRATIQUES [Three accounts of the French economy at the time of the physiocratic theories]. *Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale* 1957 35(4): 416-456. Shows by means of maps and texts the areas of high and low productivity in grain production, high and low tax collections, and foreign commerce, classified by port and by countries. R. E. Cameron

5 : 317. Saint-Jacob, P. de. HISTOIRE ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIALE DANS LES ARCHIVES DE LA JURISDICTION CONSULAIRE DE DIJON (1715-1789) [Economic and social history in the archives of the consular jurisdiction of Dijon (1715-1789)]. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne* 1957 56(4): 2-9. The consular jurisdiction records of Côte-d'Or yield lists of business failures, including detailed records of fiscal accounts. Such material can be used to trace the economic prosperity or crisis for 18th-century France. Aside from the 1759 split in authorized deposit of business records, the accounts lead the author to attribute many of the crises to changes in buying power, the influence of money markets, the effect of wars (especially the Seven Years' War), and the influence of foreign markets. H. Emery

5 : 318. Tønnesen, Kåre. DEN FRANSKE REVOLUSJONS HISTORIE. HOVDETENDENSER I DE SENERE ÅRS FORSKNING [French revolutionary history. Main trends in recent research]. *Historisk Tidsskrift* (Norway) 1958 38(3): 572-594. Review article on recent research, especially in France and the United States, relating to the French Revolution, discussing the tendencies shown in these books. The main emphasis is on French works. R. E. Lindgren

5 : 319. Trénard, Louis (Univ. of Lille). UN NOTABLE LYONNAIS PENDANT LA CRISE REVOLUTIONNAIRE: PIERRE-TOUSSAINT DECHAZELLE [A notable citizen of Lyon during the revolutionary crisis: Pierre-Toussaint Dechazelle]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1958 5 (3): 201-225. A biography of a successful Lyon textile designer (1751-1833), who contributed to the cultural life of the city and reflected its bourgeois tastes in art and politics. Based on unpublished local records. H. D. Piper

GERMANY

5 : 320. Scheel, Heinrich. DIE DISKUSSION IM AUTORENKOELLEKTIV ÜBER DEN ENTWURF DES ABSCHNITTES 1789-1807 ZUM LEHRBUCH DER GESCHICHTE DEUTSCHLANDS [The discussion of the authors' collective regarding the draft of the section 1789-1807 of the textbook on the history of Germany]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1956 4(3): 559-567. Report on a series of conferences held in December 1955 and January 1956 by the East German Authors' Collective and representatives of East German historical faculties. Main subject of discussion was a critique of J. Streisand's original proposals by H. Scheel, pointing up certain limitations in Streisand's treatment of the textbook presentation of the social-economic conditions in Germany; the emphasis on the role of the masses; the evaluation of Prussian policies, and the interpretation of the French wars. C. F. Latour

5 : 321. Suchier, Wolfram. DIE BEIDEN DEUTSCHEN GESELLSCHAFTEN IN WITTENBERG (1738/40 UND 1756/84) [The two German societies in Wittenberg (1738/40 and 1756/84)]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg* 1956/57 6(5): 829-844. Reviews the administration, activities and publications of these German literary societies. C. F. Latour

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 5 : 295, 449, 450

5 : 322. Blackmore, H. L. AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY MUSKET TRIAL IN IRELAND. *Irish Sword* 1955 2(7): 172-176. Discussion of a screwless flintlock developed by Jonathan Hennem and submitted to the British government in 1781. H. J. Gordon, Jr.

5 : 323. Chaloner, W. A. DR. JOSEPH PRIESTLY, JOHN WILKINSON AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, 1789-1802. *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society* 1958 5 (8): 21-40. Shows Priestly's unbounded admiration for French democracy, coupled with a lack of financial acumen, demonstrated by the fact that he bought assignats. The author stresses the Nonconformist connections of the radical movement in England and its industrial wealth. Based on letters, preserved in the Warrington Public Library, of Priestly to his brother-in-law John Wilkinson, the ironmaster. C. J. Lowe

5 : 324. Connell, K. H. (Queen's Univ., Belfast). THE LAND LEGISLATION AND IRISH SOCIAL LIFE. *Economic History Review* 1958/59 11(1): 1-7. Land acts, which "reunited industry and its rewards," were the chief cause of the destruction of the old Irish social life whose chief characteristics, e.g. fecklessness and early marriage, had been a product of the old landlord system. B. L. Crapster

5 : 325. Dickerson, Oliver M. (Colorado State College of Education). USE MADE OF THE REVENUE FROM THE TAX ON TEA. *New England Quarterly* 1958 31(2): 232-243. Basing his conclusions on a study of official British Treasury records, maintains that revenue from the tax on tea as well as other American taxes was used by Lord North for purposes of political patronage rather than for colonial defense, for which it was supposedly earmarked. L. Gara

5 : 326. Gore, John. THOMAS CREEVEY: A LATER APPRAISAL. *History Today* 1958 8(10): 690-697. Was Thomas Creevey a "social butterfly," or was he a minor statesman who contributed much to the political and social tenor of his times? The author feels that he was both and neither, but that his writings mirror the times in which he lived, and that his contributions as a social historian should not be ignored. E. D. Johnson

5 : 327. Grases, Pedro. EL REGRESO DE MIRANDA A CARACAS [Miranda's return to Caracas]. *Revista Shell* (Venezuela) 1957 6(23): 70-73. Presents an unpublished draft (1810) composed by Andrés Bello, which indicates the good service rendered by Francisco Miranda to the commissioners of Caracas in London, and the authorization for Miranda's return to Caracas. A. F. (IHE 23771)

5:328. Howgego, James Laurence (Guildhall Library). COPLEY AND THE CORPORATION OF LONDON. Guildhall Miscellany 1958 9: 34-43. An account of the relations between John Singleton Copley and the Corporation of London when that body commissioned him to paint a large picture commemorating the siege and relief of Gibraltar in 1782. After some deliberation Copley was chosen in preference to Benjamin West. The author deals with his difficulties in giving satisfaction to his patrons in the treatment of his subject and his vain attempts to secure additional payment to meet his expenses in traveling abroad to make portraits of Hanoverian officers in picture. The painting was completely early in 1795 and is now, owing to lack of hanging space in the present temporary Guildhall Art Gallery, rolled up and stored. Based on the Corporation of London Records and other original sources in London. A

5:329. Krause, J. T. (Ohio State Univ.). CHANGES IN ENGLISH FERTILITY AND MORTALITY, 1781-1850. Economic History Review 1958/59 11(1): 52-70.

An examination of evidence and interpretation, concluding that English population grew in the period 1781-1850 because of a rising birth rate, not a falling death rate. The author relates population to industrialization and urbanization.

B. L. Crapster

5:330. Leslie, R. F. (Univ. of London). KLASY RZĄDZĄCE A USTRÓJ POLITYCZNY ANGLII W LATACH 1714-1886. Cz. I [Ruling classes and the political structure of England between 1714 and 1886. Part 1]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1958 65(3): 974-994. An outline of the constitutional history of England, as reflected in the most recent literature. This part describes the period up to the Reform of 1832. Article to be continued. A. F. Dygnaś

5:331. Letwin, Shirley. JEREMY BENTHAM. Encounter 1958 (55): 55-62. With the application of his principle of utility, Bentham exaggerated the merits of logical analysis. He tried to cure all the ills in society "by dividing the world into small, sealed-off cells and trying to achieve perfect order in one after another." This "utopianism" is the opposite of the approach of the "rationalist who tries to solve all problems at a single great sweep." He trained himself to read and think only that which was immediately relevant to his purpose. Instead of wide or profound exploration, he "turned his natural inventiveness to elaborating the details of social and mechanical contrivances." W. F. Woehrlin

5:332. Maser, Frederick E. (St. George's Methodist Church, Philadelphia). THE HUMAN SIDE OF JOHN WESLEY. Religion in Life 1958 27(4): 544-556. A study of "the human traits and personality" of John Wesley, showing his sense of humor, his love for children, his tragic romance with Grace Murray (described on the basis of a diary in the British Museum), his depressions and his friendships. John Wesley was a man "loved by his friends, and, in the end, respected by his enemies." E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:333. Simms, J. G. CONNACHT IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. Irish Historical Studies 1958 11(42): 116-133. A general survey of conditions in Connacht in the 18th century. The author shows that Connacht was a remote and conservative area, strongly Roman Catholic. A general decline in population and trade occurred throughout the century. Communications were poor. Examples are given of peasant and gentry life, characterized by tolerance and friendliness which alleviated the general poverty of the region. P. H. Hardacre

5:334. Wall, Maureen. THE RISE OF A CATHOLIC MIDDLE CLASS IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY IRELAND. Irish Historical Studies 1958 11(42): 91-115. Describes the part played by Roman Catholics in Irish commercial life up to 1782. The author shows that the relaxation of restrictive legislation against them contributed to the expansion of Irish trade. Their increasing participation in commercial activities is explained by the general contempt for trade as unfit for gentlemen. The history of several families which rose to prosperity is traced. P. H. Hardacre

5:335. Woods, John A. THE CITY OF LONDON AND IMPRESSMENT, 1776-1777. Proceedings of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society 1956 8(2): 111-127.

The opposition of the City of London to the policies of George III and Lord North in connection with the war against the American colonies found expression in intensive efforts to frustrate the work of Navy press gangs by refusing to back press-warrants and by securing the liberation of its officials and freemen when they fell into the hands of the Navy. The City officials received strong support from Granville Sharp and General James Edward Oglethorpe, who acted as the chief theoreticians and propagandists of the civil libertarian forces. C. F. Latour

HABSBURG EMPIRE

5:336. Láios, Georg. OI ADELPHOÍ POULÍOU, HO GEÓRGIOS THEOCÁRIS KAÍ ÁLLOI SÝNTROPHOI TOÚ RÉGA (ANÉCDOTA ÉNGRAPHA APÓ TÁ ARCHEÍA TÉS VIÉNNES) [The Poulioi brothers, Georgios Theocharis and other collaborators of Rigas (Unpublished documents from Vienna Archives)]. Delfon tis Istorikis kē Ethnologikis Etai-reftis Elládos 1957/58 12: 202-270. Greek translation of documents concerning the activities of some Greeks, residents of Vienna, who were friends and close collaborators of Rigas Velestinlis: the Publius brothers and Georgios Markidai Poulioi, printers and editors of the first Greek newspaper, Ephemeris, Vienna, 1789-1798. After the arrest of Rigas the Poulioi brothers were persecuted by the Austrian authorities and Ephemeris was suppressed. Georgios Theocharis, a tradesman, was expelled from Vienna. The physician Kyritos Polyzos also had to face many difficulties of a political nature owing to his relations with Rigas.

Catherine Koumarianou

ITALY

See: 5:362, 533

POLAND

See also: 5:535, 540

5:337. Ivashkevich, V. I. PROGRESSIVNYE POL'SKIE PUBLITSISTY VTOROI POLOVINY XVIII V. [Progressive Polish publicists in the second half of the 18th century]. Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta 1956 (8): 40-53. Toward the end of the 18th century a circle known as "Kuznica Kołłątajowska" [The forge of Kołłątaj] gathered around Hugo Kołłątaj, one of the most active advocates of the education of the people, and published a periodical, Dziennik Handlowy [Commercial Daily]. Its members were left-wing bourgeois ideologists of the szlachta (the Polish nobility). They fought against the unrestricted power of the magnates and of the szlachta and sought a solution of the social problems in the towns and in the country. Their ideas had a direct influence on the constitution of 3 May 1791 and prepared the way for the national liberation movement of the 19th century. Based on works by Kołłątaj, Smoleński and Staszic, and Pamiętnik Historyczno-Polityczny [Historical-Political Review], 1784, 1788 and 1790. Erna Wollert

5:338. Sobociński, Władysław (Cracow). PIERWSZA SYNTEZA HISTORII PAŃSTWA I PRAWA POLSKI [The first synthesis of the history of Polish law and the Polish state]. Państwo i Prawo 1957 12(10): 526-557. A detailed, favorable review article on Historia Państwa i Prawa Polski do Roku 1795 [The History of the Polish State and Law up to 1795] by Juliusz Bardach (2 volumes, Warsaw: Polska Akademia Nauk, 1957). Summaries are given in English, French and Russian. C. F. Latour

5:339. Wielhorski, Władysław. WIELKIE KSIĘSTWO LITEWSKIE W KOMUNISTYCZNEJ HISTORII POLSKI [The Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the Communist history of Poland]. Teki Historyczne 1956/57 8: 30-53. Criticizes the interpretation of the history of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania during the period 1764-1795 made by the authors of Makieta, Historia Polski [Preliminary Edition of the History of Poland], Part I, Volume 2, pp. 44-376. J. Lewartowski

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See also: 5:339

5:340. Basharin, G. P. RYNOK IAKUTII KONTSA XVIII - PERVOI POLOVINY XIX VV. [The Yakutsk market at the end of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1956 (55): 289-309. Considers the development of the commodity and capital market in Yakutsk in this period in order to demonstrate that the annexation of the Lena district by Russia in the 17th century was an important progressive act of the Russian government.

G. Lovas

5:341. Beliavskii, M. T. PETR CHELISHCHEV I EGO "PUTESHESTVIE PO SEVERU V ROSSI" [Petr Chelishchev and his "Journey through Northern Russia"] *Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta Istoriko-Filologicheskaya Seriya* 1956 (2): 19-47. There is little material available on the life and work of Petr Chelishchev. After completing his military service the former Leipzig student set out from St. Petersburg in 1791 on a long journey to the White Sea area. He reported on settlements, economic conditions, natural resources, agriculture and fishery, and schools and monasteries of the area. Indirectly he charged the government with responsibility for the poor economic condition of these districts. Chelishchev completed for the White Sea area the terrible picture drawn by A. N. Radishchev of serfdom under the feudal lords, the only difference being that in this area bad administration under Catherine was responsible for poor conditions and exploitation.

G. Liersch

5:342. Berkov, P. N. (Univ. of Leningrad). EINIGE HAUPTPROBLEME DER RUSSISCHEN LITERATUR DES 18. JAHRHUNDERTS [Some main problems of Russian literature of the 18th century]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald* 1956/57 6(4): 225-229. In contrast to the opinion of pre-Soviet scholars, Russian literature of the 18th century cannot be denied individuality and importance. This is true even for translations which, as is well known, represented in creative fashion Russian reality. The term "pre-classicism" would more adequately describe 18th century Russian literature than "baroque." Russian classicism was by no means abstract and removed from real life but often contained social criticism. The fact that the "ideal monarch" and the serfs were the two main subjects in the works of Lomonosov, Sumarokov, Fonvizin, Lukin, Novikov, Radishchev and others, bears out this opinion. However, "critical realism" is not present in 18th-century Russian literature.

H. Raab

5:343. Drew, Ronald F. (Univ. of Houston). THE EMERGENCE OF AN AGRICULTURAL POLICY FOR SIBERIA IN THE XVII AND XVIII CENTURIES. *Agricultural History* 1959 33(1): 29-39. Traces the establishment in Siberia of a permanent body of agricultural settlers under the control of the government in Moscow. The Russian government established a system of state plow lands, which allowed for independent action on the part of the settler, yet controlled him through rents and taxes. Based upon printed Russian sources.

Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

5:344. Gritsenko, N. P. USILENIE FEODAL'NOI EKSPLOATATSII UDEL'NYKH KREST'IAN V USLOVIYAKH KRIZISA KREPOSTNOGO STROIA [The increasing exploitation of crown peasants by the feudal lords during the crisis of feudalism]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1956 (58): 186-207. Since land was considered the main source of revenue for the state, plans were already made in the 18th century to levy taxes on land to replace the taxes in kind which were imposed on individuals. The new tax was finally introduced in 1830. In addition to this, however, crown peasants (*udelnye krestiane*) were compelled to fulfill so-called communal obligations, such as the construction of roads and waterways, and the pilleting of soldiers. The author uses the example of the Middle Volga area from 1790 to 1861 in order to demonstrate that the taxation of land in the period of the decay of feudalism fully served its purpose, namely the consolidation of feudal landed property. Based on archival material.

G. Lovas

5:345. Kirchner, Walther (Univ. of Delaware). SAMUEL BENTHAM AND SIBERIA. *Slavonic and East European Re-*

view

1958 36(87): 471-480
of Samuel Bentham (1757-1831) in Siberia in 1781-1783 on the basis of Bentham's own manuscripts in the British Museum. Samuel Bentham was the younger brother of Jeremy Bentham. A stormy petrel, he went to Russia in 1779 and stayed there until 1791, serving in the Russian army.

V. S. Mamatey

5:346. Kogan, I. I. PRESLEDOVANIE RUSSKIKH VOL-NODUMTSEV VO VTOROI POLOVINE XVIII V. (PO MATERIALAM TAINOI EKSPEDETSII) [The persecution of Russian freethinkers in the second half of the 18th century (from material of the "Secret Expedition")]. *Voprosy Istorii Religi i Ateizma* 1956 (4): 182-202. The material under consideration, regarded by the author as scanty, contains court records relating to individual cases of blasphemy that had occurred in military circles, among lower officials, students, merchants and intellectuals of various social levels. These cases were severely persecuted by the "Secret Expedition" because political freethinking was often assumed to be in back of religious freethinking. They characterize an important phenomenon in the ideological development of Russian society in the 18th century and the growth of rationalist criticism of religion. Based on material from the Central State Archives of Old Documents (TSGADA).

Erna Wollert

5:347. Sivkov, K. V. GODICHNYI TRUDOVOI KRUGOVOROT ZHIZNI KREST'IAN TUL'SKOI GUBERNII V KONNSE XVIII V. [The yearly cycle in the life of the peasants in the district of Tula at the end of the 18th century]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (1): 252-254. Annotated extract from *Topograficheskoe opisanie Tul'skoi gubernii* [Topographic description of the district of Tula] (1803), by V. Levshin, an estate-owner and author of many works on agronomics and agriculture. A month-by-month description of the work of a peasant family during the course of one year is given. The document is from Leningrad Division of the Institute for History of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (LOII).

Erna Wollert

5:348. Tarsis, M. G. PERYYE GOSUDARSTVENNYE KARANTINNYE LINII V ROSSI [The first national veterinary quarantine lines in Russia]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (1): 255-256. Presents a memorandum drawn up by the ministry of police in 1818 concerning measures for a quarantine on the Siberian line, which indicates that such measures were adopted for the first time in 1811. The memorandum gives an impression of Russian cattle-raising and of the Russian economy generally. The document is preserved in the Central State Military History Archive (TSGVIA).

Erna Wollert

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

5:349. Achelis, Thomas Otto (Kiel). STUDENTEN AUS DEM HERZOOGTUM SCHLESWIG 1517-1864 [Students from the Duchy of Schleswig from 1517 to 1864]. *Forschungen und Fortschritte* 1958 32(8): 236-241. Before the Reformation it was usual for students from the diocese of Schleswig to study in Wittenberg or Rostock since there was no university in the Duchy of Schleswig. From 1665 to 1721 Kiel took the place of these two towns, but during the 18th century more and more students went to Copenhagen. In the period 1768-1850 the Danish king made it compulsory for Schleswig students to study at least two years at the University of Kiel, an exception being made for students who came from the small areas belonging to royal foundations, who generally studied at the University of Copenhagen. A students' register of Schleswig students from 1517 to 1864 is in preparation.

A (t)

5:350. Mansåker, Dagfinn. JACOB AALS GRUNNLOVS-IDEAR FØR EIDSVOLL [Jacob Aall's constitutional ideas prior to Eidsvoll]. *Historisk Tidsskrift* (Norway) 1955 37 (5): 183-184. Jacob Aall's ideas were briefly noted down prior to his attending the Eidsvoll constitutional assembly in 1814. He feared the "money aristocracy" more than the nobility, thought the position of the executive needed clarity, and feared private interests and their influence on the executive. Most important, Aall wished the tax powers in the hands of the "nation."

R. E. Lindgren

SPAIN

See also: 5:372, 446

5:351. Almeida, Aniceto. ALCANCE [Extra]. Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía (Chile) 1956 (123): 245-247. Note on the Ecuadorian Miguel J. Moreno y Morán (1782-1842) and his probable participation in the tasks of compiling Indian legislation in Spain. G. C. C. (IHE 23713)

5:352. Cabo Alonso, Angel. CONTRIBUCION AL CONOCIMIENTO DE LAS FUENTES PARA LA GEOGRAFIA ESPAÑOLA (SIGLO XVIII) [Contribution to the understanding of documents relating to Spanish geography (18th century)]. Estudios Geográficos (Spain) 1957 18(66): 177-188. Study of the most important of those historical documents in the Archivo Histórico Nacional of geographical interest. Special mention is made of the Catastro [census of real property] made by Carvajal. The author also lists Corregidores, and gives information on some of them. S. Ll. (IHE 23108)

5:353. Díaz de Quijano, Paulino. AGUSTINA DE ARAGON. Pensamiento y Acción (Spain) 1957 8(83): 21-22. A biographical sketch on the occasion of the centenary of Agustina Zaragoza's death (1857). C. B. (IHE 23187)

5:354. Folch Jou, Guillermo. PEDRO GUTIERREZ BUENO Boletín de la Sociedad Española de Historia de la Farmacia (Spain) 1956 7(28): 184-185. Biographical notes on Pedro Gutiérrez Bueno (died 1822), the pharmacist and eminent chemist who introduced into Spain the new pharmaceutic theories put forward by European scientists at the beginning of the 19th century. J. C. (IHE 23101)

5:355. Galindo, Antonio. EN DEFENSA DE LA MULA [In defense of the mule]. Almanaque Agrícola Ceres (Spain) 1955: 179-188. Refers to the restrictions imposed by Spanish legislation prior to 1869 on the breeding and wide use of mules as opposed to horses. E. G. (IHE 22171)

5:356. Hughes, John B. LAS "CARTAS MARRUECAS" Y LA "ESPAÑA DEFENDIDA", PERFIL DE DOS VISIONES DE ESPAÑA [The "Moroccan Letters" and "Spain Defended," an outline of two views of Spain]. Cuadernos Americanos (Mexico) 1958 17(2): 139-153. Compares and contrasts views of Spain expressed by Francisco Gómez de Quevedo y Villegas (1580-1645) in España Defendida y los tiempos de ahora and José Cadalso Vázquez de Andrade (1741-1782) in Cartas Marruecas. Hughes discusses the backgrounds of the two writers and the situation in Spain at the time when they wrote. H. Kantor

5:357. Jiménez de Gregorio, Fernando. LA CONVOCACION DE CORTES CONSTITUYENTES EN 1810. ESTADO DE LA OPINION ESPAÑOLA EN PUNTO A LA REFORMA CONSTITUCIONAL [The convocation of the Constituent Cortes in 1810. The state of Spanish opinion on constitutional reform]. Estudios de Historia Moderna (Spain) 1955[1957] 5: 221-347. Reprint of a doctoral thesis published in 1936. After studying the problem of the convocation of the Cortes (1809), the author examines the replies received by the Junta Central Suprema, which reflect the opinion of the greater part of the country. This material (much of which is included in the appendix, though in some cases the official summary rather than the integral text of the document is given) is preserved in the Archivo de las Cortes. It throws light on the state of Spanish opinion after the crisis of the Old Regime. Most important was the almost unanimous desire to put an end to the ministerial despotism of absolute monarchy. There are also notes concerning all areas within the competence of the state (economy, education, society, etc.) as well as relations between Spain and the Latin American colonies.

J. V. V. (IHE 23182)

5:358. Krebs Wilckens, Ricardo. PEDRO RODRIGUEZ DE CAMPOMANES Y LA POLITICA COLONIAL ESPAÑOLA EN EL SIGLO XVIII [Pedro Rodríguez de Campomanes and Spanish colonial policy in the 18th century]. Boletín de la Academia Chilena de la Historia (Chile) 1955 22(53): 37-72. Critical analysis of Campomanes's ideas concerning the adoption of a new economic system with respect to the Spanish colonies. The author considers that this new system, in that

it was based on a rational empirical knowledge of the economic reality, was lacking in moral or religious considerations. Unpublished documents from the Biblioteca del Palacio, Madrid are included. C. B. (IHE 23694)

5:359. Liceaga, Jorge A. I. LA LEGISLACION ESPAÑOLA DEL EJERCICIO DE LA FARMACIA HASTA 1810, QUE SE APlico EN AMERICA [Spanish legislation regarding the practice of pharmacy up to 1810, as applied in America]. Boletín de la Sociedad Española de Historia de la Farmacia (Spain) 1956 7(26): 49-64. Study of the regulations concerning the practice of pharmacy in Spanish America from the beginning of the conquest, and their modifications according to the organization in Spain. These regulations applied until 1807. J. C. (IHE 23582)

5:360. Neuhaus, Leo. DIE SCHWEIZERREGIMENTER IN SPANIEN, 1734-1835 [Swiss regiments in Spain, 1734-1835]. Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte 1958 8(2): 226-230. In 1956, the author -- in collaboration with the Swiss Department of State and Federal Archives -- undertook to organize, and establish the historic value of, the archival documents dealing with Swiss regiments in Spain. The research yields verified information on negotiations for troops, their legal status, recruitment and financing. The regiments considered participated in the War of Austrian Succession, the French Revolution, the Napoleonic Wars and the Spanish War of Independence (1808-1814). Genealogists and local historians now have access to information on 3,500 men and officers and their experiences. A cultural by-product of the Spanish War of Independence was the introduction of the Pestalozzi method into Spain. L. Kestenberg

5:361. Peña Villamil, Manuel. ESPIRITU DE LA LEGISLACION ESPAÑOLA DE INDIAS [The spirit of Spanish Indies legislation]. Historia Paraguaya (Paraguay) 1956 (1): 120-124. An outline of the legal system established for the Indies from the 16th to the 18th century. A. F. (IHE 23578)

5:362. Sarrabio Agüeroles, Eugenio. LA CULTURA Y EL ARTE VENECIANOS EN SUS RELACIONES CON ESPAÑA, A TRAVES DE LA CORRESPONDENCIA DIPLOMATICA DE LOS SIGLOS XVI AL XVIII [Venetian culture and art in its relations with Spain, as seen in the diplomatic correspondence of the 16th-18th centuries]. Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos (Spain) 1956 62(3): 639-684. Presents documentary information referring chiefly to the import of paintings, glassware, cloth, books, etc. from Venice into Spain. The documents are from the Archivo General de Simancas, the Archivo Histórico Nacional, and the Archivo de Protocolos in Madrid. J. M. (IHE 22823)

5:363. Tudisco, Anthony. HIPOTESIS ESPAÑOLAS EN EL SIGLO XVIII SOBRE EL ORIGEN DE LOS INDIOS [Spanish hypotheses in the 18th century on the origin of the Indians]. Revista Javeriana (Colombia) 1957 47(234): 184-189. Reprint of an article originally published in Ciencias Sociales 1954 (28): 146-151. The author summarizes the views of the 18th-century Spanish writers who examined the origin of the Indians, emphasizing Benito Jerónimo Feijoo, Alejo de Orrio and Hervás y Panduro. E. Rz. (IHE 23699)

5:364. Val, Félix del. PRIMER CENTENARIO DE LA MUERTE DE AGUSTINA DE ARAGON (1857-1957). APORTACIONES A LA BIOGRAFIA DE LA HEROINA [First centenary of the death of Agustina de Aragón (1857-1957). Contributions to the biography of the heroine]. Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos (Spain) 1957 63(1): 175-186. An outline of the life of Agustina Zaragoza (1786-1857). Based on biographies and on a file in the Archivo de la Dirección General de la Deuda y Clases Pasivas which contains five different claims made by Agustina for her pay as an army officer. R. C. (IHE 23186)

SWITZERLAND

5:365. Valarché, Jean (Dean, Faculty of Law, Univ. of Fribourg). L'INFLUENCE DES PHYSIOCRATES EN SUISSE [The influence of the physiocrats in Switzerland]. Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale 1957 35(4): 337-346.

Physiocratic doctrines found numerous adherents in Switzerland in the 18th century, but in adopting the physiocratic program Swiss reformers made several modifications to allow for the peculiarities of their own situation: the small size of the cantons, the federal structure and the preponderance of independent peasant proprietors. The Swiss reformers worked for the encouragement of agriculture, the abolition of feudal dues, and education of the peasant, but rejected free trade. R. E. Cameron

Latin America

All abstracts on the wars of independence, even though they deal with the years before 1815, are classified under "C Latin America." All abstracts on the colonial period (both before and after 1815) are included under "B Latin America." However, abstracts on Cuba are placed in the respective chronological divisions.

See also: 5:359, 361, 578

5:366. Al'perovich, M. S. O KHARAKTERE I FORMAKH EKSPLOATATSII INDEITSEV V AMERIKANSKIKH KOLONIAKH ISPANII (XVI-XVIII VEKA) [On the character and the forms of exploitation of the Indians in the American colonies of Spain (16th to 18th century)]. Novaia i Novyeishaiia Istoriia 1957 (2): 49-68. Maintains that reports of bourgeois historians about the positive effects of Spanish colonization of the fate of the native population of America are wrong and that relevant Soviet literature also contains contradictions and obscurities. On the basis of historical documents the author arrives at the following conclusions: 1) up to the middle of the 16th century lawful and concealed forms (the latter in the encomienda system) of exploitation, through enslavement of Indians, prevailed, 2) feudalism and serfdom followed in the second half of the 16th century, the main features being modifications of the encomienda system, compulsory work and the poll tax -- in effect, new forms of the feudal rent; 3) this system was maintained until the Wars of Independence, 1810-1826, and essentially even longer. Based on R. Konetzke, editor, Colección de documentos para la historia de la formación social de Hispano-América, Volume I (Madrid, 1953), and works by C. H. Haring, J. A. Saco, L. B. Simpson, S. Zavala, D. Ramos Perez and others. Erna Wollert

5:367. Carreñas Damas, Germán. NUESTRA REVOLUCION FRANCESAS [Our French Revolution]. La Palabra y el Hombre (Mexico) 1957 (2): 27-43. Attempts to demonstrate the necessity of studying in detail the ideological and sociological problems of the French Revolution in order to evaluate exactly its repercussions in Spanish America.

E. Rz. (IHE 23737)

5:368. Castro, Américo. ALGUNAS CAUSAS DE LA DESMEMBRACION HISPANOAMERICANA [Some causes of the dismemberment of Spanish America]. Cuadernos de Información Bibliográfica (Peru) 1957 (1): 29-34. Reprint of an article printed in Buenos Aires in 1933. The author analyzes the causes of the dismemberment of Spanish America, making reference to the general historical evolution of the Spanish Indies. G. C. C. (IHE 23423)

5:369. Fernández Villa Urrutia, Rafael. PARA UNA LECTURA DE CECILIA VALDES [For a reading of Cecilia Valdés]. Revista Cubana (Cuba) 1957 31(1): 15-26. Examines the motives behind Cirilo Villaverde's work Cecilia Valdés (1879), which criticizes the colonial system and presents the social problem of the mulatto's freedom.

C. Ba. (IHE 23570)

5:370. Furlong, Guillermo, S. J. EL SANTAFECINO FRANCISCO ITURRI Y EL ECUATORIANO ANTONIO DE ALCEDO [Francisco Iturri of Santa Fe, and the Ecuadorian Antonio de Alcedo]. Historia (Brazil) 1957 2(8): 87-92. An essay on the philosophical controversy about America that raged from the end of the 18th to approximately the middle of

the 19th century. As proof of the Americanism of the Argentine Jesuit Francisco Iturri, who took part in this controversy, the author presents and analyzes a letter (Rome, 1789) which he wrote to Antonio de Alcedo y Bejarano. From this letter it can also be deduced that Iturri worked on Alcedo's Diccionario Geográfico-Histórico. R. C. (IHE 23738)

5:371. Jobim, Rubens Mário. QUATRO PROBLEMAS HISTÓRICOS [Four historical problems]. Revista do Museu Júlio de Castilhos e Arquivo Histórico do Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil) 1957 6(8): 37-48. Presents: 1) a summary of the rivalry between Spain and Portugal over the colony of Sacramento (1680-1777); 2) comments on the significance and consequences of the treaties of Tordesillas (1494) and Madrid (1750); 3) information on the important activity of Manuel dos Santos Pedroso and José Borges do Canto against Spanish and French attacks on Brazil (1801), and 4) brief remarks on the possible difference between bandeiras and entradas in Brazil during the 16th and 17th centuries.

R. C. (IHE 23485)

5:372. Riveaux, Sergio. LA POLITICA COMERCIAL DE ESPAÑA EN INDIAS [Spain's commercial policy in the Indies]. Anales Jurídico-Sociales (Chile) 1957 40(12): 51-110. A summary covering the period from antecedents in Spain to the laws of free trade and the end of the colonial era, with special reference to Chile. Documented, including some new information (based on material from Chilean archives) for the 18th century. G. C. C. (IHE 23558)

5:373. Stols, Alexandre. LA IMPRENTA ESPAÑOLA Y SU DIFUSIÓN EN LA COLONIA [Spanish printing and its spread in the colonies]. Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público (Mexico) 1957 (105): 2, 7-8, and (106): 5-6. A lecture discussing the development of printing in Europe, including Spain, its beginnings in the New World and its development in the Spanish Indies from the 16th to the 19th century. Comments on the policy followed by various kings with respect to printing are also included.

E. Rz. (IHE 20274, 23595)

5:374. Unsigned. INDICE O CATALOGO DEL ARCHIVO NACIONAL DEL PERU. INSTRUMENTOS SOBRE DERECHO INDIGENA Y ENCOMIENDAS. AÑO 1776-1819 [Index or catalogue of the National Archive of Peru. Legal instruments concerning Indian law and encomiendas 1776-1819]. Revista del Archivo Nacional de Perú (Peru) 1957 21(1): 237-252. File No. 7 of records of the Archivo Nacional de Perú contains 54 copybooks (Nos. 714-767) dating from 1776 to 1819 concerning justice and aid for the Indians, charges made against them, population censuses, the distribution of land, taxation, military conscription, property questions, a smallpox epidemic, etc.

R. Valdés del Toro

CENTRAL AMERICA

5:375. Samayoa Guevara, Héctor Humberto. ESTATUTOS DE LAS ESCUELAS DE SAN JOSE DE CALASANZ Y SAN CASIANO [Statutes of the schools of San José de Calasanz and San Casiano]. Humanidades (Guatemala) 1955 1(19): 1-13. Copy of the statutes of both schools (1789), founded by Archbishop Cayetano Francos y Monroy (1735-1792), of whom a brief biographical sketch is given. Unpublished documents from the Archivo General del Gobierno de Guatemala are used. C. Ba. (IHE 23733)

5:376. Unsigned. DIARIO DEL ATAQUE Y DEFENSA DEL SITIO DEL CASTILLO DE SAN JUAN EN LA PROVINCIA DE NICARAGUA, SU RENDICION Y DEMAS QUE OCURRIO A LOS DEFENSORES [Diary of the attack and defense during the siege of the Castle of San Juan in the province of Nicaragua, its surrender and what happened to the defenders]. Anales de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia (Guatemala) 1955[1957] 28(1-4): 208-224.

Copy of five documents published in the Gaceta de Guatemala (1857-1858) which describe the English attacks on this castle in 1780, the capitulation signed by the governor, Juan de Ayssa, casualties during the siege and other relevant material. R. C. (IHE 23688)

MEXICO

5:377. Alcina Franch, José. EL INDIGENISMO DE FRAY JOSE DIAZ DE LA VEGA [The indigenismo of Fray José Diaz de la Vega]. *América Indígena* (Mexico) 1957 17 (3): 271-281. Critical study of the ideas of an 18th-century Spanish monk who lived and wrote in Mexico, as expressed in his work *Memorias piadosas de la Nación Indiano...* (manuscript copy in the Academia de la Historia, Madrid). Special mention is made of the view of Indian culture put forward in the book, as well as its defense of the Indians, pointing out a number of illustrious representatives of this race.

E. Rz. (IHE 23700)

5:378. Castañón, R. Jesús. LA CONSTITUCION DE APATZINGAN [The Constitution of Apatzingan]. *Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público* (Mexico) 1957 (119): 1 and 3. Comments on this constitution (1814) and the congress which proclaimed it.

D. B. (IHE 23838)

5:379. García, Demetrio S. EL GUADALUPANO DON MANUEL DE LA BORDA [Don Manuel de la Borda, a native of Guadalupe]. *Juan Diego* (Mexico) 1957 18(213): 7-9. Biographical notes on the famous Mexican miner José de la Borda and on his son Manuel, who was a priest and ecclesiastical judge in the Taxco mining camp.

R. C. (IHE 23758)

5:380. Herrero García, Miguel. EL COLEGIO DE SANTA CRUZ DE QUERETARO Y LOS MARTIRES DEL COLORADO [The College of Santa Cruz de Querétaro and the martyrs of Colorado]. *España Misionera* (Spain) 1956 13 (51): 232-246. Notes on the missionary activities of the Franciscans in Querétaro in the 17th and 18th centuries, and on the expeditions of Spanish monks to Querétaro in the same period.

E. S. (IHE 23587)

5:381. Lewin, Boleslao. LAS CAUSAS DE LA SUBLVACION DE TUPAC AMARU A TRAVES DE LAS DECLARACIONES OFICIALES [The causes for Tupac Amaru's revolt, according to official declarations]. *Boletín Histórico* (Uruguay) 1957 (71/72): 114-118. Comments on the opinions of Viceroy Vértiz, Ignacio Flores, president of the Audiencia of Charcas, and others, concerning the revolutionary events of 1780-81. Based on copies in the Archivo General de la Nación, Montevideo, of documents preserved in the Archivo General de Indias, Seville.

R. C. (IHE 23685)

5:382. López Beltrán, Lauro. HIDALGO, ALFEREZ GUADALUPANO [Hidalgo, ensign of Guadalupe]. *Juan Diego* (Mexico) 1957 18(214): 7-22. Points to the patriotism and religious nature of the Mexican independence leader.

D. B. (IHE 23844)

5:383. López Beltrán, Lauro. MORELOS, CAUDILLO GUADALUPANO [Morelos, the leader from Guadalupe]. *Juan Diego* (Mexico) 1957 18(215): 8-20. Notes on the devotion of the Mexican independence leader to the Virgin of Guadalupe, to whom he attributed all his victories.

E. Rz. (IHE 23847)

5:384. López de Meneses, Amada. NOTAS Y DOCUMENTOS ACERCA DE LA DESCENDENCIA DE MONTEZUMA II [Notes and documents concerning the descendants of Montezuma II]. *Hidalguía* (Spain) 1955 3(10): 381-400. Forerunner of a work in preparation. The author makes a historical and genealogical study of the descendants (1525-1864) of Montezuma II, the last emperor of Mexico. Based partly on documents in the Archivo General de Indias, Seville, and the Archivo Histórico Nacional, Madrid.

J. C. (IHE 23479)

5:385. Ocaranza, Fernando. NOTICIAS ACERCA DE LOS PRIMEROS TIEMPOS DE LAS MISIONES DE CALIFORNIA Y SOBRE LA CONSTITUCION DE SU FONDO PIAZO [Notes on the early days of the California missions and the constitution of their religious store]. *Memorias de la Academia Mexicana de la Historia* (Mexico) 1957 16(2): 116-123. Gives information on the number of missions in California and the formation and administration of their resources in the second half of the 18th century. Based on documents from the Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, Mexico.

D. B. (IHE 23724)

5:286. Pérez Tabasco, Eduardo. MORELOS Y LA CONSTITUCION DE APATZINGAN [Morelos and the Constitution of Apatzingán]. *El Centavo* (Mexico) 1957 1(11): 1. Comments on the influence of the political ideas of Morelos on the Constitution of Apatzingán (1814).

D. B. (IHE 23846)

5:387. Sierra Basurto, Eduardo. LA IGNOMINIA DE LA INQUISICION [The ignominy of the Inquisition]. *Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público* (Mexico) 1957 (119): 1 and 3. Remarks on the activity of the Tribunal of the Inquisition in America, especially in Mexico (16th to 19th century).

D. B. (IHE 23589)

5:388. Unsigned. EL MANIFIESTO DE PURUARAN DE 1815 Y SU IMPUGNACION [The Puruarán manifesto of 1815 and its impugnation]. *Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público* (Mexico) 1957 (117): 5. Summary of the events which took place in Mexico from 1808 until the viceroyship of Calleja. A copy of the Puruarán manifesto is included.

A. F. (IHE 23839)

5:389. Zarco, Francisco. 16 DE SEPTIEMBRE. *Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público* (Mexico) 1957 (117): 1 and 8. Notes on the ideas of the heroes of independence and their vicissitudes in the revolution of 1810.

A. F. (IHE 23836)

SOUTH AMERICA

See also: 5:327, 600, 607

5:390. Acosta y Lara, Eduardo F. LOS CHARRUAS Y MINUANES EN EL AVANCE PORTUGUES DE 1801 [The Charruas and Minuanes in the Portuguese attack of 1801].

Boletín Histórico (Uruguay) 1957 (71/72): 163-185. Data (documents from Uruguayan and Argentine archives) on the relations between these two Indian tribes in Uruguay and the Portuguese and their struggles against the Spaniards. Twelve documents from the years 1804-1806 (letters and official communications) referring to this subject are included.

R. C. (IHE 23683)

5:391. Cañigueral, Juan, S. J. EL INTRODUCTOR DEL CACAHUETE EN EUROPA, P. GASPAR JUAREZ S. I. [The man who introduced the peanut to Europe, Father Gaspar Juárez, S. J.]. *Iberica* (Spain) 1957 26(365): 387-389. A biographical sketch of the botanist (1731-1804), who was born in Argentina, taken from Father Guillermo Furlong's *Gaspar Juárez S. I. y sus "Noticias fitológicas."*

C. B. (IHE 23695)

5:392. Cardozo, Efraim. UNA CONFERENCIA INEDITA EN TACUARI [An unpublished Tacuari conference].

Historia Paraguaya (Paraguay) 1956 [1]: 57-65. Refers to the conference held in 1811 between General Manuel Belgrano, representative of the governing junta of Buenos Aires and commander of the auxiliary army sent to Paraguay, and Canon José Agustín de Molas, chaplain of the Paraguayan troops who were fighting against the people of Buenos Aires.

A. F. (IHE 23848)

5:393. Cossío, José M. a de. UNA NOTA SOBRE JOSE JOAQUIN OLMEDO [A note on José Joaquín Olmedo].

Boletín de la Real Academia Española (Spain) 1956 36(148): 187-197. Examining the 1826 English edition of *La victoria de Junín*, traces Olmedo's poetical and political evolution from 1801 on, especially his work as secretary to the bishop of Huamanga, his stay in Spain and his adherence to the independence movement in Latin America.

R. O. (IHE 23789)

5:394. Costa, Claudio. LAS AFICIONES MEDICAS DE DON ANDRES BELLO [The medical inclinations of Don Andres Bello]. *Anales de la Universidad de Chile* (Chile) 1956 114(103): 135-141. Notes on Bello's participation in the medical life of Venezuela: his direct activity (shipment of vaccine from Balmis in 1804, and studies of the history of medicine), and his promotion of the development of medical science in this country.

E. Rz. (IHE 23746)

5:395. Cuenca, Héctor. FUENTES HISTORICAS DE NUESTRAS INSTITUCIONES DEL TRABAJO [Historical

sources of our labor institutions]. *El Farol* (Venezuela) 1957 18(170): 6-11. Summary of the history of Venezuela during the colonial era, referring especially to the systems of labor and to economic organization in general. A commentary on the labor laws after the war of independence is also included.

R. C. (IHE 23561)

5:396. Cuesta y Cuesta, Alfonso. FRANCISCO EUGENIO ESPEJO. *Universitas Emeritensis* (Mexico) 1957 4 (4): 34-37. Summary of a lecture on this early hero of independence (born 1740), a distinguished intellectual, historian and doctor. C. Ba. (IHE 23840)

5:397. Eguiguren, Luis Antonio. LA SEDICION DE HUAMANGA EN 1812. -- AYACUCHO YA LA INDEPENDENCIA. [The Huamanga mutiny of 1812. -- Ayacucho already independence]. *Ayacucho* (Peru) 1957 5 (25/26): 1-3. Includes notes on the different names which Huamanga has had in various periods, from its foundation in 1539, and on its role in the independence movement. A. F. (IHE 23498)

5:398. Encina, Francisco Antonio. LA AMERICA ESPAÑOLA HACIA 1810 [Spanish America in 1810]. *Anales de la Universidad de Chile* (Chile) 1956 114(103): 7-41. A chapter of the author's work *Bolívar y la independencia de la América Española. El Imperio Hispano hacia 1810 y la génesis de su emancipación* (Santiago de Chile: Editorial Nascimento, 1957). E. Rz. (IHE 23773)

5:399. Etchepareborda, Roberto. ENTRETELONES DEL PROCESO CARLOTINO [Behind the scenes of the Carlota Joaquina affair]. *Historia* (Argentina) 1957 2(8): 93-116. An annotated copy of fifteen documents, mostly letters (1808, Archivo General de la Nación, Buenos Aires), referring to the Argentine patriots' scheme to create a constitutional monarchy, whose throne was offered to the Infanta Carlota Joaquina. Published for the first time is the integral text of the famous *Dialogo* by Manuel Belgrano, in support of the Infanta's cause. R. C. (IHE 23801)

5:400. Febres Cordero, Túlio. INDEPENDENCIA DE TRUJILLO [Independence of Trujillo]. *Universitatis Emeritensis* (Venezuela) 1957 4(5): 23-32. A copy of the Act of Independence of the city of Trujillo (1810), with a short commentary on the document, which is kept in the Archivo Histórico de Mérida. C. Ba. (IHE 23866)

5:401. García, Flavio A. ESPIGAS DE TODAS LAS "PATRIAS" ORIENTALES (1666-1887) [Gleanings from all the eastern "fatherlands" (1666-1887)]. *Boletín Histórico* (Uruguay) 1957 (71/72): 53-113. Presents and comments on numerous documents preserved in the Archivo General de la Nación, Buenos Aires, some of which refer to the population and civilizing of the Banda Oriental by the Spaniards (1666-1802), and others to José de Artigas and the independence of the Río de la Plata region (1805-1818). Based partly on published documentary sources. R. C. (IHE 23431)

5:402. García Rosell, César. EL SEPARATISMO DE TUPAC AMARU: UN ANALISIS DE LA INSURRECCION DE 1870 [Tupac Amaru's separatism: analysis of the 1780 insurrection]. *Revista del Archivo Histórico del Cuzco* (Peru) 1957 8(8): 92-110. A study of the characteristics of this insurrection, concluding that it was clearly an anti-Spanish and independence movement, although its nature was at times obscured by the circumstances. The author states that the Spanish authorities and contemporary witnesses regarded the insurrection as such. E. Rz. (IHE 20320)

5:403. García Rosell, César. LOS IDEOLOGOS DE LA EMANCIPACION AMERICANA. EL AGUSTINO FRAY MARCOS DURAN MARTEL [The ideologists of American emancipation. The Augustinian Fray Marcos Durán Martel]. *Revista del Instituto Sanmartiniano del Perú* (Peru) 1957 13 (14): 10-12. Account of the distinguished role as a precursor of Peruvian independence played by Fray Marcos Durán, who took an active part in the insurrection of Huánuco (1812). R. C. (IHE 23856)

5:404. González, Julio César. LA PRIMERA VERSION PERIODISTICA AMERICANA DE LA REVOLUCION DE MAYO [The first version of the May Revolution to appear in

the American press]. *Historia (Argentina)* 1957 2(8): 117-120. A collection of the information carried by various American periodicals on the revolutionary events of May 1810 in the Viceroyalty of La Plata. R. C. (IHE 23802)

5:405. Guarda Geywitz, Fernando. DON PEDRO DE USAURO MARTINEZ DE BERNABE. CRONISTA Y POETA DE VALDIVIA [Don Pedro de Usauro Martínez de Bernabé, chronicler and poet of Valdivia]. *Boletín de la Academia Chilena de la Historia* (Chile) 1956 23(54): 61-100. Presents biographical and genealogical data on this chronicler of the Chilean city of Valdivia (1733-1789) and a study of his literary output, of interest for the knowledge of the social life, customs and artistic and intellectual situation of the period. Based mainly on documents from the Archivo General de Indias, Seville, and the Biblioteca Nacional, Santiago. D. B. (IHE 23752)

5:406. Laval, Enrique. EL DESTINO DE LOS ENFERMOS MENTALES EN CHILE DURANTE LA COLONIA [The fate of the mentally ill in Chile during the colonial era]. *Boletín de la Academia Chilena de la Historia* (Chile) 1955 22(53): 79-93. Gives data on the treatment of the mentally ill and on mental institutions, and enumerates some special cases. Based partly on published documents.

C. Ba. (IHE 23576)

5:407. López, Casto Fulgencio. JUAN BAUTISTA PICORNELL Y SU HORA [Juan Bautista Picornell and his hour]. *El Farol* (Venezuela) 1957 18(170): 12-15. Comments on the revolutionary movement in Venezuela in 1796 and the decisive part played in it by the Majorcan pedagogue Juan B. Picornell y Gomilla, who arrived in the Indies in that year under a sentence imposed by Carlos IV for his republican conspiratorial activity. R. C. (IHE 23690)

5:408. Mejía Robledo, Alfonso. MIRANDA, FARO DE LA LIBERTAD AMERICANA [Miranda, the beacon of American liberty]. *Nuestra Americana* (Panama) 1957 2(8): 3-5. Reflections on the personality of the precursor of Venezuelan independence. D. B. (IHE 23770)

5:409. Merck Bañón, Agustín. LA FARMACIA EN LOS REINOS DE ESPAÑA [Pharmacy in the realms of Spain]. *Boletín de la Sociedad Española de Historia de la Farmacia* (Spain) 1956 7(27): 118-127, and (28): 186-195.

Note on the expedition to Peru and Chile made by the pharmacists and eminent botanists Hipólito Ruiz y López (1754-1816) and José Antonio Pavón y Jiménez (1754-1840) between 1777 and 1778 to study the flora of these countries. The author comments on their principal publications and lists the most important plants discovered during the expedition.

J. C. (IHE 23748)

5:410. Meza, Néstor. LAS RELACIONES ENTRE EL PUEBLO CHILENO Y EL PODER DURANTE LA MONARQUIA [The relations between the people of Chile and the authorities under the monarchy]. *Boletín de la Academia Chilena de la Historia* (Chile) 1955 22(53): 106-115.

Discusses the political conscience of Chile during the colonial era. The author quotes a letter from the Cabildo of Santiago (1623) which denounced the behavior of the judge Cristóbal de la Cerda. Based on documents whose source is not indicated.

C. Ba. (IHE 23550)

5:411. M[olina], R[afael] A[lejandro]. LOS ORIGENES DEL GAUCHO [The origins of the Gaucho]. *Historia* (Brazil) 1957 2(8): 127. Copy of a letter of 1781, preserved in the Archivo General de la Nación, addressed to the "Provisional Governor D. Diego Salas" and signed by Fray Pedro Goytía, from which can be deduced the existence of the Gaucho in the province of Entre Ríos at that time. R. C. (IHE 23702)

5:412. Ots Capdequi, José María. EL INDIO EN EL NUEVO REINO DE GRANADA, DURANTE LA ETAPA HISTORICA FINAL DE LA DOMINACION ESPAÑOLA [The Indian in the New Realm of Granada, during the final historical stage of Spanish domination]. *Revista de Indias* (Spain) 1957 17(67): 11-57. A documented study of the legal, economic and social position of Indians in New Granada during the 18th and the first years of the 19th century. Encomiendas were of limited importance in the economic and social fields

during this period, but tribute and forced labor still persisted. Similarly, Jesuit settlements [reducciones], missions, caciique territories and corregimientos continued to be active as forms of colonization, and protective legislation for the Indians generally persisted. The author concludes with a discussion of the controversial subject of reservations, the Indian land whose possession continually had to be defended. Based on documents from the Archivo Nacional de Colombia.

R. C. (IHE 23701)

5:413. Pino, Juan José del. MOVIMIENTOS INDIGENAS DEL SIGLO XVIII. SIGNIFICADO DE LA REVOLUCION DE TUPAC AMARU FRENTE AL ESTUDIO DE LA CAUSA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [Indian movements in the 18th century. Significance of Tupac Amaru's revolution in the study of the cause of independence]. *Ayacucho* (Peru) 1957 7(27): 26-30. Deals with the social situation in Peru at the time of this revolution, its antecedents and the ideas of the principal followers of Tupac Amaru. Article to be continued.

D. B. (IHE 23686)

5:414. Ramos, Antonio R. JUAN ANDRES GELLY EN LA REVOLUCION DE MAYO DE 1810 [Juan Andrés Gelly in the revolution of May 1810]. *Historia Paraguaya* (Paraguay) 1956 1: 77-87. A documented study of Juan Andrés Gelly's political activity in the revolutions of Buenos Aires and Paraguay during the struggle for independence.

A. F. (IHE 23788)

5:415. Ramos, Demetrio. LA DEFENSA DE LA GUAYANA [The defense of Guiana]. *Revista de Indias* (Spain) 1956 16(66): 525-584. A study of the vicissitudes of the system of defense in this region, describing English and Dutch assaults during the period prior to fortification (end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th century); projects and plans for fortification in the second half of the 17th and in the 18th century, and the realization of these plans in the 19th century, at a time when the need to defend Guiana, and indeed the Indies in general, was the object of greater attention on the part of the Crown. Plans and front elevations of a number of forts are reproduced. Based on documents from the Archivo General de Indias, and the Archivo General de Simancas.

D. B. (IHE 23553)

5:416. Rosales, Diego. HISTORIA GENERAL DE EL REYNO DE CHILE ["General History of the Realm of Chile"]. *Revista del Museo Histórico Nacional de Chile* (Chile) 1950 [1956] 2(3): 7-35. Gives the general index of the chapters of the three volumes of this work, published in Valparaiso in 1877. E. Rz. (IHE 23426)

5:417. Sabor Vila de Folatti Tornadu, Sara. LA MUJER AMERICANA EN LAS INVASIONES INGLESAS AL RIO DE LA PLATA (1806-1807) [The American woman in the English invasions of the Río de la Plata (1806-1807)]. *Universidad* (Argentina) 1957 (34): 149-167. Lecture extolling the valor and good qualities of the Latin American woman. Based on unpublished documents from the Archivo General de la Nación, Buenos Aires. C. Ba. (IHE 23799)

5:418. Sánchez, Alvaro. D. JOSE CELESTINO MUTIS *Revista del Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Señora del Rosario* (Colombia) 1957 (442): 17-24. A speech exalting the person and work of this Spanish scientist (1732-1808), who played an important role in New Granada. E. Rz. (IHE 23741)

5:419. Ugarte y Ugarte, Eduardo L. LA DECLARACION DE LOS DERECHOS DEL HOMBRE EN AREQUIPA [The Declaration of the Rights of Man in Arequipa]. *Fénix* (Peru) 1955-1957 (11): 76-93. An annotated copy of seven documents (from the Archivo del Convento de San Francisco, Cuzco) from the correspondence between the bishop of Arequipa, Chaves de la Rosa, and Viceroy Gil de Taboada. They show the promptness of Peru's reception of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the diffusion (1791) of reports from France on the events of 1789. D. B. (IHE 23736)

5:420. Unsigned. ARCHIVO DE ARAGUA [The Archive of Aragua]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Venezuela) 1956 44(174): 86-94, and 1957 44(175): 362-377. A copy of the index of the documents contained in the following

volumes of this archive: 1) Volume 30-B and 30-C (documents of 1794); 2) Volumes 31-33 (covering 1795); 3) Volume 34 (1796), and 4) Volumes 34-48 (1796-1802). See also: 4: 2673 C. Ba. (IHE 20309, 23671)

5:421. Unsigned. CONSTITUCION DEL ESTADO DE QUITO, 1811-1812 [Constitution of the state of Quito, 1811-1812]. *Museo Histórico* (Ecuador) 1957 9(27/28): 81-103. An annotated transcription of a copy of this document and a list of the deputies to the congress which promulgated it.

D. B. (IHE 23831)

5:422. Unsigned. CRONOLOGIA DE LOS SEÑORES PRESIDENTES QUE HAN GOBERNADO LA NACION EN EL TIEMPO DE LA COLONIA [Chronology of the presidents who governed the country in the colonial era]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia* (Ecuador) 1957 37(89): 112-113. Chronological list of the presidents of the Audiencia of Quito from 1564 to 1821. R. C. (IHE 23551)

5:423. Unsigned. DOCUMENTACION. *Historia Paraguaya* (Paraguay) 1956 1: 147-165. Copy of eleven documents of the years 1810 and 1811, for the most part unpublished, dealing with relations between Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro at the time of the independence. The documents are preserved in the Argentine Archivo General de la Nación. A. F. (IHE 23769)

5:424. Unsigned. DOS ESCRITURAS DE TUPAC AMA-RU [Two documents of Tupac Amaru]. *Revista del Archivo Histórico del Cuzco* (Peru) 1957 8(8): 111-114. Reproduces two documents from the year 1779: 1) reference to the acknowledgment by Tupac Amaru of a debt of 2,062 pesos which he owed to Dr. Gaspar de Altamirano; 2) the power of attorney granted by Tupac Amaru to José Antonio García to represent him in a lawsuit in Spain.

E. Rz. (IHE 20322)

5:425. Unsigned. EL PRIMER MEDICO DE CIUDAD QUE TUVO CARACAS [The first city doctor whom Caracas found]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Venezuela) 1957 44(175): 142-145. Publishes documents from the Archivo General de la Nación, Caracas, referring to the successful efforts made by the Ayuntamiento of Caracas to obtain a competent doctor for the city. C. Ba. (IHE 23747)

5:426. Unsigned. EL 2 DE AGOSTO DE 1810. COMUNICACION DE JOSE FUENTES GONZALEZ AL COMISIONADO DE LA REGENCIA, CARLOS MONTUFAR [2 August 1810. Communication from José Fuentes González to the Commissioner of the Regency, Carlos Montúfar]. *Museo Histórico* (Ecuador) 1957 9(27/28): 39-45. Copy of a document giving information on the disorder that broke out in Guayaquil on 2 August 1810. D. B. (IHE 23829)

5:427. Unsigned. GOBERNACION Y CAPITANIA GENERAL [Government and captaincy general]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Venezuela) 1956 44(174): 13-24; 1957 44(175): 146-157, and (176): 275-289. Presents indexes for volume 41 and the beginning of volume 42, containing documents for the year 1789. C. Ba. (IHE 20332). See also: 2: 1138, 2408, 3: 2568, 4: 2681 E. Rz. (IHE 23711)

5:428. Unsigned. INTENDENCIA DE EJERCITO Y REAL HACIENDA [Intendancy of the Army and Royal Exchequer]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Venezuela) 1956 44(174): 25-37; 1957 44(175): 158-169, and (176): 290-305. Continues the presentation of the index of volume 44, and begins that of volume 45, of records of the Intendancy of the Army and the Royal Exchequer in the Archivo General de la Nación. Documents of the year 1788 are listed. C. Ba. (IHE 20333) and E. Rz. (IHE 23712). See also: 2: 1139, 3: 2569, 4: 2683

5:429. Unsigned. LOS ABOGADOS DE LA COLONIA [Colonial lawyers]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Venezuela) 1956 43(172): 386-401; (173): 532-547; 44(174): 3-12; 1957 44(175): 231-246, and (176): 378-393. Collection of documents, 1792-1797, referring to José Cayetano Mujica, Juan José de Iribarren, José Domingo Rus, Juan Marimón y Enríquez, Manuel Ramón Vásquez, Frutos

Joaquín Gutiérrez de Caviedes and Rafael María de Guzmán.
C. Ba. (IHE 19082, 20334, 23714)
See also: 2: 1140, 3: 2570, 4: 2685

5:430. Unsigned. SUCESOS DE LA INVASION Y TOMA DEL PUERTO REAL DE LA VELA DE CORO Y CIUDAD DE CORO. AÑO DE 1806 [Events in the invasion and capture of the royal port of La Vela de Coro and the city of Coro. 1806]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela) 1955 38(151): 372-380. Publishes the diary of the royalist captain Juan Manuel de Salas, commander of the Spanish forces in the Coro district. The diary deals with the period from 1 to 15 August 1806 and is a detailed narrative of Francisco Miranda's failure to seize Coro. R. Valdés del Toro

5:431. Unsigned. UNA CARTA INEDITA DE MACKENNA A ROZAS [An unpublished letter from Mackenna to Rozas]. Boletín de la Academia Chilena de la Historia (Chile) 1956 23(54): 134-136. Extract from a letter, dated 1810, which shows the loyalty of the members of the Governing Junta to Fernando VII and the desire for greater freedom.

A. F. (IHE 23768)

5:432. Vargas, Marco Tulio. HOJA DE SERVICIOS DEL MARISCAL DE CAMPO DON ANTONIO NARVAEZ DE LA TORRE [Service Record of Field Marshal Don Antonio Narváez de la Torre]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia) 1956 63(504-506): 651-655. Transcription of this document from the Archivo Histórico Nacional, Bogotá, which reveals the merits of the marshal, who undertook various duties in Cartagena de Indias (1786) and Panama (1793). D. B. (IHE 23682)

5:433. Vázquez Machicado, Humberto. SANTIAGO LINIERS Y EL VIRREY ABASCAL [Santiago Liniers and the viceroy Abascal]. Revista Histórica (Uruguay) 1956 26(76-78): 391-452. Transcription of forty-five letters (1807-1810) from the private archive of the Marquis de la Concordia, for the most part letters from Liniers to Abascal, but also including letters sent to Liniers by the viceroy and other persons. They refer to the English invasions and the first days of the war of independence in the La Plata area.

G. C. C. (IHE 23767)

WEST INDIES

5:434. García, José Gabriel. EL TRATADO DE BASEA (SUS CONSECUENCIAS PARA SANTO DOMINGO) [The Treaty of Basilea (its consequences for Santo Domingo)]. El Faro a Colón (Dominican Republic) 1957 8(17): 52-59. Reflection on incidents that occurred on the island as a result of this peace treaty of 1795, analyzing especially the uneasiness aroused by the transfer of Columbus' remains to Cuba. C. Ba (IHE 23684)

5:435. García, Leónidas. MISCELANEA HISTORICA. (EXTRACTOS DE LOS CUADERNOS DE APUNTES DEL HISTORIADOR GARCIA) [Historical miscellany. (Extracts from the notebooks of the historian García)]. Clio (Dominican Republic) 1957 25(109): 4-31. Copy of two documents from a private archive, including a partial list of the presidents and captains general in Santo Domingo (1492-1789). R. C. (IHE 23486)

5:436. Jimeno Fuentes, Francisco. MATANZAS, ESTUDIO HISTÓRICO ESTADÍSTICO. DEDICADO A LA EXCMA. DIPUTACIÓN PROVINCIAL DE MATANZAS [Matanzas, a statistical historical study. Dedicated to the Most Excellent Provincial Deputation of Matanzas]. Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional (Cuba) 1957 8(1): 11-99. A copy, with a bibliographical note by Carlos M. Trelles, of an unpublished manuscript (Biblioteca Nacional, Havana) in which Jimeno Fuentes (1825-1893) gave a documentary history of Matanzas from its foundation in 1693 to the middle of the 19th century. Numerous data on culture, population, agriculture, cattle breeding, trade, industry and navigation are included. The appendix contains a transcription of extracts from chronicles and other writings referring to Matanzas' history, geography, etc. Also included is a summary of the statistical information which accompanied

the map of the territory of Matanzas published in 1840 by Esteban Pichardo, and eight statistical charts.

D. B. (IHE 23505)

5:437. Le Riverend, Julio. DOCUMENTOS PARA LA HISTORIA ECONOMICA Y SOCIAL DE CUBA [Documents for the economic and social history of Cuba]. Boletín del Archivo Nacional (Cuba) 1956[1957] 55: 9-37.

An annotated copy of the fundamental parts of a report of 1807 on the situation of agriculture and commerce on the island of Cuba, which presents data relevant to the economic history of the period 1790-1810. G. C. C. (IHE 23693)

5:438. Sánchez Roig, Mario. LA COMISION CIENTIFICA DEL CONDE DE MOPOX EN 1796 [The scientific commission of the Count of Mopox in 1796]. Revista Cubana (Cuba) 1957 31(1): 15-26. Information on the origin and work of this commission, with short biographical sketches of the Count of Mopox (1769-1807) and some of the scientists who accompanied him. C. Ba. (IHE 23743)

Middle East

5:439. Ivanov, N. A. K VOPROSU OB AGRARNYKH OTNOSHENIIAKH V EGIpte V POSLEDNEI CHETVERTI XVIII V. [On the question of agrarian conditions in Egypt in the last quarter of the 18th century]. Kratkie Soobshcheniya Instituta Vostokovedenija 1955 (14): 20-30.

A survey of the system of landowner and community farming, taxation and jurisdiction in Egypt. A more detailed description is given of the so-called yakf farming of the religious organizations. G. Lovas

United States of America

See also: 5:633, 634, 641

5:440. Albertini, Mario. CHE COSA E IL FEDERALISMO [What is federalism?]. Politico 1956 21(3): 580-597. With Le Fédéralisme, a publication by the Centre de Sciences politiques de l'Institut d'Etudes juridiques de Nice, (Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1956), as his starting point, the author analyzes Alexander Hamilton's ideas on government as expressed at the Philadelphia Convention of 1788 and in the Federalist and tries to give a practical rather than a philosophical definition of federalism.

E. Füssl, O. S. B.

5:441. Boyd, Julian P. (Editor, The Papers of Thomas Jefferson). A NEW GUIDE TO THE INDISPENSABLE SOURCES OF VIRGINIA HISTORY. William and Mary Quarterly 1958 15(1): 3-13. Describes the work of the Virginia Colonial Records Project, designed to furnish "a definitive guide to the vast resources for the history of... Virginia... from 1580 to 1780," and notes its superiority over Andrew's work with respect to the Colonial Office Paper (C.O. 5 series). The author pleads for the support of "impractical men" who strive to make documentary sources available. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:442. Bruchey, Stuart (Northwestern Univ.). SUCCESS AND FAILURE FACTORS: AMERICAN MERCHANTS IN FOREIGN TRADE IN THE EIGHTEENTH AND EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURIES. Business History Review 1958 32 (3): 272-292. Analyzes the many factors which contributed to the success or failure of a number of 18th and 19th century American merchants engaged in foreign trade and provides a summary of some of the more important business practices of the times. V. P. Carosso

5:443. Galloway, George B. PRECEDENTS ESTABLISHED IN THE FIRST CONGRESS. Western Political Quarterly 1958 11(3): 454-468. Describes the way the First Congress of the United States organized itself, how its rules of procedure developed, how committees were created and how they functioned, how the relations of the Congress with the President and the executive departments developed, and how the first party organizations began to function.

H. Kantor

5:444. Lawson, John L. THE "REMARKABLE MYSTERY" OF JAMES RIVINGTON, "SPY." *Journalism Quarterly* 1958 35(3): 317-323, 394. Critically examines the myth that the Tory editor James Rivington was permitted to remain unpunished in New York after the close of the American Revolution because he had been a spy for George Washington. Scholars have failed to find any valid documentary evidence to support the myth. Some patriot spies gleaned information from Rivington's newspaper and possibly he was unwittingly used by Washington's espionage agents. The author suggests that it was probably the tradition of respect for newspaper editors that enabled Rivington and other Tory editors to get preferred treatment. L. Gara

5:445. Miller, William B. (Presbyterian Historical Society). PRESBYTERIAN SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society* 1958 36(3): 139-180. Demonstrates that twelve of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration were either members of the Presbyterian Church or related to the Presbyterian Church to a significant degree. Brief biographical sketches giving the evidence underlying this claim as well as the record of their political activities are given of Benjamin Rush, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, Abraham Clark, Richard Stockton, John Hart, John Witherspoon, Philip Livingston, William Floyd, Mathew Thornton and Thomas McKean. W. D. Metz

5:446. Murdoch, Richard K. (Univ. of Georgia). THE SEAGROVE-WHITE STOLEN PROPERTY AGREEMENT OF 1797. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1958 42(3): 258-276. The efforts of Georgia and the United States to reach agreement with Spanish authorities in East Florida for the return of runaway Negro slaves and stolen property resulted in an unofficial agreement in 1797. James Seagrove of Georgia, planter and land speculator, representing the United States, negotiated with Enrique White, the Spanish governor of East Florida, to settle this long-standing threat to the peace of the frontier. Based largely on unpublished official Spanish documents, a selection of which are printed at the end of the article. A

5:447. Murphy, W. S. THE IRISH BRIGADE OF FRANCE AT THE SIEGE OF SAVANNAH, 1779. *Irish Sword* 1955 2(6): 95-102. Description of the role of the Irish Brigade in the siege. The author considers the tactics employed and the reason for the failure of the expedition. He provides biographical data concerning some of the officers of the Brigade and notes that the enlisted men were mostly of Continental nationalities. Based largely on contemporary accounts of the siege. H. J. Gordon, Jr.

5:448. Pole, J. R. (University College, London). [SUFFRAGE AND REPRESENTATION IN SOUTHERN STATES]. *Journal of Southern History* 1958 24. REPRESENTATION AND AUTHORITY IN VIRGINIA FROM THE REVOLUTION TO REFORM. (1): 16-50. Virginia lagged behind other States in the demand for manhood suffrage. Free white male suffrage was not granted until the constitutional convention of 1850-51. Study of the electoral law of 1736 and the constitutions of 1776, 1830 and 1851 reveals that the system of representation reflected and even explained the social order. Property and family continued to count in Virginia in the mid-19th century. SUFFRAGE AND REPRESENTA-

TION IN MARYLAND FROM 1776 TO 1810: A STATISTICAL NOTE AND SOME REFLECTIONS. (2): 218-225. ELECTION STATISTICS IN NORTH CAROLINA TO 1861. (2): 225-228. The author compares suffrage requirements in two Southern states with those of some Northern States. Maryland was early in abolishing property requirements, in 1810, but they persisted until 1857 in North Carolina.

S. E. Humphreys

5:449. Rabb, Reginald E. (City College of New York). THE ROLE OF WILLIAM EDEN IN THE PEACE COMMISSION OF 1778. *Historian* 1958 20(2): 153-178. Relates the activities of William Eden, later Baron Auckland, as key member of the unsuccessful British peace commission which visited the American colonies in 1778-1779 in an unsuccessful and belated attempt to get the colonies to accept measures short of independence. Based on a study of the Auckland papers in the British Museum. E. C. Johnson

5:450. Reade, Leslie. "GEORGE III TO THE UNITED STATES SENDETH GREETINGS...." *History Today* 1958 8(11): 770-780. An account of the appointment and services of Great Britain's first minister to the United States. George Hammond, a young man of only 28 at the time of his appointment in 1791, found himself constantly at odds with the American government, and during his four years in Philadelphia he accomplished little except to find himself an American wife, Margaret Allen. Based on manuscript sources in the possession of one of Hammond's descendants.

E. D. Johnson

5:451. Tinker, Edward Larocque. GOMBO COMES TO PHILADELPHIA. *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society* 1957 67(1): 49-76. Briefly reviews the growth and spread of Gombo, a corrupted French Creole dialect originally employed by the Negroes in the French Antilles, and brought to Louisiana and other parts of the North American continent during the late 18th century by refugees from the slave risings. A short, privately printed booklet of Gombo poetry and songs, which appeared in Philadelphia in 1811, is reproduced. C. F. Latour

5:452. Tinker, Edward Larocque, ed. ODYSSEY OF A SANTO DOMINGAN CREOLE. *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society* 1957 67(1): 33-48. Presents the amused observations on life along the northeastern seaboard of the U.S. during the 1790's by a penniless, but formerly well-to-do French ex-planter who was forced to flee his Haitian home during the slave uprising. C. F. Latour

5:453. Williams, William Appleman (Univ. of Wisconsin). THE AGE OF MERCANTILISM: AN INTERPRETATION OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ECONOMY, 1763 TO 1828. *William and Mary Quarterly* 1958 15(4): 419-437. Proceeds on the hypothesis that "the development and maturation of an American mercantilism" was the "central characteristic of American history" from 1763 to 1828. America did not oppose mercantilism in principle, but sought to substitute an American mercantile empire for that of Britain. The Monroe Doctrine expresses the maturity of American mercantilism. In the development of American mercantilism, Hamilton's role was secondary to that of Madison.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

C. 1815-1871

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 5:279, 280, 281, 289, 291, 670

5:454. Batowski, Henryk (Cracow). ADAM MICKIEWICZ A ČECHOVÉ V REVOLUČNÍCH LETECH 1848 A 1849 [Adam Mickiewicz and the Czechs during the revolutionary years of 1848 and 1849]. Ceskoslovenský Casopis Historický 1958 6(1): 32-46. Deals with the political writings and activities of Adam Mickiewicz, the famous Polish poet, in exile, briefly describing his various journeys through Slavic countries. Based partly on unpublished sources.

F. Wagner

5:455. Bóbr-Tylingo, Stanisław. MIĘDZYNARODOWE KOLA FINANSOWE WOBEC POWSTANIA STYCZNIOWEGO [International finance and the January rising]. Teki Historyczne 1956/57 8: 81-93. Examines the action of international bankers, especially the Rothschilds and Achille Fould, to prevent Napoleon III from concluding an agreement with Austria and Great Britain to intervene against Russia in support of the Polish rising in 1863. The author finds no evidence that these bankers had any influence on events but concludes that such influence was exercised in favor of peace with Russia by Prince Charles de Morny, who was the main shareholder in the Crédit Mobilier. Based on the papers of Jules Baroche and Lord John Russell and on material in the French Foreign Ministry, French National Archives, Foreign Office archives, London, etc. J. Lewartowski

5:456. Bolkovitinov, N. N. K VOPROSU OB UGROZE INTERVENTSII SVIASHCHENNOGO SOIUZA V LATINSKUIU AMERIKU (IZ PREDYSTORII DOKTRINY MONRO) [The problem of the Holy Alliance's intervention in Latin America (the prehistory of the Monroe Doctrine)]. Novaia i Noveishaiia Istoriiia 1957 (3): 46-66. It is widely believed that the Holy Alliance planned to intervene in Latin America in 1823 and restore Spanish rule. This is legend, even though Soviet historical literature treats it as fact. Study of documentary material, together with perusal of the principal Western monographs on the subject, reveals, first of all, that the attitude of the United States toward the Holy Alliance was not as unfriendly as has generally been believed. More important, the British were opposed to any intervention whatsoever, and the Americans were well aware of this. Both Britain and the United States were trying to make political capital out of the hostile posture of the Continental powers. The real purpose of the Monroe Doctrine was to secure for the United States a political monopoly of the Western hemisphere. The veritable threat to Latin American independence came not from the Holy Alliance but from the burgeoning giant to the north. R. V. Burks

5:457. Bousquet G. H. L'OEUVRE DE H. H. GOSSEN (1810-1858) ET SA VERITABLE STRUCTURE [The work of H. H. Gossen (1810-1858) and its true structure]. Revue d'Economie Politique 1958 68(3): 499-523. Gossen, a partially demented German economist, wrote a single important volume, Entwicklung der Gesetze des menschlichen Verkehrs und der daraus fliessenden Regeln für menschliches Handeln, published in 1854. Although poorly organized and written, the book contains the first unequivocal statement of the law of diminishing marginal utility and the notion that an individual will maximize his own welfare by equating the marginal utility of all goods he consumes. Although most of his policy proposals were ultraliberal in the 19th-century sense of the term, he also proposed nationalization of land and the establishment of a central loan fund available to all. R. E. Cameron

5:458. Bunakov, E. V. RUSSKO-KITAISKIE OTNOSHENIIA V PERVOI POLOVINE XIX V. [Russia-Chinese relations in the first half of the 19th century]. Sovetskoe Vostokovedenie 1956 (2): 96-104. In this period, on which little research has been done, the Czarist government concentrated its attention on the Eastern and Polish questions

and its relations with the states of Western Europe, avoiding any distracting incidents in its Far Eastern policy. The defeats which China suffered as a result of West European intervention caused the Manchu government to seek a rapprochement with Russia. Russian missionary activities which had begun in the 1820's in Peking helped further to strengthen the economic and cultural relations between the two countries. Based on material from the Archives of Russian Foreign Policy (AVPR) and on Kommercheskaia Gazeta [Economic Journal], 1841, 1855 and 1858. Erna Wollert

5:459. Burrow, J. W. (Christ's College, Cambridge). HERBERT SPENCER: THE PHILOSOPHER OF EVOLUTION. History Today 1958 8(10): 676-683. A survey of the life and philosophy of Herbert Spencer, with particular emphasis upon his attempt to formulate a unified philosophy in his Synthetic Philosophy. The author considers that Spencer's failure to construct an enduring philosophy was due to his inability to see anything in other than Victorian social concepts. E. D. Johnson

5:460. Jahn, Wolfgang. DIE METAPHYSISCHE TRENnung ZWISCHEN DEM "JUNGEN" UND DEM "ALTEN MARX" ALS VARIANTE DER MARXTÖTUNG [The metaphysical separation between the "young" and the "old Marx" as a variation of Marx assassination]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg 1956/57 6(5): 809-819. Attacks the argument of Western scholars (including Siegfried Landshut, Horkheimer, Adorno, Leisegang, Erich Thier, Heinrich Popitz, Karl Hugo Breuer, Theodor Zlocisti, Gustav Mayer and August Brunner) that the key to Marx's beliefs lies in his early writings, notably the "Economic-Philosophical Manuscripts." The author contends that, on the contrary, Marx repudiated or significantly altered many of his earlier humanistic views in Das Kapital, which must be considered the expression of his definite creed. C. F. Latour

5:461. Kowalski, Werner (Institut für allgemeine Geschichte, Univ. of Halle). DIE SCHWEIZER WEITLING-ZEITSCHRIFTEN UND DIE WEITLING-FORSCHUNG [The Swiss Weitling journals and the research on Weitling]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1958 6(4): 824-841. Copies of Wilhelm Weitling's journals written in Switzerland, which were previously almost completely inaccessible, have been found in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich, and are being published by the Forschungsgemeinschaft "Dokumente zur Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung." The author gives an account of the history of Weitling biographies, emphasizing the importance of Franz Mehring's biographical essay, which appeared as the introduction to his edition of Weitling's Garantien der Harmonie und Freiheit (1908). He analyzes the contents of the Weitling journals and shows their importance for the research on Weitling. Journal (H. Köditz)

5:462. Lainović, Andrija (Director, Institute of History, Cetinje). MISIJA JEDNOG FRANCUSKOG DIPLOMATE NA BALKANU UOČI KRIMSKOG DIPLOMATE NA BALKANU UOČI KRIMSKOG RATA [The mission of a French diplomat in the Balkans on the eve of the Crimean War]. Istoriski Zapisi 1957 13(1/2): 99-114. Publishes, inter alia, Prosper Bourée's report on his conversation with the Montenegrin ruler Danilo II (August 1853) and extracts from Bourée's report on his conversation with Prince Alexander of Serbia (September 1853). The purpose of Bourée's mission was to persuade the Balkan leaders to co-operate with the Western powers rather than with Russia and to explain to them the French attitude toward the question of Balkan independence from the Turks ("we know the Turks as well as you do... but at the same time we do not want the Turkish empire to disappear before the small Balkan nations have become strong enough to be able to live on their own"). The original reports are in the Archive of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paris, group 318, file Turquie 1853-1854, Mission de M. Bourée. S. Gavrilovic

5:463. Larios, Avila, F.S.C. (Christian Brothers School, Sacramento, California). BROWNSVILLE-MATAMOROS: CONFEDERATE LIFELINE. Mid-America 1958 40(2): 67-91. Describes the largely successful Confederate life line through Matamoros (Mexico) and Brownsville (Texas), indicating also the political, economic and diplomatic concerns of Mexico, France and Great Britain, as well as the naval and military efforts of the North to enforce its blockade against the South in this area. The appendix contains a "Letter of Instructions to Confederate Agent." Based upon official Union and Confederate records of the Civil War as well as secondary sources. R. J. Marion

5:464. Lochman, J. M. (Prague). DER ATHEISMUS--EINE FRAGE AN DIE KIRCHE [Atheism--a question directed at the Church]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg 1956/57 6(5): 773-777. Analyzes the positions of two leading opponents of the mid-19th century atheism, Ludwig Feuerbach and the young Karl Marx, and concludes that while the former attacked religion on humanistic grounds, and the latter condemned it for its economic and political ambitions, both critics made valuable and constructive points. The failure of the Christian churches to consider these criticisms objectively greatly contributed to the rapid growth of "negative" atheism. Paradoxically, the conservative Church, unwilling to learn or to reform, unwittingly helps prove the points of the atheists. C. F. Latour

5:465. Mikhailov, M. I. K VOPROSU O REORGANIZTSII SOIUZA KOMMUNISTOV [On the question of the reorganization of the Union of Communists]. Novaia i Noveishaiia Istoria 1957 (2): 69-89. Deals with the crisis in the organization of the Union of Communists after the German revolution of 1848-49 on the basis of the few documents which have been preserved. The author considers mainly the following three episodes: 1) the activity of the Communists under the leadership of Marx and Engels in the London Committee for Aiding Political Emigrés which was closely connected with the struggle for the formation of a proletarian party and with the reorganization of the Communist Union; 2) the foundation of the official Communist newspaper Neue Rheinische Zeitung, Politisch-ökonomische Revue (London, Hamburg and New York), and 3) the attempt to reorganize the Union in Switzerland. Although these enterprises had relatively little success, they helped revive Communist activity. Based on works by Marx and Engels, correspondence which they exchanged with Ernst Dronke (preserved in the Archive of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism) and the Westdeutsche Zeitung, 1849. Erna Wollert

5:466. Perré, Jean. A PROPOS DE "GUERRE ET PAIX" [Concerning War and Peace]. Ecrits de Paris 1958 (157): 79-87. Tolstoy was animated by vigorous patriotism, and even though he was sentimentally inclined to pacifism he was intellectually a devotee of the study of war. In War and Peace he did not limit himself to describing military scenes but added reflections on the basis, elements and conduct of war, as well as a theory and the outline of a philosophy on the subject. The author points out remarkable resemblances between Tolstoy and Karl von Clausewitz. R. Valdés del Toro

5:467. Peša, Václav. MANIFEST K ZEMĚDĚLSKÉMU OBYVATELSTVU Z ROKU 1869 (PŘÍSPĚVEK K ŘEŠENÍ AGRÁRNĚ-ROLNICKÉ OTÁZKY V I. INTERNACIONÁLE) [The 1869 manifesto to the agrarian population; a contribution to the solution of agrarian questions by the First International]. Československý Časopis Historický 1958 6(1): 115-126. Makes a brief survey of the positions taken by the First International from its foundation in 1864 through the Basel Congress of 1869 and to the 1869 Geneva manifesto issued by the central committee of the German section of the First International. The manifesto deals with agrarian problems, emphasizing land ownership, in the spirit of proletarian socialism. The original German text of the manifesto, which appeared at the time in Der Vorbote, is republished here in full. Based on published sources. F. Wagner

5:468. Radus-Zen'kovich, V. A. DOKUMENTY GOSUDARSTVENNYKH TAINYKH ARKHIVOV O MARKSE I ENGEL'SE [Documents of state secret archives on Marx and Engels]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (1): 214-218.

A survey of archival material containing information about observations made by hostile spy rings on the Communist movement and its leaders. The material is housed in the Institute for Marxism-Leninism at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and is derived from national secret archives of Prussia, Austria, Belgium, France and Switzerland. Erna Wollert

5:469. Senn, Peter R. (Wright Junior College). THE EARLIEST USE OF THE TERM "SOCIAL SCIENCE." Journal of the History of Ideas 1958 19(4): 568-570.

Although in the Oxford English Dictionary the earliest use of the term "social science" is attributed to Comte in 1846, it was actually used by J. S. Mill in 1836 and 1844, while Simon de Sismondi used "les sciences sociales" in 1836. Both Mill and Sismondi seem to have employed the term as if it were already current. W. H. Coates

5:470. Solov'ev, O. F. OTNOSHENIJA MEZHDU ROSSIEJ I BIRMOI V XIX V. [The relations between Russia and Burma in the 19th century]. Sovetskoe Vostokovedenie 1956 (4): 126-134. In its endeavor to gain allies for the struggle against England after the war of 1852-53, the government of Burma sought a rapprochement with Russia. There was pro-Burmese feeling among progressive Russians and the great scholar D. I. Mendeleev, among others, attempted to persuade the Czarist government to recognize Burma. However, in order not to jeopardize its relations with Great Britain the Czarist government maintained its position of benevolent neutrality. Based on material from the Archive for Russian Foreign Policy (AVPR), 1873, 1874, 1875. Erna Wollert

5:471. Tyrowicz, Marian. KILKA UWAG O UJECIU WIELKIEJ EMIGRACJI W LATACH 1832-1848 I POWIĘZANIU DZIAŁAŃ REWOLUCYJNYCH ŚLĄSKA 1846-1848 Z MACIERZĄ [Some remarks on the treatment of the Great Emigration in the years 1832-1848 and the connections of the revolutionary activities of Silesia in 1846-1848 with the mother country]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1958 65(2): 480-483. A critical contribution to the discussion of the draft of volume 2 of the History of Poland published by the Polish Academy. Tyrowicz states that the authors of this work did not show the deep connections of the Great Emigration with the liberal movements of Europe and with the mother country. A. F. Dygnas

5:472. Villey, Daniel (Univ. of Paris). KARL MARX. Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale 1957 35(2): 198-226. Originally delivered as a lecture in 1947, on the centenary of the Communist Manifesto. The author discusses Marx as a philosopher, economist and man of action, and likens modern Communism to Catholicism. R. E. Cameron

5:473. Welsch, Heinz (Merseburg). EIN URTEIL DES PREUSSIISCHEN STATISTIKERS FRIEDRICH WILHELM OTTO LUDWIG VON REDEN ÜBER DAS WERK VON FRIEDRICH ENGELS "DIE LAGE DER ARBEITENDEN KLASSE IN ENGLAND" AUS DEM JAHR 1845 [An opinion by Friedrich Wilhelm Otto Ludwig von Reden, a Prussian statistician, on Frederick Engels' Condition of the Working Class in England of 1845]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1958 6(4): 821-824. Von Reden, a progressive bourgeois amateur statistician of great erudition whose main works were written between 1830 and 1857, reported to the Prussian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for whom he worked on Engels' Die Lage der arbeitenden Klasse in England, in highly appreciative terms. Journal (H. Kötitz)

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

5:474. Clarke, John H. AFRICAN PORTRAITS: DIN-GAAN AND KADALIE. Negro History Bulletin 1958 21(8): 181-182. Brief notes concerning the Zulu leader Dingaan, who led an unsuccessful military resistance to English and Boer expansion in South Africa, and Clements Kadalie, the South African labor leader who organized the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union of Africa. Undocumented. L. Gara

5:475. Haerdter, Robert. DER SPRUNG NACH ALGIER [The leap to Algiers]. Gegenwart 1956 11(5): 139-141. Describes the French conquest of Algeria under the reign of Charles X. W. Ruf

Asia

Abstracts on the Meiji Period (Japan) are all grouped together under "D 1871-1918 (Asia)" even though they may deal with the years before 1871.

See also: 5:292

5:476. Egashira, Tsuneharu (Shiga Univ.). KYŪ-SAGA-HAN NO ZAISEI JŌTAI [On the finances of Saga han]. Hikone-Ronsō 1958 (46/47): 271-286. A study of the finances of Saga han before the Tempō Reform. The han's annual revenue consisted of the tax paid by the common people and the rice furnished by the retainers; the proceeds from the rice were given to the retainers, used to meet the costs of the establishments which had to be maintained in Edo (under the San-kin-Kotai hostage system), and to pay for the defense of Nagasaki, etc. The revenue, however, was less than two-thirds of the expenditures. To make up the deficit, various plans were made; e.g., to impose more taxes, to borrow silver, to sell the surplus rice, and to issue an excessive amount of rice notes. These plans, however, were all unsound and of a temporary nature. The people became poorer and the finances of the han remained in disorder. K. Sugiyama

5:477. Imanaga, Seiji (Beppu Univ.). RINSOKUJO NO KAIMIT SEISAKU NI TSUITE [On Lin Tsē-hsū's policy for Chinese Moslems]. Shigaku Kenkyū 1958 (69): 1-14. Analyzes Lin Tsē-hsū's policy with reference to Moslem unrest in Yunnan in the 1840's. Opposing the policy of the former Ch'ing authorities who oppressed the Moslems only, as a minority, Lin Tsē-hsū firmly held the position of controlling the actual disturbers of order, whether they were Chinese or Moslems. In this respect, he may be considered to be an enlightened authority, but the fact that he could not find a way to manage Moslem unrest when it was directed against the Ch'ing Dynasty shows the limitation as one of the representatives of the Ch'ing bureaucracy. M. Oyama

5:478. Ishii, Takashi (Tōhoku Univ.). SATŌ SHIN-EN GAKUSETSU JISSEN NO KITO [A plan to put Shin-en Satō's theory into practice]. Rekishi gaku Kenkyū 1958 (222): 1-9. A study of the relation between Shin-en Satō's theory and the financial policy of the Tokugawa Shogunate. His theory was designed to counter the feudal crisis following the establishment of foreign relations. After his death, it was carried out by his disciples in the form of the control of industry by the government on all markets in the country. The policy, however, was soon given up without having produced any notable effect, because of the deterioration of the machinery of government. K. Sugiyama

5:479. McAleavy, Henry (School of Oriental and African Studies, Univ. of London). THE MEIJI RESTORATION. History Today 1958 8(9): 634-645. An account of the restoration to power of the Emperor of Japan in 1868 and the accompanying defeat of the Shogunate, with particular emphasis upon the internal conditions in Japan from 1850 onward. The author indicates civil war and rivalry between warlords, more than external pressures, as the causes of the Restoration. E. D. Johnson

5:480. Young, Ulysses. RAMMOHAN ROY AND THE MODERN WORLD. East and West 1955 5(4): 300-303. A defense of the works and beliefs of an early 19th century Indian philosopher, who was a strong proponent of tolerance and international interdependence. C. F. Latour

Canada

See also: 5:643

5:481. Audet, Louis-Philippe. DEUX ECOLES ROYALES. 1814-36: SAINTE MARIE DE LA NOUVELLE-BEAUCHE

ET CAP SANTE [Two royal schools, 1814-36: Sainte Marie de la Nouvelle-Beauce and Cap Santé]. Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, Section I 50: 7-24.

Examining the activity of two royal schools established in Lower Canada under the education law of 1801 (41 Geo. III cap. 17), concludes that this attempt to set up a system of public education was valuable for Canada, and did not represent a campaign to Anglicize the French Catholic population. L. Hertzman

5:482. McKelvie, B. A. COLONEL EBNEY'S HEAD. Beaver 1956 Summer: 42-45. Describes how Kake warriors beheaded Colonel Isaac N. Ebey in 1857 and how his head was recovered three years later by Captain Charles Dodd of the "Labouchère" at the request of Governor James Douglas of Vancouver Island. R. W. Winks

5:483. Ormsby, William (Public Archives of Canada). THE PROBLEM OF CANADIAN UNION. 1822-1828. Canadian Historical Review 1958 39(4): 277-295. Investigates pro- and anti-union opinions during the 1820's. The British government was unwilling to attempt to unite the Canadas unless unanimous approval could be attained for the measure in Parliament. Support for union came from the English-speaking inhabitants of Lower Canada and the mercantile element both in Lower Canada and Great Britain. French Canadians regarded union as an attempt to terminate their national existence. Although uncertain in their opposition, Upper Canadian Tories feared that union would place the province in an inferior political position, and endanger the Church of England's endowment. Based on unpublished documents in the Public Archives of Canada and contemporary pamphlets. A

5:484. Sage, Walter N. (Univ. of British Columbia). NEW CALEDONIA: SIBERIA OF THE FUR TRADE. Beaver 1956 Summer: 24-29. Examines why the Hudson's Bay Company viewed central British Columbia with favor before 1821 and then used it until the 1840's as an area to which "wayward clerks" could be sent. The author traces this shift in attitude and policy to George Simpson's visits to the region. R. W. Winks

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 5:296, 531

5:485. Gačeša, Nikola. JEDAN DOKUMENAT O CRNOGORCIMA U PEROJU IZ 1830 GODINE [A document concerning the Montenegrins in Peroj dating back to 1830]. Istoriski Zapis 1957 13(1/2): 283-286. Publishes the text of a letter from Petar Marićević, the Orthodox priest in Peroj, to Jovan Rajačić, the Orthodox Bishop of the Dalmatian-Istrian diocese, informing him *inter alia* of the unsuccessful and unceasing efforts made for more than 130 years to convert to Catholicism the local Serbian Orthodox inhabitants who migrated from Montenegro to Istria in 1657. The failure of the Roman Catholics was attributed to the fact that the Serbian Orthodox inhabitants of Peroj had their own Orthodox priests who knew how to protect them. Marićević's letter also disclosed that all of the 50 Greek families who migrated from Cyprus and Morea in 1580 were converted to Catholicism. The letter is in the State Archives of Zadar (Zara), file 21, No. 103 papers of the Serbian Orthodox diocese. S. Gavrilović

5:486. Gritsópoulos, Tássos A. HE EN MANTINEIA-MONE KANDELAS KATA TEN HELLENIKEN EPANASTASIN TOU 1821 [The monastery of Kandela, in Mantinea, during the Greek revolution of 1821]. Deltion tis Istorikis kai Ethnologikis Etaireias tis Elládos 1956 11: 114-132. According to a report written in the late 19th century and here published for the first time, the monastery of Kandela in Peloponnesus took an active part in the war of independence and served as a place of refuge for the fighting Greek forces during the Greek revolution of 1821. The editor of the report also gives details concerning the history of the monastery from its foundation to the present time. Catherine Koumarianou

5:487. Koškou, Eléni. ANÉKDOTOI EPISTOLAÍ TOÚ METROPOLÍTOU OUNGROVLACHÍAS IGNATÍOU PRÓS TÓN I. KAPODÍSTRIAN [Unpublished letters of the metropolitan of the Danubian Principalities, Ignatius, to J. Kapodistrias]. Deltion tis Istorikis kē Ethnologikts Etaireías tis Elládos 1957/58 12: 151-177.

According to the author this is the first time that any part of Ignatius' letters to J. Kapodistrias come to light. Ignatius, an outstanding member of the Greek clergy, lived in Italy some years before and during the period of the Greek war of independence. He was thus able to follow closely the political situation both in Greece and in the rest of Europe. In his first letter, written in December 1826, before Kapodistrias' arrival in Greece, Ignatius gave information to the latter on the political, military and economic situation in Greece. His other letters, written in 1827-1828 after Kapodistrias came to Greece, contain advice on the reorganization of the country. He also wrote about the latest developments of the Russo-Turkish War and the political situation in Europe. Two letters by Kapodistrias, one to Ignatius and the other to Count Mocenigo, are included.

Catherine Koumarianou

5:488. Lainović, Andrija. JEDNO VACLIKOV GLEDIŠTE IZ 1858 GODINE O NEZAVISNOSTI CRNE GORE [Vaclik's view in 1858 concerning Montenegro's independence]. Istoriski Zapisi 1957 13(1/2): 302-309. Discusses the then-burning question of Montenegrin independence with special emphasis on a letter and memorandum (dated Prague, 1858) from the Czech publicist Jan Vaclik to Count Walewski, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, arguing that contrary to the writings of the periodical *Journal de Constantinople*, Montenegro had always been independent. Vaclik's correspondence (in German) is in the Archive of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paris (*Memoirs et documents. Turquie. Monténégro. Bosnie-Herzégovine 1853-1876, file 130: Note en faveur des droits du prince de Monténégro, no. 18 and 20*).

S. Gavrilović

5:489. Miličević, J. M. DRAGOSLAV ILIĆ: TOMA VUČIĆ PERIŠIĆ, BEOGRAD 1956 [Dragoslav Ilić, Toma Vučić Perišić, Belgrade 1956]. Istoriski Glasnik 1957 (1/2): 108-113. Adds to Ilić's history of the leader of the ustavobranitelji [the Party of Defenders of the Constitution] and his period of government (1836-1843). The additions contain considerable new material, based on the Archive of the Serbian Academy of Science, the Serbian State Archive, etc.

S. Gavrilović

5:490. Oikonomidis, Dem. B. AGNOSTA ENGRAPHA ANAPHEROMENAI EIS TEN EN MOLDOVLACHIA HELLENIKEN EPANASTASIN TOU 1821 [Unknown documents referring to the Greek revolution of 1821 in Moldavia and Wallachia]. Deltion tis Istorikis kē Ethnologikts Etaireías tis Elládos 1956 11: 133-177, and 1957/58 12: 72-102.

After a brief introduction on the political situation in Rumania, publishes a number of documents dealing with the revolutionary movement of 1821 in the Danubian Principalities and in Greece proper. These documents reflect the reactions of the leading Greek classes and the Greek clergy in the Danubian Principalities, toward the uprisings of Tudor Vladimirescu and Alexander Ypsilanti. Their reactions were not favorable to the revolution at the beginning. The documents also contain information on the attitude of the Turks and their efforts to re-establish their authority in the areas in revolt. Finally they give news of the first battles in Greece proper and describe the situation in Greece and the causes of the revolution. Among the correspondents are Alexander Ypsilanti, Alexander Kallimachi, Const. Negri, the metropolitan Ignatius, and others.

Catherine Koumarianou

5:491. Papageorgiou, Al. ANÉKDOTOS EPISTOLEÍ TOÚ FABVIER PRÓS TÓN HASTINGS [Unpublished letters of Fabvier to Hastings]. Deltion tis Istorikis kē Ethnologikts Etaireías tis Elládos 1957/58 12: 271-285. Publishes for the first time a letter of Colonel Fabvier to F. A. Hastings dated 16 September 1826 (Old Style) referring to a military project of the former. A brief biographical sketch of Colonel Fabvier and an outline of the military situation on the Greek mainland in 1826 are given.

Catherine Koumarianou

5:492. Pavićević, B. ANTO DAKOVIĆ, MEMOARI, S OSVRTOM JOVANA IVOVIĆA NA NEKA PITANJA ISTORISKE VAŽNOSTI, NIKŠIĆ, 1955 [Anto Daković, "Memoirs," with comment by Jovan Ivović on certain questions of historical significance, Nikšić, 1955]. Istoriski Glasnik 1957 (1/2): 119-121. The reviewer adds to Dkković's history and the comment by Ivović (the director of the Nikšić Museum) a considerable amount of new material on the Montenegrin-Ottoman warfare in the area of Grahovo on the Herzegovine border, based on material in the archive of the Serbian Academy of Science. Vojvode Anto Daković (1824-1889) and his father vojvode Jakov Daković played a leading role in these unceasing and decisive battles in the period of formation of the modern Montenegrin state, 1807-1858. Like most Montenegrin leaders in their advanced age, the vojvode of Grahovo recorded details of all the important historical events in which he and his family and community took part. S. Gavrilović

5:493. Škerović, Nikola. IZ ODNOSA CRNE GORE I SRBIJE 1827-1830 GODINE. PETAR I I KNEZ MILOŠ -- JEDAN DIPLOMATSKI SUKOB [Concerning the relations between Montenegro and Serbia, 1827-1830. Peter I and Prince Miloš -- a diplomatic conflict]. Istoriski Zapisi 1957 13(1/2): 31-46. The rulers of the two Serbian principalities co-operated politically in the Balkan crisis during the Russo-Turkish War of 1827-1829, but there was a profound personal conflict between them caused by the indignation felt by Peter I and the whole Montenegrin nation at Miloš' murder of Karageorge. The author describes how this subtle moral conflict developed into an acute diplomatic conflict when a letter written by Peter I to Karageorge's son Aleksa, who was in exile in Russia, fell into Miloš' hands. The compromising letter (dated 15 August 1828) was apparently placed confidentially at the disposal of Miloš by the Russian court. The original correspondence (published here for the first time) is in the State Archive of Serbia. S. Gavrilović

5:494. Thémelis, Chrysostomos (Bishop of Thavmakoū). HO EVVOIAS NEOPHYTOS [The bishop of Euboea Neophytos]. Archetron Evvoikón Meletón 1958 5: 113-127. After a brief biographical sketch of Neophytos (1780-1851) who is described as a good and efficient clergyman, gives details of his participation in the Greek revolution of 1821. Neophytos was one of the first to join the Hetairia Philiké and contributed greatly to the uprising of Euboea, especially of the province of Carystos. The failure of the revolutionary movement in this part of Greece did not discourage him; he continued offering his services to other parts of his fighting country. A list of bishops of Euboea covering the period from the early 13th century up to the present is also included.

Catherine Koumarianou

F R A N C E

See also: 5:319, 475, 642

5:495. Beach, Vincent W. (Univ. of Colorado). THE EDUCATION OF THE COMTE DE CHAMBORD: A STUDY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REACTIONARY MIND-SET. Historian 1958 20(2): 201-218. Describes the education of the Comte de Chambord, largely in exile, in the ways of Bourbon reaction. The author concludes that the Comte de Chambord's acceptance of Bourbon doctrine prevented him from becoming king of France. E. C. Johnson

5:496. Bordeaux, Henry. LA REVOLUTION DE 1848 [The revolution of 1848]. Ecrits de Paris 1957 (155): 17-22. Chapter from the author's book "Mémoires secrets du Chevalier de Rosaz (1796-1876)," soon to be published. The role of Lamartine in the years immediately preceding the revolution is emphasized. R. Valdés del Toro

5:497. Bouvier, Jean (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique). DES BANQUIERS DEVANT L'ACTUALITE POLITIQUE EN 1870-1871 [French bankers and the political events of 1870-1871]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1958 5(2): 137-151. Annotated extracts from 64 unpublished business letters, most of them written by the director of the French banking firm Crédit Lyonnais

and his assistant (who was on a financial mission in the United States). Their comments on the passing events and crisis of the Franco-Prussian War reveal the widely diverging political sympathies existing between two representative French businessmen of this period. H. D. Piper

5:498. Boyer, Ferdinand. LES RAPPORTS ENTRE LA FRANCE ET LE PIEMONTE SOUS LE PREMIER MINISTÈRE DE JULES BASTIDE (11 MAI - 28 JUIN 1848) [French-Piedmontese relations during the first ministry of Jules Bastide (11 May - 28 June 1848)]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1958 5(2): 129-136. A review of published diplomatic correspondence relating to French policy toward northern Italy which indicates that Bastide has been unjustly judged; that he was far more liberal than his premier, Lamartine, but that his hands were tied by political circumstances. H. D. Piper

5:499. Daumard, Adeline. LES ELEVES DE L'ECOLE POLYTECHNIQUE DE 1815 A 1848 [Students of the Polytechnic School from 1815 to 1848]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1958 5(3): 225-234. This statistical analysis of class backgrounds and geographical origins of the students attending this famous school in Paris, originally founded to train army officers and engineers, shows that the school was neither democratic nor open to the industrial and business classes, but was an exclusive training school for wealthy Parisians and provincial propertied families who wanted bureaucratic sinecures for their sons in government life. H. D. Piper

5:500. Gravez, Andrée. ASPECTS ECONOMIQUES DE LA REGION D'AUCHEL [Economic aspects of the Auchel region]. *Revue du Nord* 1958 40(159): 15-66. A detailed but undocumented historical and statistical analysis of the impact of the establishment of coal mining in 1850 on a rural area that is now one of the most heavily industrialized and populated regions of northern France. H. D. Piper

5:501. Harpaz, Ephraim (Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem). A PROPOS D'UN ECRIT POLEMIQUE D'AUGUSTE DE STAËL [Regarding a polemical writing of Auguste de Staël]. *Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale* 1957 35(4): 464-470. De Staël was the author of the anonymous brochure De la responsabilité des ministres, et du projet de loi sur le mode de procéder dans les deux chambres en cas d'accusation d'un ministre, and not of De la responsabilité des ministres: question à l'ordre du jour; examen du projet de loi du 27 janvier 1819, attributed to him by Barbier's Dictionnaire des écrivains français. R. E. Cameron

5:502. Marlin, Roger. UN PROBLEME D'AFFOUAGE EN FRANCHE-COMTE AU MILIEU DU XIXE SIECLE [A problem of woodcutting in Franche-Comté in the mid-19th century]. *Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale* 1957 35(2): 167-197. The attempt of the government of the Second Republic to alter the traditional method of assigning rights to cut timber in communal forests in Franche-Comté provoked a lively opposition from the local inhabitants. The issue cut across class and party lines and had the effect of solidifying opposition to the Republic. R. E. Cameron

5:503. Parant, Paul. ORLEANISME ET LEGITIMITE [Orleanism and legitimism]. *Revue de Paris* 1958 65(9): 106-119. A popular account of the relations between the elder and cadet branches of the Bourbon family from 1792 to the 1870's. The controversy over the white flag vs. the tricolor is treated in some detail. J. A. Clarke

5:504. Talmon, J. L. (Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem). SOCIAL PROPHETISM IN 19TH-CENTURY FRANCE: THE JEWISH ELEMENT IN THE SAINT-SIMONIAN MOVEMENT. *Commentary* 1958 26(2): 158-172. An analysis of some aspects of Saint-Simonianism, with special reference to the part of the Jewish intellectuals. The characteristics and motivation of the Saint-Simonians are discussed. The participation of recently emancipated Jews is accounted for the Messianic strain in traditional Jewish thinking. Much of the article deals with the development of the religious phase of Saint-Simonianism and with the schism which occurred among the leaders. The sect had a theology, a ritual, an ascetic disci-

pline, and a Messianic conception in which a Jewish woman from the Orient was expected to play the role of the Savior. Based primarily on materials in Oeuvres complètes de Saint-Simon et d'Enfantin (Paris, 1865-78). N. Kurland

5:505. Tudesq, A. J. UN JOURNAL GOUVERNEMENTAL AU TEMPS DE GUIZOT: LE "JOURNAL DES DEBATS" [A government newspaper at the time of Guizot: the Journal des Débats]. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne* 1957 56 (4): 11-12. Views the importance of the Journal des Débats not in terms of its circulation (about 10,000), but in the relative importance of its subscribers (landholders, financiers and high bureaucrats). Alone among the dozen large Paris newspapers in the 1840's, it was the unofficial voice of the Guizot government, enjoying a subsidy and serving as a platform for policy, programs and partisans of the government. Based partly on the private correspondence of Armand Bertin, one of the publishers at the time. H. Emery

5:506. Unsigned. DOCUMENTS. Actualité de l'Histoire 1957 (19): 13-27. Publishes a letter written by C. Vouailles in Paris in 1871 and now kept in M. Arna's collection of autographs, and a political report written in 1845 and preserved in the Archives Nationales. These documents give data on the appearance of Communism in France and on the activity of the Communist emigrés from Germany.

R. Valdés del Toro

5:507. Unsigned. LA POLITIQUE DOUANIÈRE ET MEDITERRANÉENNE DE GUIZOT [The customs policy and Mediterranean policy of Guizot]. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne* 1955 54(14): 2-5. Guizot, called to power by Louis Philippe in October 1840, made an effort to preserve peace and at the same time consolidate France's position in Europe by a customs union with Belgium, Holland and Piedmont, and also to consolidate France's position in the Mediterranean through a renewal of the family pact between Paris and Madrid and Naples. The author discusses the most salient points of these two projects. R. Valdés del Toro

5:508. Woskowski, Jan (Lodz). JULES VALLES -- PUBLICYSTA KOMUNY PARYSKIEJ [Jules Vallès: a journalist in the Paris Commune]. *Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych* 1956 [1958] 7: 364-386. Biography of Jules Vallès (1832-1885), the editor of Le Cri du Peuple (1871). Based on printed materials. A. F. Dyrnas

5:509. Wright, Gordon (Stanford Univ.). A POET IN POLITICS: LAMARTINE AND THE REVOLUTION OF 1848. *History Today* 1958 8(9): 616-627. A survey of the political career of Alphonse de Lamartine, French poet and eccentric who emerged briefly as the leader of the Republic during the revolution of 1848. After three months in power he was overthrown and spent the remainder of his life in obscurity. The author feels, however, that in his one moment of greatness Lamartine did prevent France from falling into civil war. E. D. Johnson

GERMANY

See also: 5:545

5:510. Hausscherr, Hans. DEMOKRATIE UND RECHTS-STATAAT IN DER REVOLUTION VON 1848 [Democracy and constitutional state in the revolution of 1848]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg* 1956/57 6(5): 741-750. Reviews the constitutional efforts of the Frankfurt parliament and ascribes their ultimate failure to the unwillingness of all the bourgeois parties to extend suffrage to the proletariat. C. F. Latour

5:511. Klein, Ernst. PREUSSENS 30-MILLIONEN-ANLEIHE IN LONDON VOM 31. MÄRZ 1818 [Prussia's thirty-million loan in London, 31 March 1818]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1956 4(3): 568-586. Presents a detailed review of Prussia's negotiations with various European bankers, chiefly the House of Rothschild in London, to stabilize the country's severely strained finances. The exact terms of the loan, as well as several communications by Nathan Rothschild, are quoted to emphasize the political, as well as economic, power exercised by banking capital. C. F. Latour

5:512. Rohlfs, Joachim (Oldenburg). STAAT, NATION UND EVANGELISCHE KIRCHE IM ZEITALTER DER DEUTSCHEN EINIGUNG (1848-1871) [State, nation and Evangelical Church in the period of German unification (1848-1871)]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1958 9(10): 593-616. Holds that the Evangelical Church did not maintain a solid front with regard to national unification and such related problems as humanitarianism, socialism, popular sovereignty and political action, but was divided into conservative, liberal and moderate fractions. Based on newspapers and other original, as well as secondary, sources.

F. B. M. Hollyday

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 5:324, 326, 329, 330, 331, 483, 730

5:513. Craig, Robert (London). W. H. NEVILL AND THE LLANELLY IRON SHIPPING COMPANY. National Library of Wales Journal 1958 10(3): 265-280.

A study of the shipyard established by W. H. Nevill at Llanelly, together with an account of all iron vessels he owned and those built for other shipowners, 1863-1874. The activity of Nevill as shipbuilder and shipowner is seen as characteristic of the pattern of trade and shipping of ports of west Wales from c. 1860 to 1900. Based on the Nevill Papers, National Library of Wales, regional newspapers, H. M. Customs and Excise archives and Lloyd's Register of Shipping records. A

5:514. Ellsworth, Edward W. (Wheeler College, Boston). THE AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN WAR AND THE BRITISH PRESS. Historian 1958 20(2): 179-200. Describes the shift in British opinion from that of a somewhat critical attitude toward Prussia to admiration for its success in the Seven Weeks' war of 1866. The author shows the impact of Prussian success on British demands for military reform. E. C. Johnson

5:515. Gash, Norman. BROUGHAM AND THE YORKSHIRE ELECTION OF 1830. Proceedings of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society 1956 8(1): 19-35.

Henry Brougham was nominated as the candidate of the Leeds liberals, and campaigned on a platform of antislavery and parliamentary reform. After his triumphant election to Commons, he announced that he would continue to represent his district, rather than accept a high government post, after the fall of the Wellington ministry and the formation of a Whig government under Lord Grey. In the end, however, Brougham allowed himself to be persuaded to accept the post of Lord Chancellor in November 1830, to the profound shock of his Yorkshire adherents, whom he had represented for a little over three months. C. F. Latour

5:516. Greaves, R. W. (Univ. of London). GOLIGHTLY AND NEWMAN, 1824-1845. Journal of Ecclesiastical History 1958 9(2): 209-228. Examines the theological views of Charles Pountney Golightly (1807-1885) before and during the Oxford Movement. Like Newman, with whom he shared Tory political sympathies, he was alarmed at the dangers to the Established Church from Whig reforms, and he supported the Oxford High Church party in its defense. In 1841, however, he broke with the Tractarians and vigorously attacked Tract Number Ninety, and henceforth was one of Newman's strongest critics and an unremitting crusader to save the Church of England from dangers and novelties. Based on printed materials and unpublished correspondence.

P. H. Hardacre

5:517. Green, E. R. R. (Univ. of Manchester). THE FENIANS. History Today 1958 8(10): 698-705.

An account of the rise of the Fenian revolutionary movement in Ireland from 1848 to 1867, with particular emphasis upon the American part of the movement. The author feels that the Irish revolutionaries of the mid-century era were sustained by aid from the Irish immigrants in the United States, and that although the movement was a failure during this period, it laid the foundation for the future independence of Ireland.

E. D. Johnson

5:518. Hodges-Paul, R. T. (West Sussex College of Art). PLEASURE GARDENS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Amateur Historian 1958 3(8): 319-324. Popular resorts

of the 19th century, known collectively as "Tea Gardens," were begun as middle-class imitations of more aristocratic London prototypes. Originally they catered for the family, offering meals, games, sports and all kinds of entertainments very cheaply. Flourishing for fifty years as result of railway development, they ceased to exist with changes in social habits. A

5:519. Iida, Kanae (Keio Univ.). JŪKYŪ-SEIKI KŌHAN NI OKERU IGIRISU SHIHONSHUGI NO HENBŌ TO RÖDOKU-MIAI-UNDŌ NO HENTEN [The change in British capitalism and the transformation of the trade union movement in the later 19th century]. Mita Gakkai Zasshi 1958 51(4): 302-318, and (9): 757-776. The great prosperity of British capitalism in the later 19th century caused some changes in the labor movement of that age. The author illuminates these new features with respect to the principles of British trade unionism and the relation between the labor movement and the second Reform Bill. Opportunism was the guiding spirit of the labor movement. Under attack by old Chartists and Marxists for their opportunistic viewpoint, the trade unionists concentrated their efforts on the realization of the second Reform Bill. By means which were not as radical or revolutionary as those of the Chartists, they succeeded in gaining the right to vote in 1867. M. Nishikawa

5:520. Jones, Marian Henry (Aberystwyth). THE LETTERS OF ARTHUR JAMES JOHNES, 1809-71. National Library of Wales Journal 1958 10(3): 233-264, and (4): 329-364. Publishes, with notes and an introduction, the surviving letters of one of the first County Court Judges in Wales. The letters reveal Johnes' untiring support of the claims of the Welsh language, and his links through the Llanover circle with Welsh and Continental Romantics (Bunyan and Carl Meyer). References are made to his interest in legal, political and ecclesiastical reform, and to Welsh sympathy with Hungary (1849-52). A

5:521. Large, David (Trinity College, Dublin). THE THIRD MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY AND THE END OF THE REGULATION 1844-45. Durham University Journal 1958 51(1): 1-9. Examines the interests of Londonderry in the coal trade of the 1840's. The author suggests that Regulation did not suit the interests of major producers after they had been outvoted on the United Committee by the small owners. Londonderry was particularly irritated, since he was losing money in the early 1840's. This explains his eagerness to break up Regulation, especially when Seaham Harbour was nearing completion. The final blow was dealt by the strike of 1844, which enabled Londonderry to clear unsold stocks and, by importing Irish labor, beat his competitors, the Lambtons. Based on Londonderry manuscripts. C. J. Lowe

5:522. Oliver, W. H. (Univ. of Canterbury, New Zealand). ROBERT OWEN AND THE ENGLISH WORKING-CLASS MOVEMENTS. History Today 1958 8(11): 787-796. Robert Owen, English reformer of the early 19th century, is depicted as an idealist rather than a socialist; as an organizer of Utopian movements rather than as a strong supporter of trade unions and liberal reforms. As an industrialist and philanthropist who was respected by the common man of his day for his ideas rather than for his actions, Owen had a profound influence upon English social history. Based on original source materials now owned by the Co-operative Union in Manchester. E. D. Johnson

5:523. Partridge, Monica (Univ. of Nottingham). ALEXANDER HERZEN AND THE ENGLISH PRESS. Slavonic and East European Review 1958 36(87): 453-470. Attempts to evaluate the impact made by Herzen on the English public through its own press. The author confines himself mainly to periodicals for the period from Herzen's arrival in England (1852) to his death (1870). V. S. Mamatey

5:524. Roberts, R. O. BANK OF ENGLAND BRANCH DISCOUNTING, 1826-59. Economica 1958 25(99): 230-245. Following the financial crisis of 1825-26 Provincial Branches of the Bank of England were established, under encouragement from the government. Their main purpose was to substitute Bank of England notes for the notes of the private banks as a circulating medium, and this was largely achieved by paying

out Bank of England notes for bills of exchange discounted at the Branches. The nature and effects of their discount business is described by means of a detailed account of the transactions at the Swansea Branch. Statistics of amounts discounted annually at Swansea and the other Branches are considered. Based on Swansea Branch Bank Letter Books and Court of Directors' Books at the Bank of England and on government reports and other published sources. A

5 : 525. Thompson, F. M. L. (University College, London). ENGLISH LAND OWNERSHIP: THE AILESBOURY TRUST 1832-56. Economic History Review 1958/59 11(1): 121-132. Heavy debts of the first Marquess of Ailesbury, owing to extravagant building and family charges, had a depressing effect on the agricultural efficiency of his estates. B. L. Crapster

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 5 : 536, 544

5 : 526. Hauptvogel, P. ŽUPNÝ ADMINISTRATÍVNÝ VÝBOR [The district administration committees]. Archivní Casopis 1957 7(1): 27-32. In 1860 the administrative units of Slovakia, the župy, which had been dissolved in 1849, were re-established. Co-ordinating administrative bodies, the Župný administratívny výbor (ŽAV) [district administration committees] were set up in all župy in 1876. The author describes the composition and competence of these bodies and the way in which they worked. G. R. Schroubek

5 : 527. Kořalka, Jiří. NĚMECKÉ SOCIÁLNĚ DEMOKRATICKÉ ČASOPISY JAKO PRAMEN K POČÁTKŮM DĚLNICHO HNUŤI V ČESKÝCH ZEMÍCH [German Social Democratic periodicals as a source on the beginnings of the workers' movement in the Czech lands]. Československý Časopis Historický 1958 6(1): 102-114. Reviews the labor movement in Bohemia and Moravia, as depicted by some leading contemporary German Social Democratic periodicals during the late 1860's and first half of the 1870's. The author uses mostly data of the Demokratisches Wochenblatt und Der Volksstaat, both edited by Wilhelm Liebknecht. F. Wagner

5 : 528. Mijušković, Sl. ZAHTEV KOTORSKE OPSTINE IZ 1862 GODINE ZA OTVARANJE GIMNAZIJE [Petition of the municipality of Kotor from 1862 for the opening of a high school]. Istoriski Zapisi 1957 13(1/2): 309-314. Comments on the contents of the petition submitted to Anton von Schmerling in Vienna, and several earlier petitions. A junior high school was opened in 1864 and a classical senior high school in 1880. The original petition (in Italian) is in the State Archives of Kotor (files of the Municipality of Kotor, XIV, No. 368). S. Gavrilović

5 : 529. Pech, Stanley Z. (Univ. of British Columbia). PASSIVE RESISTANCE OF THE CZECHS, 1863-1879. Slavonic and East European Review 1958 36(87): 434-452. In 1863 the Czech politicians, led by the Old Czech Party leader F. L. Rieger, walked out of the Reichsrat at Vienna as well as the provincial Diets of Bohemia and Moravia and boycotted these assemblies for sixteen years in an effort to secure by passive resistance a position analogous to that secured by the Magyars under the Ausgleich of 1867. The boycott was a failure. Based on Czech and German historical literature. V. S. Mamatey

5 : 530. Purš, Jaroslav. TÁBORY V ČESKÝCH ZEMÍCH 1868-1871 (PŘÍSPĚVEK K PROBLEMATICE NÁRODNÍHO HNUŤI) [Open-air political meetings in the Czech lands, 1868-1871 (contribution to the problems of the national movement)]. Ceskoslovenský Časopis Historický 1958 6(2): 234-266. Open-air meetings in Bohemia and Moravia were principally organized in the revolutionary spirit of the left wing of the Young Czechs in order to protest against the Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich of 1867. Against the menace of Germanization and Magyarization, the Czechs appealed to Russia for help in the name of Slavic fraternity. Based partly on archival material. Article to be continued. F. Wagner

ITALY

See also: 5 : 498

5 : 531. De Giorgio, Domenico. STEFANO ROMEO ESULE IN TURCHIA, DOCUMENTI [Stefano Romeo: exile in Turkey, Documents]. Historica 1958 11(1): 14-18. A short account of the struggle of Stefano Romeo (1819-1869) for the independence and unification of Italy and of his exile in Turkey, from where he wrote interesting letters, four of which are published here. E. Füssl, O. S. B.

5 : 532. Masini, Arnaldo. LO STRANIERO, RICORDO DI AGOSTINO RUFFINI [The stranger, a remembrance of Agostino Ruffini]. Rassegna Italiana di Politica e di Cultura 1957 34(395): 374-378. Deals with the importance to Italy's Risorgimento movement of Agostino Ruffini, who went to Scotland for a time as an exile from political persecution in Italy. Criticism of Ruffini's role in the Risorgimento appeared in Mario Rossi's "Omaggio agli antenati," Il Messaggero (Rome, 11 August 1953). Masini recounts details of Ruffini's career after 1833, the year in which he went into exile. A. F. Rolle

5 : 533. Neu, Irene D. (Southeast Missouri State College). AN ENGLISH BUSINESSMAN IN SICILY, 1806-1861. Business History Review 1957 31(4): 355-374. Relates the activities of a Yorkshire trader, Benjamin Ingham, whose wine exports laid the basis for his becoming one of the commercial leaders of Sicily. C. F. Latour

5 : 534. Pizzarelli, Pietro. FRA ILLUMINISMO E RISORGIMENTO [Between the Enlightenment and the Risorgimento]. Historica 1958 11(1): 19-22. A plea for a re-evaluation of Carlo Cattaneo (1801-1869), of the group around the review Il Conciliatore and of other writers who had an influence upon the Risorgimento, occasioned by a new edition of the works of these writers by Le Monnier, Florence. E. Füssl, O. S. B.

POLAND

5 : 535. Bartuś, Julian. SUKIENNICTWO W ORDYNACJI ZAMOJSKIEJ W I POŁOWIE XIX W. [The heavy-cloth industry in the entailed estate of Zamość in the first half of the 19th century]. Przegląd Historyczny 1958 49(3): 486-509. Enumerates all places within the estate of Zamość where heavy-cloth industry was located, and analyzes the establishment, development, organization and decline of the industry in Janów Lubelski, which was its main center, having even national importance. Janów Lubelski is the only center for which enough source material exist to make possible a study. Based on the Zamość estate papers, now preserved in the Wojewódzkie Archiwum Państwowe [State Provincial Archives] in Lublin. A. F. Dyrnas

5 : 536. Borys, Włodzimierz. PROCES JULIANA GOSLARA [The trial of Julian Goslar]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1958 65(3): 812-824. Goslar, a member of the Polish Democratic Society who was active in the revolutions of 1846 and 1848, was imprisoned in Kufstein and released in 1850. He then escaped from police supervision in Lvov, and, with a companion, started roaming the country, in order, as he said, to collect money for publishing revolutionary pamphlets. There are some indications that he also tried to spread revolutionary propaganda among the miners of the Wieliczka salt mines. Arrested near Cracow, having been denounced by a police confidant, Goslar was, following the police investigation, transferred for trial to Vienna, where he was sentenced to death and executed on 5 February 1852. Based on records preserved in the Lvov branch of the Central State Historical Archives. A. F. Dyrnas

5 : 537. Giełyński, Witold (Warsaw). POCZĄTKI PRASY CODZIENNEJ W KRÓlestwie POLSKIM [The beginnings of the daily press in the Kingdom of Poland]. Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1956[1958] 7: 49-85.

Part of a larger work. The author discusses the characteristics of the only two "old" newspapers in the Kingdom, dating back to the 18th century: Gazeta Warszawska [Warsaw Gazette] and Gazeta Korespondenta Warszawskiego i Zagranicznego [Gazette of Warsaw and Foreign Correspondent]. He describes the make-up of those papers at the beginning of the 19th century and later developments, such as the introduction of theater reviews and a political column. He then gives a description of the periodicals Gazeta Codzienna [Daily Gazette], Kronika Drugiej Połowy Roku 1819 [Chronicle of the Second Half of the Year 1819] and Orzeł Biały [White Eagle]. These newspapers were all established between 1818 and 1820 by Count Bruno Kiciński, with the co-operation of General Teodor Morawski and were closed by censorship, because of the editors' democratic leanings. The author concludes with an account of the establishment in 1821 of a new daily, Kurier Warszawski [Warsaw Courier], which, because it was strictly informative, was not persecuted by the censorship and existed until 1939. This paper, however, soon ceased to interest Kiciński, and was sold by him to the actor Ksawery Dmuszewski. A. F. Dygnas

5:538. Kądzierski, Józef. POGLĄDY HENRYKA KAMIEŃSKIEGO W OKRESIE WYDAWANIA "PRAWDY" [Opinions of Henryk Kamieński in the period of his publication of Prawda]. Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1956 [1958] 7: 245-288. Gives a short account of Kamieński's imprisonment in Warsaw in 1845, his exile in Vyatka in 1846-1850 and his subsequent life in exile. The author then analyzes his social and political opinions as reflected in the periodical Prawda, which he wrote and published entirely by himself, six issues appearing in 1861. He also discusses the impact of Prawda on Polish public opinion, and concludes with an analysis of Kamieński's book Wojna Ludowa [Popular Warfare], an earlier work which he largely revised upon the outbreak of the 1863 uprising. A. F. Dygnas

5:539. Kłosowska, Antonina (Łódź). SOCJOLOGICZNE I FILOZOFICZNE KONCEPCJE "BIBLIOTEKI WARSZAWSKIEJ" W PIERWSZYM DZIESIĘCIOLECIU PISMA (1841-1850) [Sociological and philosophical conceptions of Biblioteka Warszawska during the first decade of its existence (1841-1850)]. Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1956 [1958] 7: 154-204. Analyzes the contents of relevant articles, compares them with other Polish writings on the subject, and assesses the influence of Western thinkers and the possibilities of writing, as conditioned by the censorship and the intellectual climate of the country. A. F. Dygnas

5:540. Luczakowa, Jadwiga. NA MARGINESIE PIERWSZEGO WYDANIA PAMIĘTNIKÓW KILIŃSKIEGO. LISTY JÓZEFATA BOLESŁAWA OSTROWSKIEGO DO TYTUSA DZIAŁYŃSKIEGO [Regarding the first edition of the Kiliński memoirs. Letters of Józefat Bolesław Ostrowski to Tytus Działyński]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1958 65(3): 807-811. Prints three letters (1829-1830) from the collections of the Library of Kórnik, in which the project of the first edition of the Kiliński memoirs, dealing with the Kościuszko insurrection, are discussed. The last letter, written on 4 September 1830, also gives details of the conspiracy which prepared the November rising. A. F. Dygnas

5:541. Lutyńska, Krystyna (Łódź). IDEOLOGIA CZASOPISM RODZINNYCH KROLESTWA POLSKIEGO W LATACH 1860-1880 [The ideology of the family periodicals in the Kingdom of Poland: 1860-1880]. Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1956 [1958] 7: 289-329. Outlines the history of the four so-called family periodicals published in Warsaw in this period: Kółko Domowe, Kronika Rodzinna, Rodzina and Ognisko Domowe. The author analyzes their contents and characterizes their respective contributor circles. These magazines were all addressed to the landowning classes and in the cities to the bourgeoisie. Their predominant feature was the cult of the family as the basic unit in society. They were of a strongly Catholic and conservative character, and aimed at the preservation of the status of the family in a period when, as a result of Russian persecutions after the 1863 uprising and of the emancipation of the peasants, many landowning families found themselves in strained circumstances, and many more fell in the social scale. One of the most important factors, which was not clearly expressed in these magazines,

was the assumption that the family circle was the only bulwark against Russification. Because of changed conditions, these magazines lost their *raison d'être* in the late 1870's and disappeared. A. F. Dygnas

5:542. Małkowski, Zygmunt. SPÓR O LEWICE POWSTANIA LISTOPADOWEGO [Polemics about the left-wing parties in the November rising]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1958 65(2): 659-661. Résumé of the polemic occasioned by Władysław Rostocki's Władza wodzów naczelnych w Powstaniu Listopadowym [The Power of the Commanders-in-Chief in the November Rising] (Warsaw, 1955) and conducted by Rostocki on the one hand and Józef Dutkiewicz and Władysław Zajewski on the other. The subject of the controversy is the degree of radicalism of the radical circles in the uprising of 1831. A. F. Dygnas

5:543. Nefedov, I. M. K VOPROSU O POZITSII AVSTRIISKOGO PRAVITEL'STVA I GALITSIISKIKH VLASTEI NAKANUNE POL'SKOGO NATSIONAL'NO-OSVOBODITEL'NOGO VOSSTANIJA 1846 G. V GALITSII [On the question of the situation of the Austrian government and the Galician authorities before the Polish insurrection for national liberation in 1846 in Galicia]. Kratkie Soobshchennia Instituta Slavianovedenia 1957 (21): 73-79. Attempts to disprove statements of Polish bourgeois historians to the effect that the Austrian government was the main initiator of the civil war between Polish peasants and estate-owners. These statements were intended only to exonerate the Polish gentry (szlachta) who, fearing the revolutionary initiative of the masses, failed to lead the peasant uprising. The uprising could not have been in the interest of the feudal Austrian government since the latter was bound to be apprehensive about further spreading of the revolution to the estate-owners of other nationalities. Based on M. Sala, Geschichte des polnischen Aufstandes vom Jahre 1846 (Vienna, 1867) and S. Kieniewicz, Konspiracje galicyjskie (1831-1845) (Warsaw, 1949). Erna Wollert

5:544. Rozdolski, Roman. DO HISTORII "KRWAWEGO ROKU" 1846 [On the history of the "bloody year" 1846]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1958 65(2): 403-422. Describes the general exploitation of the peasantry by the Galician gentry. Particular attention is devoted to the cases brought to court by the peasants of Smarzawa (the birthplace of Szela) against their landlord and a similar case in Horożana. In both cases the Austrian administration and judiciary played into the landlord's hands, and the cases were not concluded for half a century, during which time the landlords continued their exactions. The author also describes the democratic propaganda in Horożana. Based mostly on records from the State Archives in Lvov. A. F. Dygnas

5:545. Truchim, Stefan (Łódź). "SZKOŁA POLSKA" EWARYSTA ESTKOWSKIEGO [The "Polish School" of Ewaryst Estkowski]. Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1956 [1958] 7: 86-138. Describes the situation in the province of Poznań after the uprising of 1848, and the establishment and publishing activities of the Liga Polska [Polish League] and Towarzystwo Pedagogiczne [Pedagogical Society], which became the publisher of Szkoła Polska. A detailed analysis is made of the contents of the first year (1849) of Szkoła Polska, stressing its difficulties in securing contributors and subscribers. The role of Estkowski, who wrote most of the articles and formulated the editorial policy, propagating the newest pedagogic ideas, is especially stressed. A. F. Dygnas

5:546. Zajaczkowski, Andrzej (Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw). HENRYK RZEWUSKI I JEGO "DZIENNIK WARSZAWSKI" (1851-1854) [Henryk Rzewuski and his Dziennik Warszawski (1851-1854)]. Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1956 [1958] 7: 206-244. A portrait of the famous Polish ultramontane novelist Count Henryk Rzewuski, and the circumstances of the establishment by him of a new daily in Warsaw in 1851. The author also describes the newspaper's history during the period of Rzewuski's ownership and editorship. He stresses the high standard of the new publication, its great popularity, its choice of the best contributors and its influence on other, older dailies, which, in order to retain readers, had to raise their own

standards to a comparable level. However Rzewuski's reactionary credo, published in the article "Civilization and Religion," caused a fall in subscriptions, and led him to dispose of the paper. A. F. Dygna

5:547. Zajaczkowski, Andrzej (Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw). "PRZEGŁAD NAUKOWY" (PRZECZYNEK DO DZIEJÓW PISMA) [Przegląd Naukowy (A contribution to its history)]. *Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych* 1956[1958] 7: 139-153. Analysis of the administrative problems of *Przegląd Naukowy* [Scientific Review], 1842-1848. The author tries to establish the costs of printing and publishing, the receipts from sales, and the magazine's general financial position. Based on the printed and manuscript correspondence of the periodical's publisher and editor, Hipolit Skimborowicz, with its initiator and first publisher, Edward Dembowski. A. F. Dygna

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See also: 5:340, 344, 757, 759

5:548. Bukshpan, P. I. K Istorii SHELKOTKATSKOI PROMYSHLENNOSTI ROSSII V 30-50-KH GODAKH XIX VEKA [On the history of the silk industry in Russia from the 1830's to the 1850's]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1958 (9): 72-86. Capitalist tendencies which grew generally during the mid-19th century developed more slowly in the silk industry, which was concentrated in the Moscow district, than in the cotton industry. Conditions caused by the feudal statute-labor system, which had been very firmly established in the silk weaving industry since the beginning of the 18th century, hampered production. The special characteristics of silk as a raw material prevented the adoption of mechanical tools and manufacturers were forced to import expensive foreign silk because the resources in Russia and Transcaucasia had not been adequately developed. Based on material from the State Historical Archive of the Moscow District (GIAMO), the Central State Historical Archive Leningrad (TSGIAL) and the Central State Archive of Antique Documents (TSGADA).

Erna Wollert

5:549. Feinsberg, I. L. NOVYE DANNYE O RABOTE PUSHKINA NAD "ISTORIEI PETRA" (PUSHKIN I "DELO TSAREVICH ALEKSEIA") [New data on Pushkin's work on "The History of Peter" (Pushkin and "The Case of the Czarevitch Aleksei")]. *Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR* 1955 (1): 83-95. A copy of the draft of Pushkin's unfinished work was found one hundred years after the death of the poet and published in the journal *Literaturnyi Kritik* [Literary Critic]. Comparing Pushkin's manuscript with the original documents on the case of the Czarevitch Aleksei, Feinsberg concludes that Pushkin did not use the official historical sources but must have had access to secret documents in the State Archive of the Foreign Ministry in St. Petersburg, which were inaccessible for the historical research of the time. Based on material from State Central Archive for Antique Documents in Moscow (TSGADA), Pushkin's complete works and letters and "Material for a Biography of Pushkin" (St. Petersburg, 1855). Erna Wollert

5:550. Ginzburg, B. S. "KOLOKOL" A. I. GERTSENA I KREST'ANSKOE DVIZHENIE V ROSSII V GODY PERVOI REVOLUITSIONNOI SITUATSII (1859-1861) [A. I. Herzen's *Kolokol* and the peasant movement in Russia in the years of the first revolutionary situation (1859-1861)]. *Istoria SSSR* 1957 (5): 173-187. In this period Herzen's journal *Kolokol* was almost the only source reporting on Russian peasant rebellions. Considering the growing momentum of the popular movements, Herzen concluded that they would turn into a massive peasant insurrection. G. Lovas

5:551. Ionova, G. I. VOSKRESNYE SHKOLY V GODY PERVOI REVOLUITSIONNOI SITUATSII (1859-1861) [The Sunday schools in the years of the first revolutionary situation (1859-1861)]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1956 (57): 177-210. Upon the initiative and with the help of Herzen and other revolutionary democrats, more than three hundred Sunday schools were founded in Russia in order to raise the educational level of the people and to propagate revolutionary ideas. The gov-

ernment soon became aware of the fact that these schools endangered the absolutist educational system and in 1862 decreed the dissolution of all Sunday schools. Based on published and archival material. G. Lovas

5:552. Kakh, J. PEREMEESTE JA SULASTE OSAST TALURAHVA ANTIFEODAALSETES VÄLJAASTUMISTES XIX SAJANDI KESKPRAIKU EESTIS [The role of peasant proprietors and agricultural workers in the resistance of the Estonian peasantry against feudalism in the mid-19th century]. *Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised* 1955 (4): 523-538. Two different views concerning the resistance of the Estonian peasants against the landlords in the mid-19th century prevail among Soviet historians. One group believes that the wealthy peasants, the so-called peasant bourgeoisie, sided with the landlords; the other holds that the whole peasantry was united. The author arrives at the conclusion that there was unity among the peasants only in their resistance against the landlords, and that strong differences existed between the peasant bourgeoisie (innkeepers, millers, etc.) and the ordinary peasants on other matters. G. Liersch

5:553. Khanlarian, L. A. K KHARAKTERISTIKE ARMANSKOI DEREVNI DOREFORMENNOGO PERIODA (40-60-E GODY XIX V.) [On the characterization of the Armenian village before the agrarian reform of 1870 (the 1840's-1860's)]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1956 (58): 145-185. In 1828 Russia annexed East Armenia. The consequence of this annexation was the development of the Armenian economy, although the policy of the Czarist government aimed at colonialism and protection of landed property. Armenia now participated in the general capitalist development in Russia, and the disintegration of the old village communities was one of the main results. On the basis of archival material, the author examines the structure of property and production among the Armenian peasant population. G. Lovas

5:554. Koval'chenko, I. D. KHOZIAISTVO BARSHCHINNYKH KREST'IAN V RIAZANSKOI I TAMBOVSKOI GUBERNIIAKH V PERVOI POLOVINE XIX. V. [Corvée economy in the provinces of Ryazan and Tambov in the first half of the 19th century]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1956 (56): 129-185. A contribution to the question of the crisis in the Russian feudal system. After the 1820's the *barshchina* system rapidly declined; the area of land leased decreased, the material situation of the peasantry deteriorated and the death rate was higher than the birth rate. Since the crisis of the peasantry also affected the large landowners, the whole period can be seen as that of the general crisis of the feudal system. The main underlying reason was the increasing exploitation of the peasants by the landowners in the course of the development of the money economy. Based on material from the State Central Archive for Antique Documents (TSGADA), Moscow. G. Lovas

5:555. Lazutka, S. A. O VOSPROIZVODSTVE FEODAL'NOGO KHOZIAISTVA I RAZORENII KREST'IAN V LITVNE NAKANUNE VOSENIA 1863-1864 GODOV [On the revival of the feudal economy and the impoverishment of the peasants in Lithuania before the insurrection of the years 1863-1864]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1958 (8): 114-125. The peculiarities of the statute-labor system in the feudal agriculture of Lithuania during the 19th century created sharp class distinctions and caused not only the impoverishment of the peasants but also the general decline of agriculture. They contributed to the development of the revolutionary situation of the 1850's which led to a violent open rebellion of the peasants in 1863-64. Based on material in the Central State Archive of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic (TSGA LIT. SSSR) and the Municipal Archive in Kaunas (KGA). Erna Wollert

5:556. Linkov, I. I. OSNOVNYE ETAPY Istorii OB-SHCHESTVA "ZEMLIA I VOLIA" 1860-KH GODOV [The main stages in the history of the society "Land and Freedom," c. 1860]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1958 (9): 33-57. A detailed characterization of the development of a secret revolutionary society (1861-1865) whose aim was to fight for the interests of the peasants and which became the basis for the *Narodnichestvo*, the great pre-Marxist social movement. The author distinguishes three phases of the society's history, character-

ized by: 1) the fusion of individual revolutionary circles into the first all-Russian revolutionary organization, the elaboration of its theoretical foundations and its fighting tactics; 2) the preparations for an armed insurrection under the direction of the central committee, and 3) the gradual decline of its activities under the pressure of the reaction, and the attempts made by Herzen and Ogarev to continue abroad. Based on the complete works and letters of Herzen, Lenin's works and Materialy dlia Istorii Revolutsionnogo Dvizheniya v Rossii v 60-kh Godakh [Material for the History of the Revolutionary Movement in Russia in the Sixties] (Paris, 1905). Erna Wollert

5:557. Pantshkava, A. I. SEL'SKAIA OSHCHINA I RASSLOENIE KREST'IANSTVA V DOREFORMENNOI VOSTOCHNOI GRUZII [The village community and the stratification of the peasantry in eastern Georgia before the agrarian reform of 1861]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1956 (56): 186-205. Because of the economic development village communities in eastern Georgia disintegrated during the 19th century. This process was accelerated by the acts of force by the local feudal lords, who usurped pastures and forests that had always belonged to the village communities. The author examines the changes in the property structure of the population, partly on the basis of archival material and statistical data, and states that the disintegration of the village communities started only after the annexation of Georgia by Russia, although the annexation affected Georgia favorably in many other respects. G. Lovas

5:558. Sladkevich, N. G. RUSSKAIA REVOLUTSIONNO-DEMOKRATICHESKAIA PUBLITSISTIKA 50-60-KH GODOV XIX V. O ROLI NARODNYKH MASS V ISTORII [Russian revolutionary publicism in the 1850's and 1860's on the role of the masses in history]. Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta 1956 (14): 37-53. After the insurrection of the Decembrists, the role of the people in the process of historical development became the focus of attention for progressive circles in Russia. In contrast to bourgeois historians, the revolutionary democratic publicists neither subscribed to the one-sided cult of the heroic personality nor did they believe in the automatic fatalistic historical process. They could not yet raise the proletariat as a social political power from the masses of workers, but, free from false liberalism, they recognized the creative power of the masses. One of their chief aims was to establish close contact between the revolutionary intelligentsia and the masses. Based on the complete works of Herzen, Chernyshevski, Dobroliubov and Blagosvetlov. Erna Wollert

5:559. Zaionchkovskii, P. A. K VOPROSU O DEIATELNOSTI SEKRETNOGO KOMITETA PO KREST'IANSKOMU DELU V 1857 G. [On the question of the activities of the Secret Commission for peasant affairs in 1857]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1956 (58): 334-343. Within the framework of the Secret Commission established on 3 January 1857 a committee was formed to examine agrarian laws and decide on the mode of an agrarian reform. In August 1857 the Secret Commission was charged with working out a reform plan, which was then sanctioned by Czar Alexander II. On the basis of archival material from the Central State Historical Archive Leningrad (TSGIAL), the author describes the activities of the Secret Commission and the committee. G. Lovas

5:560. Zaionchkovskii, P. A. O PODAVLENII NARODNYKH VOLNENII V PERIOD OTMENY KREPOSTNOGO PRAVA [On the suppression of mass disturbances at the time of the abolition of serfdom]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (1): 151-193. Aware of the defects of the projected reforms, the government of Czar Alexander II adopted preventive measures against possible disturbances in rural areas. The documents published, 1857-1861 (from the Central State Military Historical Archive of the USSR (TSGVIA)), furnish new facts which are characteristic for these measures and also for revolutionary trends in the cities which were related to the peasant movement. The first group of documents includes instructions for the suppression of a possible rising in St. Petersburg and Moscow and on the stationing of garrison troops, and the second section contains material on the suppression of anticipated peasant risings and on the stationing of troops in rural areas. Erna Wollert

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See also: 5:349

5:561. Koht, Halvdan. JOHANNES STEEN. Historisk Tidsskrift (Norway) 1958 38(3): 517-558. A biographical article on the famous Venstre (Left) leader in the Storting which was too long for inclusion in the Norwegian biographical dictionary. Almost from his entry into the Storting in 1859 Steen assumed a leading role within that body and his own party; twice prime minister, he retired from the government in 1902 and died in 1906. R. E. Lindgren

5:562. Mjøen, Per. VALGMANNSVALGET I BERGEN 1838 [The vote for electors in Bergen in 1838]. Historisk Tidsskrift (Norway) 1954 37(1): 1-10. Deals mainly with the problem of the social grouping of the various electors in the Bergen election of 1838. The author's findings indicate that the influence of the civil service was most important, the merchants second most important, and the artisan class far removed from the first two. R. E. Lindgren

5:563. Voss, J. Frederik. EIT OG ANNA OM O. G. UELAND FRÅ ORDFØRTIDA HANS I HESKESTAD [Some details concerning O. G. Ueland's chairmanship in Heskestad]. Historisk Tidsskrift (Norway) 1958 38(3): 366-370. Presents details concerning Ueland's chairmanship of the Heskestad's administrative committee. Ueland, the leader of the farmers' party in the Storting, is revealed in somewhat different guise than usual. Based on reports of the committee's work. R. E. Lindgren

SPAIN

See also: 5:351, 353, 354, 355, 360, 364, 581, 624, 626

5:564. G[arcía] R[ámila], I[smael]. MEMORIA SOBRE EL ORIGEN DEL CAMINO DE BURGOS A BERCEDO [Report on the origin of the road from Burgos to Bercedo]. Boletín de la Institución Fernán González (Spain) 1956/57 12 (140): 672-683. Reprint of a report published in Burgos in 1832. Fernando VII decided on the construction of the road (Palencia, 20 July 1828) chiefly in order to facilitate the transport of grain from the plateau to the port of Castro-Urdiales (Santander). Article to be continued.

J. Rg. (IHE 23195)

5:565. Llabrés, Juan. NOTICIAS Y RELACIONES HISTÓRICAS DE MALLORCA (1801-1850) [Historical news and accounts of Majorca (1801-1850)]. Boletín de la Sociedad Arqueológica Luliana (Spain) 1955/56 (31-36): 481-576. Continuation from *ibid.* 1951 (20-23): 305-368; 1952 (24): 369-384; 1953 (25/26): 385-416, and 1954 (27-30): 417-480. The author presents a chronicle of Majorcan life from July 1815 to June 1819. At the end of the account of each year a list of the books published during that time is given.

R. O. (IHE 23215)

5:566. [Marx, K.]. NEOPUBLIKOVANNIY OTRYVOK IZ SERII STATEI "REVOLUCTIONNAIA ISPANIIA" [Unpublished fragment from the series of articles on "Revolutionary Spain"]. Novaia i Noveishaiia Istoriiia 1957 1(3): 4-7. An extract from an article which Marx submitted to the New York Tribune in 1854 but which was never published, this fragment is valuable because of its theoretical analysis. The revolutionary movement of 1820-23 failed because the urban population was unable to win the support of the peasantry. Along with the general loss of social development, Marx also noted, national peculiarities and ancient traditions exercised great influence on the course of the upheaval.

R. V. Burks

5:567. Melendo Abad, Félix. EL CONVENTO DE SANTO DOMINGO EL REAL [The convent of Santo Domingo el Real]. Cisneros (Spain) 1957 7(15): 79-80. Note on the suppression and demolition in 1869 of the Dominican convent of Santo Domingo el Real (Madrid), founded by St. Domingo de Guzmán in the 13th century. J. C. (IHE 22219)

5:568. Olivar Bertrand, Rafael. POLITICA Y LITERATURA [Politics and literature]. Arbor (Spain) 1957 36 (136): 458-479. A discussion of the relations between

the two writers Ricardo León and José Zorilla and contemporary politicians, and those between the politician Francisco Romero y Robledo and writers. Based on documents from the Archivo Maura. J. N. (IHE 23206)

5:569. Ortega Canadell, Rosa. LA CRISIS POLITICA ESPAÑOLA DE 1832-1833. LA OPINION PUBLICA EN BARCELONA [The Spanish political crisis of 1832-1833. Public opinion in Barcelona]. *Estudios de Historia Moderna* (Spain) 1955[1957] 5: 349-384. Examines the attitude of a manufacturing, bourgeois area toward the political situation brought about by the events which took place in La Granja during the illness of Ferdinand VII. The author traces the intellectual development up to the liberal denouement and the civil war, the first signs of which are seen here. In addition to pointing out the role of General Llauder, the author analyzes the relation between political changes and the fluctuations on the Madrid stock exchange, and concludes that the upper bourgeoisie was pro-liberal. Based on material from Barcelona archives and newspapers. Three appendices of documents of the years 1832-1833 are included, one of which contains a list of the members of the Substitute Junta in Barcelona. J. V. V. (IHE 23189)

5:570. Penedo Rey, Manuel. UN FOLLETO ANONIMO DEL PERIODO CONSTITUCIONAL, 1820-1823. OBRA PROBABLE DEL MERCEDARIO MARTINEZ. REPRODUCCION Y COMENTARIO [An anonymous pamphlet from the constitutional period, 1820-1823. Probable work of the Mercedarian Martínez. Reproduction and commentary]. *Estudios* (Spain) 1956 12(34): 125-143. Attributes to Manuel Martínez (1774-1827), a member of the Order of Our Lady of Mercy for the Redemption of Captives, the editorship of a pamphlet in defense of Father Tejada, who was accused of conspiring against the Spanish constitutional regime in 1820. The pamphlet is published in the appendix. E. S. (IHE 23191)

5:571. Pesquera Lizardi, José. LIBERTAD HUMANA Y AUTORIDAD CIVIL SEGUN JAIME BALMES [Human liberty and civil authority according to Jaime Balmes]. *Estudios Franciscanos* (Spain) 1957 58(300): 367-396. A study Balmes' ideas on human liberty and civil authority based on his writings. Article to be continued. E. S. (IHE 23202)

5:572. Rancaño, Domingo R., O.F.M. PRIMER CENTENARIO DE LA FUNDACION DEL COLEGIO DE MISIONES PARA TIERRA SANTA Y MARRUECOS EN PRIEGO [First centenary of the foundation of the College of Missions to the Holy Land and Morocco in Priego]. *España Misionera* (Spain) 1956 13(51): 197-215. Shows the difficulties of the Franciscans in the Holy Land and Tangier after the secularization in Spain (1836), which made it impossible for them to receive help. The author describes the foundation of the Franciscan convent at Priego (Cuenca) in 1856 to collect personnel and send them to Palestine. Activities of the Franciscan missionaries are also discussed. E. S. (IHE 23199)

5:573. Rico de Estasen, José. UN GRAN PENITCIARISTA ESPAÑOL: EL CORONEL MONTESINOS [A great Spanish penologist, Colonel Montesinos]. *Anuario de Derecho Penal y Ciencias Penales* (Spain) 1956 9(3): 455-468. Describes the penological work of Manuel Montesinos y Molina (born 1792). The author has also written a book, *El coronel Montesinos. Un español de prestigio europeo* with a prologue by Dr. Marañón (Madrid, 1948), on this subject. J. N. (IHE 23203)

SWITZERLAND

5:574. Martin, Paul-E. LES FORTIFICATIONS DE GENEVE ET LA DEFENSE NATIONALE DE LA SUISSE 1815-1822 [The Geneva fortifications and Swiss national defense, 1815-1822]. *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte* 1958 8(1): 21-93. Parliamentary debates and brochures on Geneva's fortifications evoked expert analyses of Swiss law, national defense, neutrality and construction costs. Charles Pictet - de Rochemont, an energetic and intrepid debater and pamphleteer, was able to analyze the problem from the viewpoint of military efficacy, geography, history, economics and

Geneva's position vis à vis European wars because of his experience as a French soldier and a delegate to a number of international conferences (including the Congress of Vienna), and because he was one of the founders and editors of *Bibliothèque Britannique*. Indirect and internal evidence have established Pictet - de Rochemont's authorship of some of the anonymous brochures. Other effective participants in the debates and pamphleteering were Jacques-Louis Manget, Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Dufour, Captain Jean-Louis Rieu, Marc-Antoine Fazy-Pasteur, Lieutenant Colonel Johannes Wieland, Captain Frederic Jacques-Louis Rilliet and James Fazy. Twenty-six years after Pictet - de Rochemont's death, Geneva adopted the policies he had advocated all along.

L. Kestenberg

Latin America

All abstracts on the wars of independence, even though they deal with the years before 1815, are classified under "C Latin America." All abstracts on the colonial period (both before and after 1815) are included under "B Latin America." However, abstracts on Cuba are placed in the respective chronological divisions.

See also: 5:368, 370

5:575. Forero, Manuel José. EL MATRIMONIO DEL LIBERTADOR [The Liberator's marriage]. *Revista Javeriana* (Colombia) 1957 47(233): 131-135. Presents data on the dowry of Bolívar's wife, María Teresa del Toro. A copy of the marriage certificate, apparently published here for the first time, is included. E. Rz. (IHE 23781)

5:576. Gandía, Enrique de. ACIERTOS Y DESACIERTOS DE MARIUS ANDRÉ [Good judgments and errors of Marius André]. *Boletín de la Academia de Historia del Valle del Cauca* (Colombia) 1957 25(108): 81-89. A critical assessment of *The End of the Spanish Empire in America* (Paris, 1922), by Marius André, examining commentaries on the work by other historians and pointing out the errors and the correct judgments that can be found in its passages relating to Latin American independence.

D. B. (IHE 23763)

5:577. Gandía, Enrique de. LOS LIBERALES ESPAÑOLES Y LA INDEPENDENCIA DE AMERICA [Spanish liberals and the independence of America]. *Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional* (Cuba) 1957 8(1): 125-134. Latin American independence came forth from Spanish liberalism, through the latter's assimilation by Spanish American leaders.

D. B. (IHE 23765)

5:578. Gandía, Enrique de. LOS ORIGENES DE LA INDEPENDENCIA AMERICANA SEGUN EL GENERAL DANIEL FLORENCIO O'LEARY [The origins of American independence according to General Daniel Florencio O'Leary]. *Revista de Indias* (Spain) 1957 17(67): 59-86. A study of the causes of Spanish-American emancipation in the light of the writings of General O'Leary, Bolívar's aide-de-camp, which concludes that its only real cause was the dread and resistance of the people of the New World with respect to falling into the hands of Napoleon, and that the conflict therefore had the character of a civil war between liberals and absolutists.

R. C. (IHE 23764)

5:579. Hernández de Alba, Guillermo. HOMENAJE A LAS NACIONES UNIDAS [Homage to the United Nations]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1956 43(504-506): 656-668. A speech discussing the international political ideas of Bolívar and Santander. D. B. (IHE 23778)

5:580. Mendoza, Cristóbal L. ELOGIO DEL DOCTOR LECUNA [Eulogy of Dr. Lecuna]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1957 40(157): 14-21. A speech in commemoration of Vicente Lecuna (1870-1954), indicating his literary work as a defender of Bolívar and his valuable contribution to the historiography of the Liberator.

A. F. (IHE 23786)

5:581. Unsigned. COMUNICACIONES CON EL MINISTERIO DE ESTADO SOBRE LA POLITICA GENERAL DE ESPAÑA Y CONDUCTA QUE DEBE OBSERVAR EL GOBIERNO Y CAPITANIA GENERAL DE ESTA ISLA CON LAS REPUBLICAS HISPANO AMERICANAS [Communications with the minister of state on Spain's general policy and the conduct to be observed by the government and captaincy general of this island with the Spanish American republics]. *Boletín del Archivo Nacional* (Cuba) 1956[1957] 55: 100-151. Transcription of documents (1845-1859) from the Archivo Nacional, Cuba, including copies of the treaties of recognition and peace between Spain on the one hand and Venezuela, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic on the other. G. C. C. (IHE 23816)

5:582. Unsigned. UN PENSAMIENTO DE BOLIVAR SOBRE EL CONGRESO DE PANAMA [Bolívar's thought on the Congress of Panama]. *Boletín de la Sociedad Bolivariana del Paraguay* (Paraguay) 1957 2: 13-14. Enumerates Bolívar's ideas on the aim of the Congress. C. Ba. (IHE 23777)

5:583. Zúñiga M., Pablo. ALEJANDRO PETION. AL RECUERDO DE LA GRATITUD NACIONAL [Alexandre Petion. In memory of the nation's gratitude]. *Boletín de la Academia de Historia del Valle del Cauca* (Colombia) 1957 25(108): 134-139. A summary of the independence movement in Venezuela, emphasizing the assistance given to Bolívar by Alexandre Petion, the president of Haiti.

D. B. (IHE 23864)

CENTRAL AMERICA

5:584. Arosemena, Mariano. EL CULTO PATRIOTICO DE NUESTROS ANTEPASADOS POR EL 28 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1821 [The patriotic cult of our ancestors for 28 November 1821]. *Lotería* (Panama) 1957 2(24): 47-52. A speech which the author (1794-1868) delivered in 1867 on the occasion of the proclamation of independence in Panama. C. Ba. (IHE 25257)

5:585. Chinchilla Aguilar, Ernesto. CENTENARIO DE LOS PROCERES DE LA INDEPENDENCIA DOCTOR PEDRO MOLINA Y LICENCIADO JOSE FRANCISCO BARRUNDIA [Centenary of the independence leaders Dr. Pedro Molina and the lawyer José Francisco Barrundia]. *Anales de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia* (Guatemala) 1955[1957] 28(1-4): 5-19. A speech summarizing the struggle for independence in Guatemala with special reference to these two leaders. R. C. (IHE 23832)

5:586. Tobar Cruz, Pedro. JOSE FRANCISCO CORDOVA. EN EL PRIMER CENTENARIO DE SU MUERTE [José Francisco Córdova. On the first centenary of his death]. *Universidad de San Carlos* (Guatemala) 1956 (36): 55-77. Biographical notes on José Francisco Córdova (1786-1856), an outstanding figure of the independence movement. C. Ba. (IHE 23834)

5:587. Unsigned. EL DOCTOR PEDRO MOLINA. *Anales de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia* (Guatemala) 1955[1957] 28(1-4): 14-17. Reprint of an article that appeared in the *Gaceta de Guatemala* on 29 September 1854. Informative biographical notes on the leader of independence in Guatemala (1777-1854) are given. R. C. (IHE 23833)

MEXICO

See also: 5:379, 384, 637

5:588. Meade, Joaquín. ¿FUE QUERETANO DON MANUEL GOMEZ PEDRAZA? [Was Don Manuel Gómez Pedraza from Querétaro?]. *Memorias de la Academia Mexicana de la Historia* (Mexico) 1957 16(2): 124-132. Biographical data on Manuel Gómez Pedraza (1796-1851), who took part in the Mexican independence movement on the royalist side, and was president of the republic in 1838. Documents from the Mexican Archivo General de la Nación are also included. D. B. (IHE 23841)

SOUTH AMERICA

See also: 5:393, 395, 401

5:589. Allen M., Aníbal. HOMENAJE A HIPOLITO UNANUE [Homage to Hipólito Unanue]. *Revista de la Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y Comerciales* (Peru) 1955 (53): 235-241. A speech commenting on Unanue's activity in his last years at the Peruvian ministry of finance under the governments of San Martín and Bolívar. D. B. (IHE 23858)

5:590. Azeredo, Carlos Magalhaes de (Brazilian Academy of Letters). DOM PEDRO II. *Synthèses* 1958 13 (145/146): 526-531. A character analysis of Emperor Dom Pedro II of Brazil. A physical description of the man is followed by an account of his contributions to Brazilian history and culture. While noting the emperor's faults, the author nevertheless presents a favorable picture of him.

J. Baughman

5:591. Bolívar, Simón. BOLIVAR, FRANCIA Y BONPLAND. *Boletín de la Sociedad Bolivariana del Paraguay* (Paraguay) 1957 2: 35. Copy of a letter (1823) from the Liberator in which he asked the Paraguayan governor for the release of Bonpland from prison. C. Ba. (IHE 23779)

5:592. Burzio, Humberto F. BROWN EN EL COMBATE DE QUILMES Y EL CANTO DEL MARINERO FINNEY [Brown at the combat of Quilmes and the poem by the sailor Finney]. *Historia* (Argentina) 1957 2(8): 29-40. Short essay affirming the historical truth of the events narrated in a poem by William Finney exalting Admiral Brown's conduct in the battle of Quilmes (1826) between the Brazilians and the young Argentine Republic, of which he was an eye-witness. A copy of the poem (the only known published copy of which is in the hands of the author) and its translation into Spanish are included. R. C. (IHE 23807)

5:593. Carrasco Domínguez, Selim. IDEAS Y ESCRITOS DE LA INDEPENDENCIA EN CHILE [Ideas and writings from the time of independence in Chile]. *Revista de Marina* (Chile) 1957 73(599): 377-384. Examines the first ideas of independence, and the writings on the Chilean revolution that were circulated in manuscript form.

D. B. (IHE 23827)

5:594. Carrión, Benjamín. HISTORIA DEL JOVEN SIN AMOR [The history of a youth without love]. *Cuadernos Americanos* (Mexico) 1958 17(2): 162-190. A chapter of an unpublished biography of García Moreno. The author reviews what has been written about the youth and loves of Gabriel García Moreno (1821-1875) by various authors and discusses why many writers have tried to dehumanize García Moreno, painting him as a sort of man of steel completely dedicated to the welfare of Ecuador. A love poem written by García Moreno is published for the first time. H. Kantor

5:595. Escobar Vélez, Guillermo. EL LIBERTADOR Y LA IGLESIA [The Liberator and the Church]. *Revista de la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras* (Colombia) 1957 1(2): 177-184. A speech referring to the cordial relations between the Liberator and the bishops of Mérida and Maracaibo in the first years of the independence of New Granada.

E. Rz. (IHE 23780)

5:596. García Rosell, César. TARAPACÁ JURO LA INDEPENDENCIA NACIONAL EL 22 DE OCTUBRE DE 1815 [Tarapacá swore national independence on 22 October 1815]. *Revista del Instituto Sanmartiniano del Perú* (Peru) 1957 13(14): 19-21. Transcription of two documents from 1815, whose source is not indicated, referring to the proclamation of independence in the Peruvian town of San Lorenzo de Tarapacá. R. C. (IHE 23853)

5:597. Irarrázabal Larrain, José Miguel. ENMIENDAS Y COMPROBACIONES A SAN MARTÍN Y SUS ENIGMAS [Amendments and verifications concerning San Martín and his enigmas]. *Boletín de la Academia Chilena de la Historia* (Chile) 1956 23(54): 5-27. Presents notes on the life and political activity of San Martín. A. F. (IHE 23795)

5:598. L. de A. UN DOCUMENTO SANMARTINIANO [A document of San Martín]. Boletín de la Academia Chilena de la Historia (Chile) 1955 22(53): 163. Presents a document (1817) in which the Argentine leader accepted a post connected with the military academy of Chile. The document is from the Archivo de la Capitanía General de Chile. C. Ba. (IHE 23794)

5:599. Molina, Raúl Alejandro. ¡BROWN! Historia (Argentina) 1957 2(8): 5-6. Praised Admiral William Brown, a hero of Argentine independence.

R. C. (IHE 23804)

5:600. Pacheco Vélez, César. EL TRIBUNAL DEL CONSULADO DE LIMA Y LA EMANCIPACION DEL PERU [The Tribunal of the Lima Court of Commerce and the emancipation of Peru]. Cuadernos de Información Bibliográfica (Peru) 1957 (1): 6-14. Following a short historical introduction, presents a copy of a long statement from the attorney of the Tribunal del Consulado at Lima to the king (1821). This previously unpublished document, from the Archivo General de Indias, contains data of interest for the history of the Consulado in the 18th century and the era of independence, and reflects the attitude and loyal interests of Peruvian commerce. G. C. C. (IHE 23852)

5:601. Pérez Guilhou, Dardo. EL MONARQUISMO DEL CONGRESO DE TUCUMAN [The monarchism of the Congress of Tucumán]. Boletín de Estudios Políticos (Argentina) 1956 (5/6): 49-103. Essay on the monarchial ideas of the members of the Congress of Tucumán, characterized by constitutionalism and moderation. The author examines the reason for the existence of monarchial ideas and the factors which caused their failure (the chief one being the lack of a Spanish prince to realize them in 1816). Based on published documents. E. Rz. (IHE 23800)

5:602. Quartarolo, V. Mario. EL ALMIRANTE BROWN EN EL PACIFICO. LOS ATAQUES AL CALLAO [Admiral Brown in the Pacific. The attacks on Callao]. Historia (Argentina) 1957 2(8): 55-72. Account and commentary on Admiral Brown's privateering expedition in the Pacific (1814-1816) and his attacks on the port of Callao, which weakened the royalist forces and spread the cause of the revolution. Based partly on published documents. R. C. (IHE 23805)

5:603. Quartarolo, V. Mario. LEONARDO ROSALES. Historia (Argentina) 1957 2(8): 82. Biographical notes on Leonardo Rosales (1792-1836), commander of the naval forces of Buenos Aires which formed part of Admiral Brown's squadron from 1814 on. R. C. (IHE 23808)

5:604. Quartarolo, V. Mario. TOMAS ESPORA. Historia (Argentina) 1957 2(8): 154. Biographical notes on an Argentine sailor (1800-1835) who was with the squadron with General San Martín which liberated Peru. R. C. (IHE 23857)

5:605. Restrepo, José Manuel. AUTOBIOGRAFIA DE JOSE MANUEL RESTREPO [Autobiography of José Manuel Restrepo]. Hojas de Cultura Popular Colombiana (Colombia) 1957 (77): [10-16], (78): [3-8], and (79): [2-16]. Presents biographical data on the Colombian politician and writer Restrepo, particularly on his activities during the independence period as political governor (1819) of the province of Antioquia. Article to be continued. C. Ba. (IHE 23812)

5:606. Rosa Vanini, Luis de la. EL GENERAL SAN MARTIN Y LA INDEPENDENCIA NACIONAL [General San Martín and national independence]. Revista del Instituto Sanmartiniano del Perú (Peru) 1957 13(14): 15-18. Notes on General San Martín in relation to Peruvian independence. Special reference is made to the collaborators in his campaign. R. C. (IHE 23792)

5:607. Silva Castro, Raúl. LOS PRIMEROS AÑOS DE LA BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL DE CHILE (1813-1824) [The first years of the National Library of Chile (1813-1824)]. Revista de Historia de América (Mexico) 1956 (42): 355-107. An outline of the history of the Biblioteca Nacional de Chile for the years 1813-1824, describing, *inter alia*, the foundation (1813), the work of the first librarian, Manuel

Salas, and the functioning, vicissitudes and donations of the Library. Based on published and unpublished documents from the Archivo Nacional de Chile, some of which are quoted.

D. B. (IHE 23439)

5:608. Toro Dávila, Agustín. LA HISTORIA MILITAR DE CHILE Y EL DOMINIO DEL MAR [The military history of Chile and the dominion of the sea]. Revista de Marina (Chile) 1957 73(599): 393-400. An account of Chilean military and naval campaigns (1818-1891) which shows that the army has always needed the co-operation of the navy to complete its operations successfully. D. B. (IHE 23828)

5:609. Trifilio, S. Samuel (Marquette Univ.). THE GAUCHO: SOME IMPRESSIONS BY EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY ENGLISH TRAVELERS. Mid-America 1958 40 (3): 163-174. Examines the impressions of seventeen English travelers (including Charles Darwin) to the pampas region of South America and concludes "that despite the inability of some English travelers to comprehend the ways of the gaucho...the great majority did try to be objective in their observations. Through their published accounts, one is able to obtain a fairly authentic picture of the nineteenth century gaucho." (p. 184). R. J. Marion

5:610. Unsigned. COMO SE PRODUJO EL GRITO LIBERTARIO DEL 9 DE OCTUBRE [How the cry of liberation was raised on 9 October]. El Chimborazo (Ecuador) 1957 7(39/40): 2-3. Short notes on the independence movement in Ecuador, which came to a climax in 1820, with special reference to some of the people who took part in it.

R. C. (IHE 23830)

5:611. Unsigned. DE LOS ULTIMOS DIAS VIRREINALES [Concerning the last days of the viceroys]. Revista del Archivo Histórico del Cuzco (Peru) 1957 8(8): 367-370. Continued from *ibid.* 1954 (5): 370-395. Publishes three documents (two from the Archivo de la Compañía de Jesús, Cuzco, and one from an unmentioned source): 1) the notification sent to the Audiencia of Cuzco of the appointment of Aymerich as its president (1820); 2) a letter from the commander of the Upper Peru army, Juan Ramírez, to the Audiencia of Cuzco requesting information about the situation in view of San Martín's offensive (1820), and 3) the delegation of authority by Viceroy Pezuela to General José de la Serna (1821). E. Rz. (IHE 20469)

5:612. Unsigned. DOCUMENTOS RELATIVOS AL CORONEL JOSE FELIX BOGADO [Documents relating to Colonel José Félix Bogado]. Boletín de la Sociedad Bolivariana del Paraguay (Paraguay) 1957 2: 36-38. Transcription of four documents, including the death certificate (1829), referring to a Paraguayan colonel who took part in the struggle for independence in Peru. D. B. (IHE 23855)

5:613. Unsigned. RESTABLECIMIENTO DE LA COMPAÑIA DE JESUS EN LOS REINOS DEL PERU [Re-establishment of the Society of Jesus in the kingdoms of Peru]. Revista del Archivo Histórico del Cuzco (Peru) 1957 8(8): 346-348. Transcription of a letter (preserved in the Archivo de la Compañía de Jesús, Cuzco), from Viceroy Pezuela to the Audiencia of Cuzco (1819), informing the Audiencia about the re-establishment of the Society of Jesus in Peru. E. Rz. (IHE 20472)

5:614. Unsigned. UN FUNDADOR DE LA INDEPENDENCIA DEL PERU Y DE CHILE. EL CORONEL FELIPE SANTIAGO DE LA ROSA [A founder of independence in Peru and Chile. Colonel Felipe Santiago de la Rosa]. Revista del Instituto Sanmartiniano del Perú (Peru) 1957 13(14): 24-25. Biographical notes on a Chilean colonel (died 1883) who fought for the independence of Peru and Chile and continued to serve as a soldier during the restoration. R. C. (IHE 23790)

5:615. Unsigned. VERDUGO [Executioner]. Revista del Archivo Histórico del Cuzco (Peru) 1957 8(8): 209-218. Publishes a file from the Archivo Histórica, Cuzco, relating to the appointment of an executioner in Cuzco (1822).

E. Rz. (IHE 20336)

5:616. Uprimy, Leopoldo. EL PENSAMIENTO FILOSOFICO Y POLITICO EN EL CONGRESO DE CUCUTA [Philosophical and political thought at the Congress of Cúcuta]. *Universitas* (Colombia) 1957 (13): 203-241. Continuation of a previous article [See abstract 4: 2912]. The author makes a detailed analysis of the debates and of the laws approved at the Congress in the ecclesiastical field. He shows that they were inspired by monarchist ideas inherited from Spain and not by French Encyclopedism. Based on published documents. E. Rz. (IHE 23809)

5:617. Vargas Ugarte, Rubén. PARTICIPACION DEL PERU EN LA LIBERTAD DE AMERICA [Peru's participation in the liberty of America]. *Revista de Historia de América* (Mexico) 1956 (42): 295-353. Essay dealing with the many Peruvians who to a greater or lesser degree collaborated in the independence struggle in Latin America. The greatest attention is devoted to the activities of Toribio de Luzuriaga, Ignacio Alvarez Thomas and Francisco de Rivero, in Buenos Aires; Mariano Alejo Alvarez, in Bolivia and Peru; and Miguel Lastarria and Juan Egana, in Chile. Based on published documents. D. B. (IHE 23850)

5:618. Vegas Castillo, Manuel. GENERAL CLEMENTE ALTHAUS. *Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima* (Peru) 1957 74(1/2): 14-21. Biographical data on a German soldier and geographer who took part in the struggle for independence in Peru. D. B. (IHE 23854)

5:619. Vilardi, Julián A. SAN MARTIN Y EL ALMIRANTE BLANCO ENCALADA [San Martín and Admiral Blanco Encalada]. *Estudios* (Argentina) 1957 (485): 39-40. Notes on the formation of the rebel squadron, consisting of English and Spanish ships captured in 1818 by Blanco Encalada, and commanded by the latter in accordance with the wish of San Martín. C. Ba. (IHE 23797)

WEST INDIES

See also: 5:436

5:620. Cesteró, Mariano Antonio. 27 DE FEBRERO DE 1844. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Dominican Republic) 1957 20(94): 259-273. Conclusion of an article started in the previous issue of this periodical with no author indicated [See abstract 4: 1409]. The author assails the records of General Pedro Santana, dictator-president of the Dominican Republic and a sponsor of reannexation to Spain in 1861, and by comparison lauds the "civil" leaders of the 1844 independence movement. Santana's military talents are recognized, but all his public acts are attributed to personal ambition. D. Bushnell

5:621. Unsigned. DOCUMENTOS PROCEDENTES DEL ARCHIVO NACIONAL DE CUBA. EXPEDIENTE SOBRE LA SUBLLEVACION DE SANTO DOMINGO EN 1863 [Documents from the National Archives of Cuba. Collected papers on the uprising of Santo Domingo in 1863]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Dominican Republic) 1957 20(94): 291-318. Miscellaneous papers, originally written by officials in Cuba, Santo Domingo and Haiti, and in Spain's Washington legation. They relate progress and incidents of the revolt, repercussions in Cuba and Haiti, and charges of U.S. intervention. D. Bushnell

5:622. Unsigned. EXPEDIENTE SOBRE LA EXPEDICION DE LOS "CONVENCIONALES DE NUEVA YORK" [File on the expedition of the Convencionales de Nueva York]. *Boletín del Archivo Nacional* (Cuba) 1956[1957] 55: 38-89. Copy of documents in the Archivo Nacional, Havana, dating from 1859 and written by Spanish diplomatic and military authorities. The documents give information on the subversive activities of Cubans in behalf of independence and the support that they found in the United States. G. C. C. (IHE 23820)

5:623. Unsigned. EXPEDIENTE SOBRE PLANES DE SOCIEDADES SECRETAS EN LA ISLA, Y FORMACION O EXISTENCIA DE UNA EN MATANZAS NOMBRADA "PRUDENCIA EN MATANZAS" [File concerning the plans of secret societies in the island, and the formation or existence

of one in Matanzas called "Prudence in Matanzas"]. *Boletín del Archivo Nacional* (Cuba) 1956[1957] 55: 156-160. Publishes a document of the year 1859, which is preserved in the Archivo Nacional, Havana. G. C. C. (IHE 23817)

5:624. Unsigned. INDICE DEL LIBRO VEINTE Y DOS DE REALES ORDENES [Index of book twenty-two of royal decrees]. *Boletín del Archivo Nacional* (Cuba) 1956 [1957] 55: 180-203. Continuation from a previous issue [See abstract 3: 2731]. Numerous royal decrees of the year 1817, referring to various matters concerning Cuba and the Antilles in general are listed, in chronological order. These documents are preserved in the Archivo Nacional in Havana. G. C. C. (IHE 23673)

5:625. Unsigned. INFORME DE UN ESPIA ESPAÑOL SOBRE ACTIVIDADES REVOLUCIONARIAS DE LOS PORTORRIQUEÑOS EN EL AÑO 1868 [Report from a Spanish spy on the revolutionary activities of the Puerto Ricans in the year 1868]. *Boletín del Archivo Nacional* (Cuba) 1956 [1957] 55: 90-99. Transcription of five letters from the Archivo Nacional, Havana. G. C. C. (IHE 23859)

5:626. Unsigned. REAL ORDEN MANDANDO PROPONER RESERVADAMENTE CUATRO PERSONAS NATURALES DE ESTA ISLA... POR SI LLEGA EL CASO DE QUE EL GOBIERNO DE S. M. CONCEPCIONE CONVENIENTE NOMBRAR ALGUNOS SENADORES [Royal decree commanding the secret nomination of four persons born in this island... in the event of His Majesty's government deeming it convenient to appoint some senators]. *Boletín del Archivo Nacional* (Cuba) 1956[1957] 55: 152-155. A copy of a document on the year 1859 preserved in the Archivo Nacional, Havana. The reply from the Cuban authorities is included. G. C. C. (IHE 23815)

Pacific Area

5:627. Paszkowski, Lech. EMIGRANI POCHODZENIA POLSKIEGO W AUSTRALII. LEOPOLD KABAT [Polish emigrants in Australia. Leopold Kabat]. *Wiadomości* 1958 13(36): 2. A biography of Leopold Kabat, a son of a Galician landowner and an Austrian officer, who joined the Hungarian insurgents in 1848, and after the collapse of the revolution emigrated to Turkey. On 15 May 1852 he landed in Australia. He joined the Victoria police force as a gentleman cadet, and by 1881 was the fourth highest police officer of Victoria. In 1884 he committed suicide.

A. F. Dygna

5:628. Watter, W. F. (Victoria Univ. of Wellington, New Zealand). CULTIVATION IN OLD SAMOA. *Economic Geography* 1958 34 (4): 338-351. Examines cultivation in Samoa in 1840 in order to throw light on human control of physical environment in a Polynesian Stone Age society.

R. D. S. Higham

United States of America

See also: 5:442, 453, 622

5:629. Allendorfer, Frederic von. THE KEARNY CROSS. *Irish Sword* 1956 2 (9): 339-342. Reviews the origins of this American Civil War decoration, created in memory of Major General Philip Kearny. C. F. Latour

5:630. Anderson, John Q. (Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College). THE RICHMOND COMPILER, 1841-1844. *Louisiana Historical Quarterly* 1956 39(4): 417-441. A study of a rural newspaper published in the village of Richmond, Madison Parish, Louisiana, in the 1840's. In an area of cotton plantations and established slavery, the editorial policy of the Compiler called for more of each, but also for roads, post offices, schools and doctors for the newly settled area. At the same time, its news items reflected the economic, social and cultural conditions in the semifrontier society of its day. E. D. Johnson

5:631. Beame, Edmond M. (Univ. of Illinois). ROCH-ESTER'S FLOUR-MILLING INDUSTRY IN PRE-CANAL DAYS. Business History Review 1957 31(2): 209-225. Abundant water power in the midst of a wheat-growing area early (c. 1817) made Rochester, New York, a flour-milling center. Due to these factors, commercial milling developed there despite natural disasters, scarcity of local capital, and precarious markets. The coming of the Erie Canal (1823) promised broader markets by shifting the direction of trade from Montreal to New York City. Based on regional newspapers, documents published by the Rochester Historical Society, and papers of Nathaniel Rochester. A

5:632. Billias, George A. (Univ. of Maine). MAINE LUMBERMEN RESCUE THE RED RIVER FLEET. New England Social Studies Bulletin 1958 16(1): 5-8. Relates the story of the rescue by Maine lumbermen in the 29th and 30th Maine Regiments in May 1864 of the Union fleet of gunboats and transports under Rear Admiral David Porter, trapped by low water in the Red River in northwestern Louisiana. The lumbermen built dams which raised the level of the river sufficiently to enable the boats to pass over the falls into the deeper water below, thus escaping destruction by the Confederate forces. W. D. Metz

5:633. Conrad, Alfred H., and John R. Meyer. THE ECONOMICS OF SLAVERY IN THE ANTE BELLUM SOUTH. Journal of Political Economy 1958 66(2): 95-130. Takes issue with the often expressed viewpoint that slavery in the ante bellum South was unprofitable. The demand for slave labor in the cottonbelt States insured returns for breeding operations on the less productive lands in the seaboard and border States. They further show that the maintenance of profits in the Old South depended on the expansion of slave agriculture into the Southwest. This is sufficient to explain the interest of the Old South in Secession. E. März

5:634. Copeland, Eleanor F. JAMES HOGE, MAN OF GOD. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1958 36 (2): 67-88. Biographical sketch of James Hoge, born in Virginia in 1784, ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1805, missionary to the new settlement of Franklinton in Ohio, and then minister to the First Presbyterian Church Congregation of Columbus, Ohio. For over fifty years he was the most influential religious leader in that section. Article to be continued. W. D. Metz

5:635. Daniel, W. Harrison (Univ. of Richmond). BIBLE PUBLICATION AND PROCUREMENT IN THE CONFEDERACY. Journal of Southern History. 1958 24 (2): 191-201. One of the most persistent problems which Southern religious leaders faced during the Civil War was the provision of Bibles for their people and soldiers. Before 1861 no Bibles or New Testaments were printed in the South. During brief periods of the war Bibles were printed by one organization and New Testaments by two. Several tens of thousands were obtained from England and more than three hundred thousand copies passed through the lines under flags of truce. S. E. Humphreys

5:636. Dement'ev, I. P. EVOLUTSIIA AMERIKANSKOI BURZHUAZNOI ISTORIOGRAFII GRAZHDANSKOI VOINY 1861-1865 GG [The evolution in American bourgeois historical research on the Civil War, 1861-1865]. Voprosy Istorii 1958 (9): 135-151. American historical research has produced the most contradictory opinions. They range from the recognition, at first, of the unavoidable character of the Civil War and its positive results to the theory, later on, of its senselessness and to the denial of its progressive historical significance; from the recognition of the important role of the masses, particularly the workers and Negroes, to the gross misrepresentation of their intentions. The author believes that American bourgeois historical research represents the deliberate application of a policy to the past. Based on works by Jefferson Davis, Alexander Stephens, John W. Draper, James Ford Rhodes, John W. Burgess, Frederick Jackson Turner, Avery Craven, Allan Nevins, Herbert Aptheker and others. Erna Wollert

5:637. Donkin, R. A. (Univ. of Edinburgh). THE DISEÑO: SOURCE FOR THE GEOGRAPHY OF CALIFORNIA, 1830-1846. Mid-America 1958 40 (2): 92-105. Analyzes, mainly from

the point of view of the historical geographer, the diseños, "rough estate plans drawn about 1830 onwards by or on behalf of applicants for land grants" in California. Original diseños are on deposit in the National Archives (Washington, D.C.) and copies are on file in the California State Archives in Sacramento. Based on official land-grant records and unpublished theses. Included are four maps of California drawn by the author and two sample copies of original diseños, in addition to translations of many Spanish terms relating to physical geography. R. J. Marion

5:638. Gamble, Richard D. (Wisconsin State College). ARMY CHAPLAINS AT FRONTIER POSTS, 1830-1860. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1958 27(4): 287-306. Missionaries to the Indians served in frontier posts until the late 1830's, when the Army assigned chaplains. The author makes special reference to Episcopalians and notes visitations by bishops to frontier posts. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:639. Gatell, Otto Frank (Student, Harvard Univ.). PALFREY'S VOTE, THE CONSCIENCE WHIGS, AND THE ELECTION OF SPEAKER WINTHROP. New England Quarterly 1958 31(2): 218-231. Discusses the bitter political controversy that grew out of the refusal of the Massachusetts Whig Congressman John G. Palfrey to vote for Robert C. Winthrop, another Massachusetts Whig, for Speaker of the House in 1847. The author interprets the uproar over Palfrey's vote as an indication that the Conscience Whigs could no longer remain within the Whig ranks and views their bolt to the new Free-Soil party of 1848 as a natural development of the earlier split. L. Gara

5:640. Heiss, Willard C., ed. THE CHRONICLES OF JOHN AND ZACHARIAH: AN INCIDENT IN THE HISTORY OF MIDWESTERN PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS. Bulletin of Friends Historical Association 1957 46(2): 99-105. Deals with the state of affairs in Miami Monthly Meeting, Waynesville, Ohio, in 1846, when the problem of slavery was before the Friends. N. Kurland

5:641. Henry, Robert S. (Association of American Railroads). WEST BY SOUTH. Journal of Southern History 1958 24(1): 3-15. Argues that the westward expansion of the United States up to 1850 was achieved under Southern leadership. Virginia and Kentucky took the lead in the Old Northwest as the Carolinas and Virginia expanded into the Old Southwest. Louisiana was purchased and explored by Virginians. Sam Houston of Tennessee, John Tyler of Virginia and James K. Polk of Tennessee added Texas. Generals Winfield Scott of Virginia and Zachary Taylor of Louisiana conducted the war which represented the final step to the Pacific. S. E. Humphreys

5:642. Hill, Henry B. (Univ. of Wisconsin), and Larry Gara (Grove City College, Pennsylvania), eds. HENRI HERZ'S DESCRIPTION OF THE AMERICAN QUAKERS. Bulletin of Friends Historical Association 1957 46(2): 111-114. A reprint of the section on Quakers in New York from Herz's Mes voyages en Amérique (Paris, 1866). The editors consider the fragment interesting because it furnishes a picture of Quakerism which was circulated in mid-19th century France. N. Kurland

5:643. Howell, Ronald F. THE POLITICAL TESTAMENT OF PAPINEAU IN EXILE, 1837. Canadian Historical Review 1957 38(4): 295-300. First publication, with introduction, of a lengthy, hitherto unpublished confidential letter (18 December 1837) of the French-Canadian patriot Louis-Joseph Papineau, under British indictment for high treason and in exile in Albany, New York, to the American historian George Bancroft. The letter, in French, indicates Papineau's expedient interest in an American loan to assist the Canadian rebels, as well as, more significantly, the broad outlines of the libertarian political philosophy contained in his earliest reflections, while in exile, upon the Canadian situation. The original document is preserved by the Massachusetts Historical Society. A

5:644. Hyman, Sidney. WHAT IS THE PRESIDENT'S TRUE ROLE? New York Times Magazine 1958 7 September:

17, 108-109. Evaluates Eisenhower's concept of the Presidency in the light of the types of President represented by Buchanan, Lincoln and Cleveland. R. J. Marion

5:645. Joyaux, Georges J., ed. (Michigan State Univ.). FOREST'S VOYAGE AUX ETATS-UNIS DE L'AMERIQUE EN 1831. Louisiana Historical Quarterly 1956 39(4): 457-472. Presents, with notes by the editor, extracts from a travel account written by P. Forest and published in Lyon, France, in 1834. The extracts deal with Forest's visit to New Orleans in 1831, and give his impressions of the climate, natural history and social conditions there, with particular emphasis on slavery. E. D. Johnson

5:646. Kennedy, Charles J. (Univ. of Nebraska). [THE EASTERN RAIL-ROAD COMPANY]. Business History Review 1957 31. THE EASTERN RAIL-ROAD COMPANY TO 1855, (1): 92-123. THE EASTERN RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, 1855-1884, (2): 179-208. The first part presents an administrative history of a coast-line railroad between Boston, Massachusetts, and Maine during the years 1833-1855. Originally one of the best operated New England railroads, the Eastern developed weaknesses in organization, lines of communication, and policy formulation. A series of unprofitable branches and connections and the revelation in 1855 of a large embezzlement by the treasurer led the directors to make several reforms in management. The second article deals with the Eastern Rail-road up to 1884, the year it was leased. Management improvements in 1855 were not pursued sufficiently. Unwisely expanding its network and facilities, the Eastern became insolvent in 1875 from a series of mismanagement decisions, apparently honest but generally avoidable. Under a voluntary creditors' agreement a completely new management restored financial strength. Both articles are based on government documents, pamphlets, newspapers, and company records in the Boston and Maine Railroad offices. A

5:647. Klett, Guy S., ed. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE WESTERN FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1958 36(2): 89-113.

A group of sixteen documents, largely letters, 11 March 1831 through 16 January 1832, relating to the establishment and early activities of the Western Foreign Missionary Society of the United States under the auspices of the Synod of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, of the Presbyterian Church. Article to be continued. W. D. Metz

5:648. Klett, Guy S., ed. EARLY MINUTES OF THE PRESBYTERY OF OREGON. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1958 36(3): 181-192. Minutes covering the period 19 November 1851 - 2 October 1854, during which the Presbytery of Oregon, attached to the Synod of New York, Presbyterian Church, was organized by Rev. Lewis Thompson, Rev. Edward R. Geary and Rev. Robert Robe. W. D. Metz

5:649. Miles, Edwin A. (Univ. of Houston). ANDREW JACKSON AND SENATOR GEORGE POINDEXTER. Journal of Southern History 1958 24(1): 51-66. Named U.S.

Senator in 1830 as a Jacksonian, George Poindexter of Mississippi followed John C. Calhoun in the 1831 dispute with Martin Van Buren. Thereafter, Poindexter quarreled with Jackson on personal issues and patronage, upheld South Carolina Nullification and strongly supported the Bank of the United States. In 1834, he was named by the Whigs as president pro tem. of the Senate and in 1835 was accused by Jackson of hiring a lunatic to assassinate him. He was exonerated by the Senate, but defeated for re-election by Jacksonian forces. Ultimately, however, the Democratic Party in Mississippi and one of the State's outstanding Jacksonians, Jefferson Davis, accepted Poindexter's views on States' rights. S. E. Humphreys

5:650. Nakamura, Katsumi (Keio Univ.). AMERIKA-SANGYO-KAKUMEI NO REKISHI-TEKI-TOKUSHITSU - SHOGYO-SHIHON TENKA NO REKISHI-TEKI-IGI O MEGUTTE [Boston commercial capital and the American Industrial Revolution]. Mita Gakkai Zasshi 1958 51(5): 385-401. Survey of the formation of industrial capitalism in the United States. There are two different opinions concerning this theme: according to one view, American industrial capitalism

was formed through the reinvestment of the commercial capital of Boston; the other asserts that the rural industries in New England developed themselves into modern American capitalist enterprises. The former opinion is, according to the author, largely supported both in America and Japan. He raises some objections to this view, showing examples from the industrial cities of Fall River, Chicopee and Holyoke. He concludes that the rural industries which were independent from Boston capital represented the origins of modern American industry. M. Nishikawa

5:651. Niven, Alexander C. (Washington Univ.). JOSEPH E. BROWN, CONFEDERATE OBSTRUCTIONIST. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1958 42(3): 233-257. The Confederate government of Jefferson Davis, besides fighting a desperate war against the Union, was greatly hampered in its war efforts by men who, though ardent Secessionists, obstructed the total war effort for the sake of States' rights. Joseph E. Brown is a typical example of a local patriot whose concern for his own State, Georgia, prevented him from grasping the importance of co-operating with the central government toward a common goal. The obstructionist tactics employed by Joseph E. Brown represent a good example of the internal problems which Jefferson Davis' administration faced. Beset by enemies from without and hampered by obstructionists from within, the Confederacy was doomed to failure. A

5:652. Reinders, Robert C. (Tulane Univ.). THE LOUISIANA AMERICAN PARTY AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. Mid-America 1958 40(4): 218-228. Rejects the commonly-held view that the American party (Know-Nothing party) in Louisiana was not anti-Catholic. The author explains that the Catholics (Creoles) who joined the Louisiana American party were hardly practicing Catholics but rather usually antagonistic to certain fundamental Church doctrines and discipline. Based on little-used Catholic newspapers of the 1850's published in New Orleans (now kept in the Library of Notre Dame Seminary, New Orleans) and especially on the "more controversy-prone organs of the American party in New Orleans."

R. J. Marion

5:653. Salomon, Richard G. (Kenyon College). PHILANDER CHASE'S CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY OF BISHOPS, 1844. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1958 27(2): 126-129. Excerpts from letters by Bishop Chase and his daughter indicating the bishop's classification of his colleagues according to churchmanship. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:654. Temko, Allan. TEMPLE EMANU-EL OF SAN FRANCISCO. Commentary 1958 26(2): 107-118. A summary of the early growth of San Francisco and its Jewish community is followed by an account of the organization of the first Jewish congregations in 1850. Following various difficulties, two temples, Sherith Israel and Emanu-El, were built in 1854. Reform Rabbi Elkar Cohn was called to Emanu-El in 1860. The new temple designed by William Patton, which was built for the growing and more prosperous community, is described in some detail, with particular attention to the symbolic significance of its architectural details. N. Kurland

5:655. Whitaker, Thomas, O.S.B., ed. (Librarian, St. Maur's Seminary, Kentucky). A LETTER OF BISHOP FLAGET TO HENRY CLAY. Catholic Historical Review 1958 44(3): 307-312. Presents a letter of Benedict Joseph Flaget, S.S., Bishop of Bardstown, Kentucky, dated 19 April 1827, in which the prelate appealed to Henry Clay, Secretary of State and fellow Kentuckian, to get through customs certain gifts given by European donors to the cathedral of Bardstown. The gifts were principally paintings. Journal (J. T. Ellis)

5:656. Wight, Willard E. (Georgia Institute of Technology). BISHOP ELDER AND THE CIVIL WAR. Catholic Historical Review 1958 44(3): 290-306. An examination of the correspondence of William Henry Elder (1819-1902) as Bishop of Natchez, Mississippi, during the Civil War which illustrates the prelate's problems concerning such matters as chaplain supply for the Confederate Army, freedom of worship in his churches under Union military occupation, getting ecclesiastical supplies through the Union military and naval lines, and the bishop's theories concerning the obedience owed to a de facto government in Mississippi during the years 1861-1865. Journal (J. T. Ellis)

5:657. Wight, Willard E., ed. FROM BETWEEN THE LINES. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1958 36(2): 133-137. A letter, dated 12 June 1862 from Rev. Samuel Andrew Agnew, Presbyterian clergyman, describing

conditions of confusion and uncertainty between the Union and Confederate lines in Corona, Tippah County, Mississippi, after Confederate withdrawal to Tupelo, 29-30 May, and subsequent Union occupation of Corinth. W. D. Metz

D. 1871-1918

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 5:459, 460, 468, 470, 472

5:658. Baylen, Joseph O. (Mississippi State College). A NOTE ON "CHINESE" GORDON AND RUSSIA: 1880. Historian 1958 20(2): 242-246. Notes on an important letter from General Charles G. Gordon to Madame Olga Novikov, an advocate of an Anglo-Russian entente. E. C. Johnson

5:659. Bonch-Bruevich, V. D. LENIN O RELIGII [Lenin on religion]. Voprosy Istorii Religii i Ateizma 1956 (4): 3-23. Presents an extract from an unfinished work on Lenin's attitude toward religion and atheism. Lenin warned against using atheism as a mere ideological weapon against the religious obscurantism of the people. The yoke of religion was, according to Lenin, only a result and reflection of economic factors, and atheist propaganda had to be subordinated to the main task of agitating class-warfare by the exploited masses against the exploiters. Religion would automatically die out as a result of social enlightenment. Lenin fought against all philosophical views bordering on idealism, including those contained in the atheism of the Narodniki and of the radical and liberal publicists and propagated a purely materialist Weltanschauung. Based on various works of Lenin. Erna Wollert

5:660. Campbell, A. E. (King's College, Cambridge). GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE FAR EAST, 1895-1903. Historical Journal 1958 1(2): 154-175. Analysis of British and American policies in the Far East during the critical decade after the Sino-Japanese War with a view to determining whether there was effective co-operation between the two governments. The "Anglo-Saxon alliance" owed much to Great Britain's hopeful conviction that the United States would firmly defend the Open Door policy in China. However, though the United States shared in the desire to check Russian expansionism, it opposed joint action and was not prepared to use force itself. The British ultimately had to turn to Japan for support. Based mainly on Foreign Office and State Department papers, published documents and monographic works. S. H. Zebel

5:661. Djordjević, Dimitrije. DOCUMENTS DIPLOMATIQUES FRANÇAIS (1871-1914), 2E SERIE (1901-1911). IZD. MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES, COMMISSION DE PUBLICATION DES DOCUMENTS RELATIFS AUX ORIGINES DE LA GUERRE DE 1914; TOMES IX, X, XI, PARIS 1946-1950 [French Diplomatic Documents (1871-1914), Second Series (1901-1911), editor: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Commission for the Publication of Documents Relating to the Origins of the War of 1914; Volumes 9, 10, 11 (Paris 1946-50)]. Istoriski Glasnik 1956 (3/4): 128-129. A review article including some information on the losses of documents relating to the years 1901-1911 sustained by the French archives as a result of the Paris fire of 1945 and the war-time seizures of documents by the Germans, and listing some of the topics (e.g. the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga by a group of Serbian officers in 1903) concerning which Volumes 9, 10 and 11 of the French series of official documents offer no information. S. Gavrilović

5:662. E. C. L'INTESA MEDITERRANEA ITALO-INGLESE DEL 1902 [The Anglo-Italian Mediterranean agreement of 1902]. Relazioni Internazionali 1958 22(1): 6-7. The Anglo-Italian agreement of 1902, which was never published, is the subject of Enrico Serra's L'Intesa mediterranea del 1902. Una fase risolutiva nei rapporti italo-inglesi (Milan: Giuffrè, 1957). This agreement amended those of 1887. Prinetti, the

Italian minister of foreign affairs, secured in 1902 British recognition of Italian aims in North Africa. The agreement was a decisive step in Italy's gradual disentanglement from the Triple Alliance. R. Valdés del Toro

5:663. Gompf, Eloise (Western College for Women, Ohio) PRESIDENT LOUBET'S VISIT TO ROME, 1904. Historian 1958 20(2): 219-241. Analyzes the political results of the visit of President Emile Loubet of France to Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy. The author shows that the visit resulted in a rupture of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and France. This led to an abrogation of the Concordat of 1801, which regulated relations between France and the papacy. E. C. Johnson

5:664. Grenville, J. A. S. (Univ. of Nottingham). GOŁUCHOWSKI, SALISBURY, AND THE MEDITERRANEAN AGREEMENT, 1895-1897. Slavonic and East European Review 1958 36(87): 340-369. Throws new light on Austro-British relations, 1895-1897. The author discusses the negotiations for a renewal or extension of the Mediterranean Agreements of 1887, and blames Goluchowski's ignorance of English psychology and political practices for their failure. Based on unpublished documents in the Austrian State Archives in Vienna and in the Public Records Office in London. V. S. Mamatey

5:665. Grigor'eva, I. V. ENGEL'S I MILANSKAIA SEKTSIA INTERNATSIONALA V 1871-1872 GODAKH [Engels and the Milan section of the International in the years 1871-1872]. Novaia i Noveishaiia Iстория 1957 (2): 112-120. Historical literature has always exaggerated the influence of the followers of the anarchist Bakunin (1814-1876) in Milan, particularly during the period up to the spring of 1872, when the Milan section of the International was organized. The German Social Democrat Theodor Kuno had fought actively and successfully for a Marxist-Leninist orientation of the General Council. In constant personal contact with Engels, he was able to win the Milan workers for the section of the International and to convince them that social liberation was inseparable from political liberation. Based on correspondence exchanged between Engels and Kuno, preserved in the Archive of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism, and on Theodor Kuno's Erinnerungen an Marx und Engels (Moscow: Gospolizdat, 1956). Erna Wollert

5:666. Kholodkovskii, V. M. REVOLUUTSIA V FINLIANDII V 1918 G. I INTERVENTSIIA GERMANSKOGO IMPERIALIZMZA [The 1918 revolution in Finland and German imperialist intervention]. Novaia i Noveishaiia Iстория 1957 (4): 116-136. The Finnish people was, through its own experience, familiar with the difference between the policy of the imperialist bourgeoisie and that of the revolutionary proletariat. The Russian revolutions of 1905 and 1917 respectively gave the Finnish people autonomy and liberation from the Czarist oppression. The Finnish bourgeoisie, led by Svinhufvud and Mannerheim, was only able to prevent the final assumption of power by the proletariat by means of the help of Swedish volunteers and the requested intervention of the German army. In addition to economic interests, the German imperialists wanted to obtain a base for an offensive against Petersburg, in exchange for helping Mannerheim conquer Karelia. G. Liersch

5:667. Lesnoi, V. M. V. I. LENIN O SOTSIALISTICHESKOI ZAKONNOSTI [V. I. Lenin on Socialist legality]. Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta. Seria Ekonomika, Filosofii, Prava 1957 (2): 95-102. Lenin devoted a great

deal of attention to the subject of socialist legality. He repeatedly dealt with its basic principles in his works on socialist theory. The proletarian nature of these principles and their role in the life of the community were treated exhaustively. He laid down the principle of the uniform character of the legality and pointed to ways and means for its consolidation in practice. The Party and the government are conducting a determined struggle for the realization of these Leninist ideas.

G. Liersch

5:668. May, Arthur J. (Univ. of Rochester). H. A. MILLER AND THE MID-EUROPEAN UNION OF 1918. American Slavic and East European Review 1957 16(4): 473-488. Herbert A. Miller, a professor interested in Czech-Americans, was the "principal organizer and guiding spirit" of the Union, which was to be composed of small Slavic states. Because of Italian anger, the State Department withdrew its support of the Union. Czech independence was then declared from Independence Hall in Philadelphia on 26 October 1918. The Union broke up over the issue whether controversial territorial matters should be settled before the peace conference, but it did make the nationalities better known. Many antagonisms which later flared up at Paris were hinted at here, and the Union demonstrated that the new Europe desired by Thomas G. Masaryk could not be created. The Union came to an end in the summer of 1919.

R. B. Holtman

5:669. Pavlitskaia, N. I. RUSSKAIA REVOLUTSIIA 1905-1907 GG. I REVOLUTSIONNOE DVIZHENIE V EVROPE [The Russian revolution of 1905-1907 and the revolutionary movement in Europe]. Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta 1956 (14): 5-21. Describes the effects of the first Russian revolution on the European countries and characterizes the workers' movements in Rumania, Bulgaria, France, Austria-Hungary, Bohemia and Germany. The struggle of 1905-1907 helped raise the level of the revolutionary movement of the proletariat throughout Europe, where there was no active proletarian Marxist party as in Russia. Based on Lenin's works, material from the Central Historical State Archive in Leningrad (TSGIAL) and the Red Archive (1925).

Erna Wollert

5:670. Sheinman, M. M. PREDISTORIIA POSLANIYA L'VA XIII "RERUM NOVARUM" [The antecedents of the message of Leo XIII's *Rerum Novarum*]. Voprosy Istorii Religii i Ateizma 1956 (4): 88-103. Considers unfounded the views held by contemporary historians that Pope Leo XIII's encyclical of 1891 on the labor question marked the beginning of a new social policy. The author believes that the encyclical was only "social demagogic" dictated by fear of the growing labor movement. The Archbishop of Mainz, Baron W. E. von Ketteler, influenced the *Rerum Novarum* decisively with his work *Christlicher Sozialismus* (1850). Bismarck, Wilhelm II, Joseph Chamberlain and Prince Liechtenstein were also in favor of certain social reforms but only in order to protect capitalism. Based on von Ketteler's writings (Munich, 1924), works by Marx and Engels, and Lenin, and Vestnik Evropy [The Messenger of Europe] (1883-84). Erna Wollert

5:671. Somura, Yasunobu (Chūō Univ.). NIHON NO SHIRYŌ KARA MITA NICHIRO SENSO MAE NO MANSHŪ. SHIBERIYA MONDAI [The problems of Manchuria and Siberia before the Russo-Japanese War surveyed through Japanese data]. Kokusai-hō Gaikō Zasshi 1958 57(1): 1-27, and (2): 24-60. The position of Russia in Manchuria and Siberia was much more advantageous than that of Japan after the Sino-Japanese War and the Boxer Uprising. Moreover, the contemporary Japanese press did not uniformly favor the commencement of hostilities against Russia. In spite of these facts, Japan was forced to open the war after the creation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. M. Oyama

5:672. Unsigned. DEIATELI MEZHDUNARODNOGO RABOCHEGO DVIZHENIIA OB OKTIABR'SKOI REVOLUTSII [Leaders of the international working-class movement on the October Revolution]. Novaia i Noveishaiia Istoryia 1957 (4): 213-222. Publishes documents in which enthusiastic approval of the Russian October Revolution was expressed by various internationally famous leaders of the workers' movement. G. Liersch

5:673. Unsigned. MATERIALY MUZEIA REVOLUTSII SSSR, NOVYE DOKUMENTY O VLIIANII OKTIABR'SKOI REVOLUTSII NA STRANY ZAPADA [Documents of the Soviet Museum of the Revolution. New data on the influence of the October Revolution in Western countries]. Novaia i Noveishaiia Istoryia 1957 (4): 223-232. Publishes illegal leaflets, appeals, resolutions and articles, 1917-1918, of the left-wing Social Democrats and other Communist groups from Hungary, Germany, England, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Finland, etc., and of a French group in Moscow. G. Liersch

5:674. Unsigned. NEOPUBLIKOVANNYE DOKUMENTY V. I. LENINA [Unpublished writings of V. I. Lenin]. Novaia i Noveishaiia Istoryia 1957 (4): 5-20. Publishes documents (preserved in the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR) from the years 1907 to 1921 concerning questions of the international workers' movement, the Communist Party and the foreign policy of the newly established Soviet Union. The documents contain personal notes and additions made by Lenin or deal with matters concerning him personally. G. Liersch

5:675. Van Dusen, Duncan (U.S. Army). TWO ANGLICAN APPROACHES TO UNITY. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1958 27(3): 182-208. Surveys Anglican-Roman Catholic relations from Leo XIII's condemnation of Anglican orders to the conversations in Malines, noting the roles of Halifax, Mercier and the Abbé Portal. The Malines talks show that neither church was ready for reunion. The author also surveys Anglican-Old Catholic negotiations, noting the contributions of Dollinger and John Mason Neale. Lambeth took the initiative in 1888, but the Old Catholics did not respond until the 1920's. Though the author sees no likelihood of reunion with Rome, he believes that the Bonn Agreement of 1932 serves as a precedent for unity with Catholic bodies. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:676. Wilder, Jan Antoni (Warsaw). Z HISTORII STOSUNKÓW RADZIECKO-AMERYKANSKICH [Of the history of Soviet-American relations]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1958 65(2): 510-516. Review article on G. F. Kennan's Soviet-American Relations, 1917-1920. Vol. 1: Russia Leaves the War (Princeton, 1953). Wilder sketches the career of Kennan and his political position. He mentions that Kennan is not on the best terms with the State Department, that he is an advocate of the "containment" policy, and that the book is an attempt to settle accounts with his opponents. However, he also stresses the wealth of sources collected and the work's great value as a contribution to knowledge of the period 1917-18. A. F. Dygnaś

WORLD WAR I

5:677. Babichev, L. S. DEIATEL'NOST' RUSSKOGO PRAVITEL'STVENNOGO KOMITETA V LONDONE V GODY PERVOI MIROVOI VOINY (1914-1917) [The activities of the Russian government committee in London during the First World War (1914-1917)]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1956 (57): 276-292. In August 1914 an Anglo-Russian commission was formed in London whose function it was to supervise Russian war-material orders and their allocation to British firms. The commission was reorganized as a government committee in 1915. The author maintains that British authorities sabotaged Russian orders and exploited, through price policy and other means, Russia's distress. Based on archival material. G. Lovas

5:678. Dykov, I. G. RUMCHEROD I BOR'BA ZA USTANOVLENIE SOVETSKOI VLASTI NA RUMYNSKOM FRONTE [The Rumcherod and the struggle for the Soviet regime on the Rumanian front]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1956 (57): 3-34. Distinguishes three periods in the history of the Rumcherod [Executive Committee of the Rumanian Front, the Black Sea Fleet and the Odessa District]: 1) from 10 May to 10 December 1917, when the Executive Committee was under the leadership of the Social Revolutionaries and then the Mensheviks, and followed an opportunist and counterrevolutionary policy; 2) from December 1917 to 13 March 1918, when the Committee, already under Bolshevik leadership, fought for the So-

viet regime against the Rumanian occupation and the troops of the Ukrainian Rada, and 3) the so-called liquidation period, up to May 1918. Based on published material, newspapers, etc.

G. Lovas

5:679. Emets, V. A. PROTIVORECHIIA MEZHDU ROS-SIEI I SOIUZNKAMI PO VOPROSU O VSTUPLENII RUMY-NII V VOINU (1915-1916 GG.) [Differences between Russia and the Allies on account of Rumania's declaration of war]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1956 (56): 53-90. On the basis of documents and archival material tries to reconstruct the circumstances under which the military and diplomatic negotiations between the Allies and Rumania were conducted. The author deals with the procrastination in the negotiations between Russia and Rumania and its causes, the reason for the defeat of the Rumanian army, and the military and technical support afforded to Rumania by Russia. The author maintains that neutrality of Rumania would have been much more advantageous for Russia than a declaration of war. G. Lovas

5:680. Griebel, Alexander (Wetzlar/Lahn). DAS JAHR 1918 IM LICHTE NEUER PUBLIKATIONEN [The year 1918 in the light of new publications]. *Vierteljahrsschreit für Zeitgeschichte* 1958 6(4): 361-379. The German offensives in the spring of 1918 failed because of the overwhelming strength of the enemy forces. In these circumstances the request for a truce brought forward by the German Supreme Command was bound to have the same effect on the opposing side as hoisting the white flag. On 1 October Ludendorff admitted to his collaborators that Germany was defeated, and on 26 October he forced the Kaiser, against the latter's will, to accept his resignation. The reproach of the "Dolchstoss" was, as the general himself knew, not justified. Based on Albrecht v. Thaer, *Generalstabsdienst an der Front und in der OHL*. *Aus Briefen und Tagebuch-Aufzeichnungen 1915/19*, edited by Siegfried A. Kaelter (Göttingen, 1958); Stefan v. Velsen, "Deutsche Generalstabsoffiziere im 1. Weltkrieg 1914/18, Erinnerungen" (*Welt als Geschichte* 1956 16: 250-293); Wilhelm Groener, *Lebenserinnerungen*, edited by Friedrich Freiherr Hiller von Gaertringen (Göttingen, 1957), and Dorothea Groener-Geyer, *General Groener, Soldat und Staatsmann* (Frankfurt, 1955). A (t)

5:681. Martinović, Niko. JEDNA PRESUDA AUSTRIJSKOG PRIJEKOG SUDA U KOLAŠINU 1916 GODINE [A sentence of the Austrian summary court at Kolašin, 1916]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1957 13(1/2): 329-333. A brief report on the case of the Austrian Court of the Military District Command in Kolašin v. Bogić Miketić and five other Montenegrin patriots. The trial took place during the Austrian occupation of Montenegro (1916-1918) and the Montenegrin guerrilla warfare under the leadership of the noted ex-minister of war Radomir Vešović. A certified copy of the Austrian sentence, Zab.K. 141/16, of 15 September 1916 is in the possession of the author. A considerable amount of memorial material on the guerrilla war in Montenegro in World War I is contained in Vuksan Mincić's manuscript in the Institute of History, Cetinje. S. Gavrilović

5:682. Popović, Milan. ULOGA HERCEGOVACKIH DOBROVOLJACA U PRVOM SVJETSKOM RATU U CRNOJ GORI [The role of the volunteers from Herzegovina in the First World War in Montenegro]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1957 13 (1/2): 325-328. The 3,000-odd Montenegrin soldiers who retreated with the Serbian army at the beginning of 1916 to Corfu were nationalists from Herzegovina who had refused to fight for Austria and had joined the Montenegrins. Technically they were Austrian subjects, and they thus had to leave the country before it was occupied by the Austrian army in 1916. The author gives details concerning the formation and numerical strength of the battalions of soldiers from Herzegovina based on records which he made at Lesh (Alessio) in January 1916, during the retreat. S. Gavrilović

5:683. Terraine, John. ARMISTICE: NOVEMBER 11TH 1918. *History Today* 1958 8(11): 751-762. Rather than a discussion of the end of World War I, as the title indicates, this is a summary of British military strategy in fighting the war, particularly after 1916, and of the permanent effects on British and world history of the manpower losses of the last two years of war. The cream of a whole generation of British

manpower was lost in those two years, and although Britain won the war, it has never been able to recover from it.

E. D. Johnson

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

See also: 5:718, 853

5:684. Gutteridge, W. F. THE NATURE OF NATIONALISM IN BRITISH WEST AFRICA. *Western Political Quarterly* 1958 11(3): 574-582. In analyzing the type of nationalism found in British West Africa, touches on the historical development of the area. H. Kantor

5:685. Majó Framis, Ricardo. LUIS SORELA, EXPLO-RADOR DE FERNANDO POO [Luis Sorela, explorer of Fernando Poo]. *Africa* (Spain) 1957 14(185): 205-207. Laudatory commentary on Lieutenant Sorela's book *Les Possessions espagnoles du Golfe de Guinée* (Paris, 1884), referring to the island of Fernando Poo. M. Gu. (IHE 23878)

5:686. Parsons, F. V. (Univ. of Glasgow). THE NORTH-WEST AFRICAN COMPANY AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, 1875-95. *Historical Journal* 1958 1(2): 136-153. Seeks to refute the theory that the British government during the partition of Africa deliberately encouraged the organization of chartered trading companies as an excuse for territorial annexation. The author claims that British officials, even after the imperialist revival, were usually reluctant to extend imperial obligations and, as evidence, cites the experience of the North-West African Company, which found it impossible to secure government support for its activities in southern Morocco. Based mainly on the British Foreign Office archives. S. H. Zebel

Asia

Abstracts on the Meiji Period (Japan) are all grouped together under "D 1871-1918 (Asia)" even though they may deal with the years before 1871.

5:687. Harada, Kumiko. MINKEN UNDO-KI NO CHIHO GIKAI [On the local parliament in the period of the democratic movement]. *Nihon-shi Kenkyū* 1958 (38): 33-67. A study of the trouble in the Kyōto prefectural parliament in the 13th year of the Meiji Period. The Kyōto parliament opposed the central government in regard to local taxation. The parliament was united, with the democratic members as its center, and had wide support among the people, who were opposed to the imposition of additional local taxes. At the same time it struggled to make the local financial and political system democratic. The parliament failed, but the struggle forced the governor of Kyōto to resign and gave the people a chance to deepen their understanding of the parliamentary system. K. Sugiyama

5:688. Inaga, Saburō (Tokyo Univ. of Education). NIPPON NI OKERU KYOWA-SHUGI NO DENTŌ [Republican tradition in Japan]. *Shisō* 1958 (410): 1109-1125. Examines antimonarchism in the Meiji Period. The common belief that republican principles did not emerge during the course of the democratic movement is incorrect. Tarō Shiroizumi, Tatsuo Baba and Emori Ueki insisted on republicanism from the standpoint of bourgeois democracy. Their idea was checked temporarily with the collapse of the democratic movement, but it was handed down to Naoto Kinoshita at the end of the Meiji Period. K. Sugiyama

5:689. Kuo Shao-Tang. SUN YAT-SEN - VELIKII KITAI-SKII REVOLUTSIONER-DEMOKRAT (K 90-LETIU SO DNIA ROZHDENIIA) [Sun Yat-sen -- the great Chinese revolutionary democrat (on the occasion of the ninetieth anniversary of his birth)]. *Sovetskoe Vostokovedenie* 1956 (6): 15-28.

In 1894 the important scholar and patriot Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925) founded the first political revolutionary party and in 1905 the T'ung Meng Hui, which was directed against the Manchurian dynasty and later incorporated into the Kuomintang. In 1912 he proclaimed the Chinese Republic. After the First World War he reorganized the Kuomintang and turned it into a united national front comprising all sections of the population, which the Communist later joined as an independent party. Sun Yat-sen considered the struggle against imperialism, the formation of a national, independent democratic republic, and agrarian and social reforms as in the "Three People's Principles." Based partly on works by Sun Yat-sen, Mao Tsê-tung and Lenin. Erna Wollert

5:690. Nakahara, Nobuo. NAKAE CHÔMIN TO NASHONARIZUMU [Chômin Nakae and nationalism]. *Rekishi Hyôron* 1958 (97): 19-29. A study of nationalism in Japan with special emphasis on Chômin Nakae's thought. The relations between the upper and lower classes constituted one of the main concerns of Nakae's thought on democracy. His efforts to enlighten the people were always based on royalism and virtue. Consequently, his democratic claims came from the ethics of *raison d'état* rather than from a conception of civil liberty. As the suppression of the democratic party by the absolutist government increased, the greater became the gap between the democrats and the people, and finally the democrats were isolated. In this situation Chômin Nakae, though only for a short time, contributed to the establishment of tense relations with foreign countries and to the chauvinistic agitation to raise the spirit of the people. K. Sugiyama

5:691. Reusner, I. M. VYDAIUSHCHIISIA INDIISKII PATRIOT I DEMOKRAT BAL GANGADKHAR TILAK (K STOLETIIU SO DΝIA ROZHDENIIA) [The eminent Indian patriot and democrat Bal Gangadhar Tilak (on his centenary)]. Sovetskoe Vostokovedenie 1956 (4): 73-89. B. G. Tilak (1856-1920), who came from a distinguished Brahman family and had studied philology and law, turned away from the "moderate" nationalists already at the end of the 19th century and became the leader of the democratic wing of the national liberation movement in the years 1905-1908. He advocated the methods of passive resistance (the boycott and mass resistance against the British bureaucracy) but did not make a dogma of his convictions as Ghandi did later on. In view of the circumstances prevailing in India at the time, he did not think that the time was ripe for an armed uprising against the imperialists. Based on material from the Archive for Russian Foreign Policy (AVPR) and the *Times of India*, 1907-1908. Erna Wollert

5:692. Reysner, I. M. THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION OF 1905-1907 AND THE AWAKENING OF ASIA. *Central Asian Review* 1956 4(3): 218-225. An abridged English translation of an article which originally appeared in Sovetskoe Vostokovedenie 1955 (2) [See abstract 4:2982]. H. E. Reed

5:693. Rustamov, U. SEVEROINDIISKIE KNIAZHESTVA I REVOLUTSIONNYI POD'EM [The North Indian principalities and revolutionary enthusiasm in the years 1905 to 1908]. Sovetskoe Vostokovedenie 1956 (2): 133-136. Describes briefly the development of revolutionary tendencies in the politically backward highland districts of India under the influence of the general Indian liberation movement, with emphasis on the northeastern part of Kashmir and various small principalities at the foot of the Hindu Kush, and their suppression by the British government. Based on material from the Central Military Historical State Archive (TSGVIA) and on Turkestanskie Vedomosti [Turkestan News] (1902, and 1908). Erna Wollert

5:694. Shimada, Kenji (Kyôtô Univ.). SHÔHEIRIN NI TSUITE [On Chang Ping-ling]. *Shisô* 1958 (407): 767-789, and (408): 875-895. Examines the relation between the theory and acts of Chang Ping-ling as a revolutionist and a unique nationalist at the end of the Ch'ing Dynasty. He made a comprehensive study of the theories of the K'ao-cheng-hsüeh [School of Academic Research], from which his own theory originated, but he regarded the sanctified Confucian classics, which constituted the greatest concern of the School, as the cultural inheritance of the Chinese people, and emancipated them from their position of infallibility and encouraged posi-

tivistic study of them. This made his nationalism firm and also represented the foundation of the new study of China.

M. Oyama

5:695. Shôji, Yoshinosuke (Fukushima Univ.). DAIDÔ-DANKETSU UNDO NO KEIZAI-TEKI HAIKEI [Economic background of the Daidô-Danketsu movement]. *Shôgaku-Rôshû* 1958 27(1): 76-129. Discusses the relation between the development of the Daidô-Danketsu movement and the growth of capital in the field of the production of cloth. The difference of opinions on party organization caused the movement to split in the 22nd year of the Meiji Period. The Daidô Club, which was based on spinning capital, insisted on organizing a political association to compete with the capital which was affiliated with the protective policy of the government. On the other hand, the Daidô-Kyôwakai, which opposed a political association, was based on reeling capital which had developed independently. The interests of the two groups coincided in opposition to the government's treaty-revision plan, and again both united. K. Sugiyama

5:696. Sugiya, Akira. SAGA NO RAN SHÔRON [A study of the riot in Saga]. *Nihon Rekishi* 1958 (121): 51-63, and (122): 78-90. An account of the social and economic background of the riot in Saga. The riot did not take place only because of samurai dissatisfaction with the central despotism. At the time, the landowners were strongly antagonistic toward the prefectural offices and the central government regarding the revision of the land tax. The samurai who advocated the restoration of the feudal system (*Yûkoku-tô*) were the central force behind the riot, which was supported by the landowners and many ruined samurai. K. Sugiyama

5:697. Suzuki, Ryô (Kyôtô Univ.). MEIJI JUNEN-DAI NI OKERU GAIKOKU-BÖEKI TO BURUJOWAJI [On foreign trade and the bourgeoisie in the second decade of the Meiji Period]. *Nihon-shi Kenkyû* 1958 (35): 19-39. Examines the origin of the raw-silk depository in the 14th year of Meiji. All Japanese capital, i.e. silk manufacturers, local raw-silk merchants, city wholesalers, etc., united to obtain the commercial right, and established raw-silk depositories for the foreign-trade merchants. During the struggle against the foreign-trade merchants, conflict arose between the great commercial capital in the cities, whose goal was control over raw-silk circulation, and the opposing silk-manufacturers. The foreign trade trouble was resolved to the advantage of domestic capital, but as a result the raw-silk depositories lost their significance. K. Sugiyama

Canada

5:698. Colwell, David G. (Princeton Univ.). THE NAVY AND GREELEY: THE RESCUE OF THE 1881-1884 ARCTIC EXPEDITION. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1958 84(1): 71-79. A history of the attempts made in 1883 and 1884 to rescue the U.S. arctic expedition to Lady Franklin Bay, Ellesmere Island, Canada. The group of twenty-five men under Lt. A. W. Greeley encamped there in 1881. When rescued in 1884 only seven remained alive. Based largely on unpublished diaries of the late Captain J. C. Colwell, USN, a principal member of the 1883 and 1884 relief expeditions. A

5:699. Daniell, John B. OLD DAYS AT FORT GEORGE. *Beaver* 1957 Autumn: 36-41. The reminiscences of a newspaper man from Quesnel district of British Columbia, 1906-14, with several comments on the economic changes wrought by the coming of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and the Hudson's Bay Company Salesshop. R. W. Winks

Europe

BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

See also: 5:737

5:700. Batowski, Henryk (Cracow Univ.). CRNA GORA I BALKANSKI SAVEZ 1912 GODINE [Montenegro and the

Balkan Alliance of 1912]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1957 13(1/2): 47-60. Gives details on the secret negotiations for the conclusion of the Montenegrin-Bulgarian alliance (conducted in June 1912, etc.) and Montenegrin-Serbian alliance (in Lucerne in September 1912). Historians to whom the local sources were inaccessible lacked the necessary details as is evident from E. C. Helmreich's article "Montenegro and the Formation of the Balkan League," *Slavonic and East European Review* 1937: 15(44). Batowski's main sources are: 1) General Ž. K. Pavlović, *Opsada Skadra* [The Siege of Skutari] and 2) Lt. Col. P. Pešić, "Prva Vojna Konvencija Između Srbije i Crne Gore" [The First Military Convention Between Serbia and Montenegro] in the Belgrade *Vreme* [Time]. Pavlović was Chief of Staff of the Serbian Army on the eve of the Balkan War (1912) and Col. Pešić was the Serbian negotiator at the Lucerne conference. S. Gavrilović

5 : 701. Jelavich, Barbara. SERBIA IN 1897: A REPORT OF SIR CHARLES ELIOT. *Journal of Central European Affairs* 1958 18(2): 183-189. Publishes for the first time the full report written by Sir Charles Eliot, Secretary of the British Embassy in Constantinople, after his tour in the autumn of 1897 through Alexander Obrenović's Serbia and the Balkans. Sir Charles later incorporated large sections of the first half of his report into the book *Turkey in Europe* (London, 1908), but he omitted the more critical portions and those with direct political implications. The account is one of the few general discussions of a Balkan country to be found in British diplomatic records and is important because it presents the views of an informed observer. C. F. Delzell

5 : 702. Martinović, Niko. JEDAN PRILOG PROUČAVANJU BALKANSKOG RATA [A contribution to the study of the Balkan War]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1957 13(1/2): 320-325. Publishes for the first time a letter dated 13 February 1924 from the ex-Montenegrin General Janko Vukotić, and other documentary material concerning the part played by the Montenegrin military commanders in the Balkan War (1912). Contrary to the contention of some (unnamed) contemporary chroniclers the Montenegrin staff officers played a commendable role. The author also publishes a list of textbooks used at that time in the Montenegrin Army War College, as evidence that the theoretical knowledge of the Montenegrin officers was on a high level. A copy of Vukotić's letter is in the possession of his family. S. Gavrilović

5 : 703. Spiakovski, E. I. IZ ISTORII BOLGARO-RUMYNSKIH REVOLUTSIONNYKH SVIAZEI 1910-1917 GG. [From the history of the Bulgarian-Rumanian relations in the years 1910-1917]. *Kratkij Soobshchenija Instituta Slavianovedenia* 1957 (21): 51-72. The development and consolidation of Bulgarian-Rumanian relations in the beginning of the 20th century were of great importance for the later liberation struggle of the Balkan peoples. The so-called "narrow" (*Tesniaki*) Socialists of Bulgaria gave active support to the Rumanian revolutionaries in their struggle against opportunists and those who were willing to make concessions, and against nationalism, chauvinism and war. G. Dimitrov, D. Blagoev, and other Bulgarian Social Democrats propagated the international principles during their trips to Rumania. These activities encouraged the formation of the first Rumanian Communist groups by left-wing Rumanian Socialists toward the end of the First World War. Based on G. Dimitrov's works and letters, D. Blagoev's works and the newspapers *Romnia Munciatore*, *Râscoala înranilor din 1907*, *Rabotnicheski Vestnik*. Erna Wollert

5 : 704. Thaden, Edward C. (Pennsylvania State Univ.). MONTENEGRO: RUSSIA'S TROUBLESOME ALLY, 1910-1912. *Journal of Central European Affairs* 1958 18(2): 111-133. Detailed analysis of the diplomatic documents pertaining to Russo-Montenegrin relations during this period. Under a military convention signed on 15 December 1910, Russia promised Montenegro a yearly military subsidy of 600,000 rubles and military instructors, and Montenegro committed itself to place all of its armed forces at Russia's disposal whenever requested to do so. However the money contributed relatively little to the improvement of Russia's strategic position; moreover, Russia became annoyed at Montenegro's provocative behavior in the Balkans and its role in starting the First Balkan War. Thus early in 1914 Russia

decided that renewal of the military convention was not a matter of particular urgency. C. F. Delzell

5 : 705. Vlajić, Božidar. KRFSKA DEKLARACIJA [The Corfu Declaration]. *Poruka* 1957 (46). Publishes a lecture delivered on 18 August 1957 to the Association of Serbian Writers in London by a Serbian participant of the negotiations which led to the Corfu Pact of 1917. The author analyzes its content and concludes that the Declaration was conceived as a solemn expression of the political aims of its negotiators. Its provisions were to be considered as binding unless rejected by the people. The Pact increased the prestige of the new Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and made it less likely that the victorious powers would use its territory as a bargaining basis in their transactions.

S. Gavrilović

5 : 706. Zalyshkin, M. M. POLITIKA NEITRALITETA PRAVIAŠCHIKH KRUGOV RUMYNNI V 1875-1876 GG. [The neutrality policy of the ruling circle in Rumania, 1875-76]. *Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta. Istoriko-Filologicheskaja Serija* 1957 (3): 27-78. In 1875 insurrections broke out in Herzegovina, Bosnia and Bulgaria and in the following year Serbia and Montenegro declared war against the Turkish oppressor. Large segments of the Rumanian people wanted to aid the southern Slavs, but the leading politicians decided to observe strict neutrality, hoping to attain their goals by negotiations with the Porte. This decision was convenient for the Western powers, particularly for Austria-Hungary and England, which feared for the security of their empires in case the Ottoman Empire collapsed. The Rumanians interned all Bulgarian and Serbian émigrés and forbade the transit of arms and of Russian volunteers, thus incurring the disapproval of the Russians and southern Slavs.

G. Liersch

5 : 707. Zloković, Ig. KOSTA GRUJIĆ, DNEVNIK IZ HERCEGOVACKOG USTANKA, 6 VIII.- 16 X. 1875. PREDGOVOR I KOMENTAR NAPISAO MAJOR PETKO LUKOVIĆ, IZDANJE VOJNOG MUZEJA JNA, BEOGRAD 1956 [The diary concerning the Herzegovine insurrection, 6 August to 16 October 1875. With a foreword and comment by Major Petko Luković. Published by the Military Museum of the Yugoslav Army, Belgrade, 1956]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1957 13 (1/2): 375-377. The reviewer of this book by Grujić throws new light on some of the participants in the Herzegovine insurrection of 1875, such as Spiro and Jefto Gojković. Grujić, an emissary of the Serbian Government, evidently did not know them well. S. Gavrilović

5 : 708. --. [MACEDONIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1956 (3/4). Stojančević, Vladimir, IZVEŠTAJI OD 1903. GODINE NA SRPSKITE KONZULI, METROPOLITI, I UCILJSKI INSPEKTORI VO MAKEDONIJA [Reports of Serbian consuls, bishops, and school inspectors in Macedonia in 1903], pp. 116-118. Smiljević, Bogdan, DOKUMENTI OD VIJENSKATA ARHIVA ZA MAKEDONIJA OD 1879-1904 [Documents from the Vienna archives on Macedonia from 1879 to 1904], pp. 125-127. The authors of the two review articles give information on the work done by the Institute of National History in Skoplje. S. Gavrilović

BELGIUM

5 : 709. Willequet, Jacques. LA LEGATION D'ALLEMAGNE, LA PRESSE ET LES MILIEUX DE PRESS BRUXELLOIS ENTRE 1887 ET 1914 [The German legation and the press and press environment in Brussels between 1887 and 1914]. *Revue Belge de Philologie et d'Histoire* 1958 36(2): 388-435. Uses reports from German diplomats in Brussels to throw light on Belgian journalism and to measure German political influence on Belgian dailies. The Franco-philic attitude of the greater part of the Belgian press gradually moderated during the period. This was not a result of German subsidies, for these were almost nonexistent. German chancellors and the Foreign Office never implemented a large-scale and expensive campaign to win friends in Belgium through the press. Based primarily on the Belgian file of the German Foreign Office archives in Bonn.

J. M. Laux

FRANCE

See also: 5:500

5:710. Bourgin, Georges. DISCOURS PRONONCE AU PANTEHON [Speech made in the Panthéon]. Actualité de l'Histoire 1956 (17): 1-7. A speech made on the twentieth anniversary of the transfer of the mortal remains of Jean Jaurès to the Panthéon. The author recalls the fundamental traits of his ideology, his optimistic humanism and rationalism. Included is an extract from a speech that Jaurès was supposed to give in Berlin at the time of the Franco-German crisis in Morocco, but which was banned by the German government. R. Valdés del Toro

5:711. Bruhat. JAURES DEVANT LE PROBLEME COLONIAL [Jaurès on the colonial problem]. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne 1956 55(20): 15-20.

Traces the position of Jaurès with regard to colonial aggrandizement (1884-1914). The author shows the slow evolution from support of imperialistic endeavor as a method of spreading French civilization, to utopian acceptance of pacific penetration and internationalization, to opposing new capitalistic-inspired ventures that met even the mildest opposition. Based on three known documents. H. Emery

5:712. Chambelland, C. DOCUMENTS SUR JAURES CONTENUS DANS LES FONDS DE L'INSTITUT D'HISTOIRE SOCIALE [Documents on Jaurès contained in the archives of the Institute of Social History]. Actualité de l'Histoire 1956 (17): 45. Apart from Jaurès' publications, the Institute's archives contain 29 manuscript articles addressed to the Dépêche de Toulouse, as well as a dossier referring to the foundation of L'Humanité, containing the correspondence of its first administrators, a budget plan, notes on its financial situation and minutes of the meeting of its administrative council on 5 August 1905. R. Valdés del Toro

5:713. Chambelland, C. LA GREVÉ GENERALE, THEME DE LA PENSEE DE FERNAND PELLOUTIER ET D'ARISTIDE BRIAND [General strike, the theme of the thought of Fernand Pelloutier and Aristide Briand]. Actualité de l'Histoire 1957 (18): 18-27, and (19): 1-12.

The union groups which survived the crushing of the Commune concerned themselves exclusively and timidly with corporate problems, and were courted by the various socialist factions. Fernand Pelloutier, whose union activity was the fruit of long and mature reflection, and Aristide Briand, who was convinced and carried along by the former, attempted with their publications and participation in the congresses of Tours and Marseilles (September 1892) to give greater force to the idea of a general strike, which was always in the mind of the workers. After the Congress of Marseilles, the conflict between the politicians, who favored the conquest of public authority, and the unionists (who favored a general strike) was accentuated. The Congress of Paris in 1893 marked the triumph of the unionists. Briand and Pelloutier organized a league of socialist corporate action whose chief weapon was the general strike. The Congress of Nantes in 1894 brought the final triumph of the unionists.

R. Valdés del Toro

5:714. Claris, Edmond. LE MINE OUVRIERE [The workers' mine]. Actualité de l'Histoire 1956 (17): 25-31. From the time he entered into politics Jean Jaurès' work was directed toward what Marx called "revolutionary evolution." Seeking to improve the lot of workers, he attempted to sow the "seeds of communism on capitalist soil." He favored the adoption of a formula of exploitation which would give initiative to the workers but not give a group of them an exclusive right which might be abused, against the interests of the nation itself. Inspired by these ideas, a group of miners in Saône-et-Loire formed in 1900 a co-operative society for exploiting a coal mine. A brief account is given of the history of this scheme, up to its total failure in 1904.

R. Valdés del Toro

5:715. Cousteix, Pierre. LE MOUVEMENT OUVRIER LIMOUSIN DE 1870 A 1939 [The labor movement in Limoges from 1870 to 1939]. Actualité de l'Histoire 1957 (20/21): 27-96. After examining the characteristics of industrial development in Haute-Vienne from 1870 to 1939, studies the

labor movement in this area, distinguishing four stages: 1) 1870-1885, which marks the beginning of labor activity, which came to be directed toward the fundamental ideas of workers' unity, class warfare and the revolutionary general strike; 2) 1885 to 1914, during which period the workers' party was organized, its doctrine fixed, and the electoral conquest of the department begun -- developments accompanied by union growth, concentration and extension throughout the Vienne valley; 3) 1914-1920, marked by the patriotic participation of the Socialists, despite their pacifist tendencies, in the World War, the division of labor into partisans and enemies of the Russian revolution, and the growth of the importance of women in the unions, as a result of the war; 4) 1920-1939, a period characterized by rivalry with those Socialists who formed the French Communist Party; a rivalry whose outcome in Limoges was favorable to the Socialists.

R. Valdés del Toro

5:716. Goldberg, Harvey (Ohio State Univ.). JEAN JAURES AND THE JEWISH QUESTION: THE EVOLUTION OF A POSITION. Jewish Social Studies 1958 20(2): 67-94. Traces in great detail from contemporary journals the development of Jaurès' attitudes toward the Jews. As early as 1885, he began to make it clear that Socialism did not mean anti-Semitism. Long a mild critic of the anti-Semites, he became a major defender of the Jews in the heat of the Dreyfus crisis.

A. B. Rollins

5:717. Rimbert, Pierre. L'EVOLUTION DE JAURES VERS LE SOCIALISME [Jaurès' evolution toward socialism]. Actualité de l'Histoire 1956 (17): 8-24. A study of the evolution of Jaurès' political thought. Jaurès came from a middle-class republican background which was conservative and Catholic, but, impelled by his spirit of criticism and his analytical bent, he turned first to theoretical socialism (his doctoral thesis was dedicated to the origins of German socialism) and later, in 1893, to practical socialism. Based on writings of Jaurès. R. Valdés del Toro

5:718. Stengers, Jean. AUX ORIGINES DE FACHODA: L'EXPEDITION MONTEIL [On the origins of Fashoda: the Monteil expedition]. Revue Belge de Philologie et d'Histoire 1958 36(2): 436-450. Points out that the Fashoda affair was more than an "incident," but a consequence of long-reflected imperial policies. French statesmen hoped to reopen the Egyptian question by gaining a foothold on the upper Nile, while the British tried to counter this. French tentatives began with the Monteil expedition. This was proposed in May 1893 by Delcassé, minister of colonies, and President Sadi Carnot. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was a stranger to this initiative. Based on archival research in Brussels, Paris and London. Article to be continued. J. M. Lauz

5:719. Weber, Eugen (Univ. of California, Berkeley). LE RENOUVEAU NATIONALISTE EN FRANCE ET LE GLISSEMENT VERS LA DROITE, 1905-1914 [The nationalist resurgence in France and the drift to the right, 1905-1914]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1958 5(2): 114-128. A detailed review of published evidence, emphasizing particularly the geographical implications of successive parliamentary elections during this period. The author concludes that the revived nationalism and conservatism which dominated French politics by 1913 was the result of growing fear both of Germany and of the increasingly more unified Socialist minority; as a result, quarreling moderates and rightists united and found their leader in Poincaré.

H. D. Piper

GERMANY

See also: 5:709, 710, 792

5:720. Brachmann, Botho (Berlin). RUSSISCHE SOZIALDEMOKRATEN IN BERLIN 1905-1907 [Russian Social Democrats in Berlin, 1905-1907]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1958 6(4): 775-796. Shows the scope of the political work done by Russian Social Democrats in Berlin and their relations with the German party leaders and rank and file as well as the support given to them by their German brethren. Russian émigrés organized the procurement of arms and munition and their transport into Russia. Russian

students in Berlin converted the reading rooms for students from Russia into centers of revolutionary activity. Based on unpublished documents of the Landeshauptarchiv in Brandenburg and the Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Merseburg. Journal (H. Köditz)

5 : 721. Edinger, Dora (Oscar Hillel Plotkin Library, Glencoe, Ill.). BERTHA PAPPENHEIM (1859-1936). A GERMAN-JEWISH FEMINIST. *Jewish Social Studies* 1958 20 (3): 180-186. The Jewish Viennese social worker Bertha Pappenheim, recently honored by the West German government in a postage stamp, believed that the social problems of the industrial age and the goals of feminism were interrelated. She felt that women should participate increasingly, and responsibly, in the life of the modern state. Following an early psychological disturbance, which was cured by Sigmund Freud, Bertha Pappenheim plunged into the work of solving a vast array of social maladjustments. Problems of the underworld, unwed mothers, prostitutes, and educational inequality in Nazi Germany all interested her. The plight of an unending stream of Jewish European refugees was her subject matter for several decades. Both educator and humanist, she spoke, wrote and acted vigorously on behalf of her people. Though persecuted harshly by the Nazis, she became an important, if tragic, figure in modern Jewish history.

A. F. Rolle

5 : 722. Fricke, Dieter (Berlin). FRIEDRICH STAMPFER UND DER "DEMOKRATISCHE SOZIALISMUS" [Friedrich Stampfer and "Democratic Socialism"]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1958 6(4): 749-774. Examines the activities and views of Friedrich Stampfer in the Wilhelmian era and in the Weimar Republic. Stampfer, chief editor of the Social Democratic Vorwärts and a member of the party executive committee as well as of the Reichstag, was one of the men responsible for the right-wing policy of the party at the time of the Weimar Republic. His hatred of the German Communist Party led him to support a party policy resulting in the subjection of the German working class to the yoke of German as well as foreign capitalists.

Journal (H. Köditz)

5 : 723. Miyake, Masaki. FRIDORIHHI NAUMAN TO SONO JIDAI; WAIMARU DEMOKURASHI SEIRITSU ZENSHI [Friedrich Naumann and his age; the origin of the Weimar democracy]. *Shirin* 1958 41(5): 394-410. Examining Friedrich Naumann, asserts that the Weimar idea of democracy originated in the Wilhelmian era. Naumann tried at first to bring the Kaiser and the democratic social groups, with the S.P.D. as their center, into closer relations, as he thought that it was possible to democratize Germany by ending the supremacy of the Conservatives and the Center. The Daily Telegraph Affair, however, made him lose his faith in Wilhelm II and led him to a pro-parliamentary position. After the collapse of the Bülow bloc, he set forth a plan of a coalition of all political groups "from Bassermann to Bebel," which was the intellectual forerunner of the democracy of the Weimar Republic. M. Nishikawa

5 : 724. Ōno, Eiji (Kyōtō Univ.). RŪRU-TANKŌ RŌDŌRYOKU NO SONZAI-KEITAI [Coal-mining labor in the Ruhr area]. *Keizai Ronso* 1958 82(3): 155-181. Economic analysis of the Ruhr coal-mining industry, which played an important role in the labor movement and the political affairs of the German Empire. The author mentions two significant features of the Ruhr industry at the turn of the century: 1) the mechanization of coal mining was just beginning, except for the transport, where it was already completed, and 2) migratory laborers from the provinces east of the Elbe were gaining decisive importance. These two conditions restricted the growth of workers' organizations. M. Nishikawa

5 : 725. Schumann, Erich, Willi Langrock and Artur Heimburger (Berlin). DIE RESOLUTION DER JUGENDKONFERENZ 1916 IN JENA [The resolution of the Youth Conference in Jena in 1916]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1958 6(4): 817-821. The Youth Conference in Jena took place under the chairmanship of Karl Liebknecht. The resolution proposed by him and adopted by the conference was later published with alterations made under the influence of right-wing opportunists. The original document was found among the files of the Leipzig Police Constabulary and is published here in full. Journal (H. Köditz)

5 : 726. Völkerling, Fritz. ZUR CHARAKTERISTIK DES DEUTSCHEN KATHEDERSOZIALISMUS [On the characteristics of German academic socialism]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg* 1956/57 6(5): 821-828. Argues that the German professors of economics who were the intellectual godfathers of the Social Democrats during the last quarter of the 19th century were motivated not by idealism, but by fear and hatred of a proletarian revolution and of Marxism. C. F. Latour

5 : 727. Wagner, Woldemar. DIE SOLIDARITÄT DER TSCHECHISCHEN ARBEITER FÜR DIE KÄMPFENDEN TEXTILARBEITER WÄHREND DES GROSSEN TEXTILARBEITERSTREIKS IN CRIMMITSCHAU 1903/04 [The solidarity of the Czech workers for the fighting textile workers during the great textile workers' strike in Crimmitschau 1903-04]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1956 4(3): 594-599. Reviews the rather successful efforts (including the circulation of leaflets) used by Saxon strikers to influence labor hastily recruited in Bohemia and Moravia against acting as strikebreakers. C. F. Latour

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 5 : 513, 518, 519, 520, 686

5 : 728. Allen, V. L. (London School of Economics and Political Science). THE NATIONAL UNION OF POLICE AND PRISON OFFICERS. *Economic History Review* 1958/59 11(1): 133-143. The trade union movement among the British police dates from 1872. Unsuccessful strikes in 1918-19 led to the outlawing of police trade-unions in 1919.

B. L. Crapster

5 : 729. Gallacher, William (Secretary, Communist Party of Great Britain). REVOLUCTIONNYI SOTSIALIZM V SHOTLANDII I OKTIABR'SKAIA REVOLUITSIIA [Revolutionary socialism in Scotland and the October Revolution]. *Novaia i Noveishaiia Istoriiia* 1957 (4): 30-39. During the First World War Scottish workers from Glasgow and the Clyde area fought for their rights under the leadership of MacLean and Gallacher. Strikes, demonstrations, meetings and arrests were the order of the day. MacLean defended the cause of the workers brilliantly in court, as Dimitrov later did in Leipzig, and Lenin appointed him Soviet Consul as a reward. The final victory of the British working class was prevented by the factiousness and opportunism of MacDonald and Henderson. In 1920 Gallacher went to Moscow where Lenin instructed him to establish a genuine revolutionary Communist Party in Great Britain. G. Liersch

5 : 730. Holt, Edgar. GARNET WOLSELEY: SOLDIER OF EMPIRE. *History Today* 1958 8(10): 706-713. For 48 years with the British army, Sir Garnet filled positions from ensign to field marshal, and for the most part filled them admirably. Though considered a martinet by some, Wolseley's contributions to the modernization of the British army and his general promotion of British imperialism far overshadow his weaknesses. E. D. Johnson

5 : 731. James, Robert Rhodes. LORD RANDOLPH RESIGNS, DECEMBER 1886 (PART I). *History Today* 1958 8(11): 762-770. A survey of the events leading up to the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill from the position of Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Salisbury's second Tory administration in Great Britain. The resignation was the result of long-standing differences between Churchill and Salisbury and of the failure of Churchill to impose his economic policies on the party and the government. Based partly on unpublished Churchill letters. Article to be continued. E. D. Johnson

5 : 732. Jong, A. M. de. DE ONBEKENDE SOLDAAT VAN DOWNING STREET [The unknown soldier of Downing Street]. *Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis* 1957 70(2): 149-159. A biography of Andrew Bonar Law. The author stresses the peculiarity of his career: a small businessman from Scotland, not belonging to the Church of England, he became Prime Minister. In 1911, he became leader of the Conservatives because Austin Chamberlain and Walter Long could not come to terms. His opposition to Asquith's Irish Home Rule Bill of

1912 strengthened his position. In the Coalition Cabinet of 1915, he became Colonial Secretary. When, during the course of World War I, Asquith's leadership was found inadequate and Lloyd George was nominated instead, Law became Chancellor of the Exchequer and later Lord Privy Seal. In the early twenties, the growing rift between Liberals and Conservatives made the continuation of the coalition government impossible. Since Law had been instrumental in the final split that led to the fall of Lloyd George, he succeeded him in 1922. Based primarily on R. Blake's *The Unknown Prime Minister. The Life and Times of Andrew Bonar Law 1850-1923* (London, 1955).

D. van Arkel

5 : 733. Maegawa, Kaichi (Kyōtō Univ.). IGIRISU SAI-TEI-CHINGIN-SEI HATTEN-KATEI NO ICHI KŌSATSU [On the development of the trade-board system in Great Britain]. *Keizai Ronsō* 1958 82(1): 1-22, and 82(3): 182-203. Examines the history of the trade-board system in England from 1909, when the Wage Board Bill was passed by Parliament, to 1918, when the revised Wage Board Bill was passed. During the four years before World War I, a great offensive was conducted by workers whose principles were founded on industrial unionism. The war forced them to co-operate with the government, but could not make them cease fighting against the capitalists. In 1916 "the Committee on Relations between Employers and the Employed" was founded and in 1918 the working-class movement succeeded in gaining far more extensive rights than ever before. The Bill kept workers from conducting a class struggle, but it was effective in securing their wages. M. Nishikawa

5 : 734. Olmi, Massimo. RIFORMISMO LABURISTA O MASSIMALISMO SOCIALISTA [Labor reform or socialist maximalism]. *Civitas* 1957 8(8/9): 200-215. The four groups which joined to give birth to the English Labour Party reflected the influence of socialist thought abroad in a typically British way: less compact and doctrinal but with greater moral inspiration. Two groups whose interests did not strictly coincide gave shape to the Labour Party: the unions, which were interested in the solution of concrete labor problems and were enemies of doctrinairism, and the Independent Labour Party, which was interested in a socialist approach. Of these two groups the unions were almost totally dominant until 1918, when for the first time they included in their Constitution principles corresponding to socialist doctrine. However, the socialist element lacked influence in the Party's organization until 1937. In addition to these two principal tendencies, the Fabian Society represented the intellectual element. The Social Democratic Federation, which had represented the advance element of the revolt of the working classes against the intolerable conditions of their life, later lost its significance by clinging to the concept of class warfare, contrary to the new ideas of the workers.

R. Valdés del Toro

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 5 : 142, 526, 527, 705, 750

5 : 735. Křížek, Jurij. KRIZE CUKROVARNICTVÍ V ČESKÝCH ZEMÍCH V OSMDESÁTÝCH LETECH MINULÉHO STOLETI A JEJÍ VÝZNAM PRO VZRŮST ROLNICKÉHO HNUTI (DOKONČENÍ) [The crisis in sugar manufacture in the Czech lands during the 1880's and its importance for the growth of the agrarian movement (conclusion)]. *Ceskoslovenský Časopis Historický* 1958 6(1): 46-59. Concludes a previous article [See abstract 4 : 3028]. The author examines the political struggle between the Old Czechs and the Young Czechs, concentrating on the parliamentary election during the second half of the 1880's. The decisive victory of the Young Czech Party over the rival conservatives, who were supported by Taaffe's administration, the aristocracy and the highest Church circles, was, in great part, due to the contemporary sugar crisis in Bohemia and Moravia. The liberal Young Czechs were victorious chiefly in agricultural areas considerably affected by the crisis in sugar-beet growing. Based on unpublished documents. F. Wagner

5 : 736. Orlik, I. I. VLIIANIE VELIKOI OKTIABR'SKOI SOTSIALISTICHESKOI REVOLIUTSII NA REVOLIUTSIONNYI POD'EM V VENGRII V 1917-1919 GODAKH [The influence

of the Great Socialist October Revolution on the revolutionary enthusiasm in Hungary in the years 1917-1919]. *Novaia i Noveishaya Istoriiia* 1957 (2): 157-162. Among the numerous documents which have been published in the Hungarian people's democracy in the past years on the revolutionary enthusiasm after the First World War, the following collections are particularly interesting: A magyar munkásmozgalom történetének válogatott dokumentumai [Selected Documents on the History of the Hungarian Workers' Movement], Volume 5 (Budapest, 1956), Dokumentumok a magyar párttörténet tanulmányozásához [Documents Concerning Research on the History of the Party], Volume 2 (Budapest, 1954), A Vörös lobogó alatt. Válogatott írások a magyar kommunista Ifjúság mozgalom történetéből [Selected Documents on the History of the Struggle of Hungarian Communist Youth] (Budapest, 1955). These archival documents (extracts from personal recollections of those who took part in the revolution, official reports, etc.) give a clear impression of the revolutionary struggle conducted in Hungary under the influence of the Russian October Revolution, and of the establishment in March 1919, of the Hungarian Soviet Republic, which was defeated in June 1919 by the counterrevolution in the country and by international imperialism. Erna Wollert

5 : 737. Pisarev, I. A. NATSIONAL'NO-OSVOBODITEL'-NOE DVIZHENIE V IUGOSLAVIANSKIH ZEMLIAKH TSIS-LEITANII V 1908-1909 GODAKH [The national liberation movement in the Yugoslav provinces of Cisleithania in the years 1908 and 1909]. *Novaia i Noveishaya Istoriiia* 1957 (2): 90-111. The national movement of the south Slavs of Cisleithania, the Slovenes, Serbs and Croats, developed essentially under bourgeois slogans but possessed a democratic character owing to the participation of the broad masses of the people. The Yugoslav Social Democratic Party, however, lacked a national Marxist program and the Austro-Hungarian Social Democratic Party, in which the reactionary theory of cultural national autonomy was dominant, held the revolutionary forces tied. After the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina the Slovene masses demonstrated more effectively their opposition to bellicose intentions, to the glaring feudal exploitation on estates owned by the Church and to oppression. Based on material from the Archive for the Foreign Policy of Russia (AVPR), *Istorijski Arhiv Komunističke Partije Jugoslavije* (Belgrade, 1951), Central State Historical Archive Leningrad, Zgodovinski Arhiv KPI and Neue Freie Presse 1908. Erna Wollert

5 : 738. Šolle, Zdeněk. K POČÁTKŮM DĚLNICKÉHO HNUTI V PRAZE [Beginnings of the workers' movement in Prague]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1958 6(2): 266-310. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 4 : 3030]. Prague continued to play a great role as a center of the Czech labor movement during the first half of the 1870's. Workers of the machinery and textile industries came to the fore in labor activities which were closely watched by police organs. The Prague workers built up some connections with other areas, including Austria and some other foreign countries. All these activities finally led to the foundation of Czechoslovak Social Democracy. Based mainly on unpublished sources. Article to be continued.

F. Wagner

5 : 739. Sukhomlinova, G. F. OBRAZOVANIE SAMOSTOJATEL'NOGO CHEKHOSLOVAKSKOGO GOSUDARSTVA V 1918 G. [The foundation of an independent Czechoslovak state in 1918]. *Kratkie Soobshcheniya Instituta Slavianovedenia* 1957 (21): 89-98. In 1918 the Czech and Slovak proletariat which was fighting for the formation of a workers' and peasants' state lacked the strategy and tactics of a progressive Marxist-Leninist party. It was not possible, therefore, to achieve more than the overthrow of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the liberation of the people. Supported by international imperialists and by the opportunist right-wing Social Democrats, the monopolistic Czech bourgeoisie soon assumed power and subordinated the national interests of Czechoslovakia to those of international imperialism. Based on recent works by Czechoslovak historians, a collection of reports *Velikaja Oktiabr'skaja Sotsialisticheskaja Revolutsija i Svoboda Chekko-Slovaki* [The Great Socialist October Revolution and the Freedom of Czechoslovakia] (1951), press reports, memoirs, statistical publications, etc. Erna Wollert

5:740. Szamuely, T. G. (Budapest). REVOLUCTIONE NYE BOI VENGERSKOGO RABOCHEGO KLAASSA V 1917-1918 GODAKH [The revolutionary battles of the Hungarian working class in 1917-1918]. *Novaia i Noveishaiia Istoriia* 1957 (4): 175-195. The Russian October Revolution caused a strong reaction among the Hungarian workers. Hungarian prisoners of war, eyewitnesses of the Russian revolution, spread the new revolutionary ideas after their return. Under the leadership of Bela Kun and Tibor Szamuely, together with the left wing of the Social Democrats and other revolutionary groups, they founded soldiers' and workers' soviets in the whole country, and organized strikes, meetings and protest demonstrations. They demanded a separate peace with Russia without annexation of land. They were not, however, very successful with the peasants. Moreover, they had no effective Marxist-Leninist program which might have led the socialist revolution to victory. In the end the right wing of the Social Democratic Party gave way and formed the so-called National Council with bourgeois democratic groups. Karolyi was asked to form a new democratic government.

G. Liersch

5:741. Zloković, Ig. IZ DRUGOG KRIVOŠIKOG USTANAKA [Concerning the second Krivošije uprising]. *Istoriski Zapis* 1957 13(1/2): 315-320. Gives information on the 19th century uprisings of the inhabitants of the Bay of Kotor (Cattaro), particularly on the uprising in 1882 in the mountainous Krivošije area to the northeast of the Bay, caused by the abolition by Vienna of the centuries-old privilege under which the population of this military-frontier province did not have to serve in the army outside the local boundaries. Included is a copy (in Italian) of the act of accusation submitted by the public prosecutor on the occasion of the uprising of 1882, which is now preserved in the family papers of Andra Djurković of Risan. S. Gavrilović

ITALY

See also: 5:892, 895

5:742. Dore, Gianpietro, and Emilio Caranti. RISULTATI ELETTORALI DEI SOCIALISTI DAL 1895 AL 1953 [Socialist electoral results from 1895 to 1953]. *Civitas* 1957 8 (8/9): 135-148. Description and discussion, accompanied by numerous statistical tables, of the results obtained by the Italian Socialists in the elections held between 1895 and 1953. The author pays special attention to the most important moments in the history of the electorate: the attainment of universal suffrage in 1913; the Communist schism and the last pre-Fascist elections in 1921; the elections of 1924, under the Fascist regime, and democratic reform after World War II. R. Valdés del Toro

5:743. Graziosi, Giuliano. LA CRISI DEL RIFORMISMO NEL PARTITO SOCIALISTA ITALIANO [The crisis of reform in the Italian Socialist party]. *Civitas* 1957 8 (8/9): 111-134. Study of the history of the Italian Socialist party from the sixth national congress (Rome, 1900) to the congress of Reggio Emilia in 1912. The author pays special attention to the internal situation of the party, emphasizing the struggle between the so-called revolutionaries and the reformers. This struggle led later to the separation of the right-wing reformers, who founded the Italian Reformist Socialist Party. R. Valdés del Toro

5:744. Grigor'eva, I. V. MASSOVOE RABOCHEE DVIZHENIE V ITALII V 1871-1877 GG. [The workers' mass movement in Italy in the years 1871-1877]. *Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta. Istoriko-Filologicheskaiia Seriia* 1957 (3): 3-26. The main reasons for the strike movement of the Italian workers were their struggle for wage increases and a reduction of working hours. Turin, Milan and Biella were the main centers of the movement. The outbreak of the strikes was usually spontaneous, the immediate causes being bad conditions in the individual factories or anarchist trends. There is no evidence of ideological or organizational leadership by the Bakunists. The convinced and active Bakunists came from the déclassé petit bourgeoisie and from the intelligentsia. Because they were not united among themselves failed to gain any considerable influence over the workers. G. Liersch

5:745. Meda, Filippo. IL PARTITO SOCIALISTA ITALIANO DALLA PRIMA ALLA TERZA INTERNAZIONALE [The Italian Socialist Party from the First to the Third International]. *Civitas* 1957 8 (8/9): 5-51. Documented analysis of the history of the Italian Socialist party from its origin to 1921. The author devotes special attention to the series of congresses that took place in these years, from the first, held in Milan in 1891, at which the Partito dei lavoratori italiani was founded, up to the seventeenth, held in Livorno, at which the Communists left the party. Especially important were the congresses of 1900 (Rome), 1902 (Imola) and 1904 (Bologna), which gave the party its definitive features.

R. Valdés del Toro

5:746. Rhodes, Anthony. GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO -- THE POET AS SUPERMAN. *Encounter* 1958 (63): 62-68. D'Annunzio's appeal was to a youth tired of the "bourgeois century." His poetry lacked humanity because he was both a barbarian and a decadent. Documents in the Library of the Littoral reveal Mussolini's attitude toward D'Annunzio's exploit in Fiume. As Mussolini moved slowly right, toward an identification with the reaction of the moneyed classes, D'Annunzio moved left, until he was seriously feared as a kind of Bolshevik. Thus the "autocratic, oratorical Republic of Fiume" received no Fascist support and collapsed. W. F. Woehrlin

5:747. Rizzi, Franco. STORIOGRAPHIA MARXISTA SULLE ORIGINI DEL FASCISMO [Marxist historiography on the origins of Fascism]. *Studi Politici* 1957 4(2): 273-288. An extended critical examination of Carocci, G Agostino Depretis e la politica interna (Rome, 1955) and Giovanni Amendola nella crisi dello stato italiano (Milan, 1956). Rizzi has more sympathy with the viewpoint of P. Alatriste's Le origine del fascismo (Rome, 1956). C. J. Lowe

5:748. Vinciguerra, Mario. IL GRUPPO DELLA "ITALIA NOSTRA" (1914-15) [The "Our Italy" group during 1914-15]. *Studi Politici* 1957 4(4): 640-662. An account, by a former member, of the foundation, attitudes and activities of this neutralist group around Cesare de Lollis. The author stresses the heterogenous composition of neutralism, but concentrates on the academic group running the weekly *Italia Nostra* -- Croce, Salvatorelli, Marrone and de Lollis. Based on memory and files of the above weekly. C. J. Lowe

POLAND

See also: 5:541

5:749. Gostkowski, Zygmunt (Łódź). ELIZA ORZEŠKOWA, HENRYK ELZENBERG I FIRMA SCHEIBLERA A ZAŁOŻENIE "DZIENNIKA ŁÓDZKIEGO" (1884-1892) [Eliza Orzeszkowa, Henryk Elzenberg and the Scheibler Firm: their respective role in the foundation of the "Dziennik Łódzki" (1884-1892)]. *Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych* 1956(1958) 7: 330-363. *Dziennik Łódzki*, the first Polish newspaper published in Łódź, could not be made to support itself and had to be heavily subsidized by a prominent Łódź industrialist, - the German Scheibler. Scheibler thus received the services of a Polish paper which defended his firm and Łódź industrialists generally (most of whom were Germans) against Russian industrialists, mostly from Moscow, who in industrial competition posed as natives fighting against foreign (i.e. German) capital. On the other hand, the ties with Scheibler were not too binding, and Henryk Elzenberg had considerable freedom in his editorial policy. Based on the letters of Elzenberg to Orzeszkowa, now preserved in the Archives of the Institute of Literary Research, of the Polish Academy (Instytut Badań Literackich) and on the files of *Dziennik Łódzki*. A. F. Dyngas

5:750. Holzer, Jerzy. NARADA KRAKOWSKA Z LUTEGO 1918 R. [The Cracow conference of February 1918]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1958 49(3): 538-567. Between 2 and 4 February 1918 a conference of Polish "independence parties" was held in Cracow in an attempt to formulate future common policy. The draft of the proceedings of the conference, preserved in the Archiwum Instytutu Historii Partii [Archives of the Institute of Party History] in Warsaw, is printed here, together with resolutions of the conference, reprinted from the contemporary press, and a relevant ex-

tract from the memoirs of Hermann Diamand, one of the leading participants. The conference discussed the following problems: 1) common policy with respect to regaining independence; 2) problems of government, the diet and the Council of State; 3) social reforms; 4) organization; 5) army, and 6) release of J. Pilsudski from prison in Magdeburg.

A. F. Dygna

5:751. Manusevich, A. Ia. IZ ISTORII REVOLIUTSIONNOGO DVIZHENIIA V POL'SHE V 1917 - 1918 [From the history of the revolutionary movement in Poland, 1917-1918]. Novaia i Noveishaiia Istoriiia 1957 (4): 137-157.

The period from the autumn of 1917 to November 1918, i.e. from the first news of the October Revolution to the declaration of Polish independence and the formation of the first Polish soviets, has received too little attention from historians. Recent publications of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism have now helped make up for this deficiency. The author discusses the political aims of the occupation powers, the nationality problems of the Lithuanians, White Russians and of parts of the Ukraine, the situation and the goals of the Polish parties, and the organization and the strike movements of the Polish workers and their collaboration with Russian revolutionaries in the former Czarist Kingdom of Poland and in Lithuania. G. Liersch

5:752. Męczyński, Tadeusz (Lódź). WSPOMNIENIA KSIEGARZA Z LAT 1907-1914 [Recollections of a bookseller: 1907-1914]. Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1956 [1958] 7: 452-495. A description of the author's early training at the Zawadzki Bookshop, the largest publisher and bookseller in Vilna, and his subsequent work with Gebethner and Wolff in Warsaw, the largest bookselling firm in Poland. A. F. Dygna

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See also: 5:307, 704, 751, 917

5:753. Abramov, P. N. IZ ISTORII KREST'IANSKOGO DVIZHENIIA 1905-1906 GG. V TSENTRAL'NO-CHERNOZEMNYKH GUBERNIIAKH [From the history of the peasant movement of 1905-1906 in the Chernozem provinces]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1956 (57): 293-311. Examines the peasant movements in the provinces Kursk, Voronezh, Orel and Tambov, showing which forms the movement took, which of the different features were most common, and against whom (private persons, the authorities, the Church, etc.) the movements were directed. Based on archival material. G. Lovas

5:754. Aleksandrov, F. L. DOKUMENTAL'NYE MATERIALY O PODPOL'NYKH TIPOGRAFIYakh RSDRP [Documentary material on the secret printing plants of the Russian Social Democratic Revolutionary Party]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (1): 240-244. Presents a survey of the secret printing plants which were established in the period of the growth of the revolutionary movement, 1908 to 1914, in the large industrial areas, settlements and villages where Bolshevik organizations existed. These plants helped publish books, papers and pamphlets which demonstrate the wide range of interest of progressive workers in this period. Based on material from the State Historical Central Archive in Moscow (TSGIAM). Erna Wollert

5:755. Arutiunov, G. A. 56-DNEVNAIA STACHKA CHIATURSKIKH RABOCHIKH V 1913 G. [The 56-day strike of the workers in Chiatura in 1913]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1956 (58): 327-333. The powerful strike movement which developed in 1913/14 in the Caucasus district may well be compared to the strike movement in the industrial areas of Russia. The strike of the manganese workers in Chiatura in June and July 1913 was the first and most important of the strikes. The author describes its course on the basis of newspapers and archival material. G. Lovas

5:756. Astrakhan, K. M. VYSTUPLENIE M. I. KALININA NA ZASEDANII PETROGRADSKOI DUMY 25. OKTIA-BRIA 1917 G. [M. I. Kalinin's speech at the meeting of the Petrograd City Duma on 25 October 1917]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (1): 248-250. Describes this meeting and pre-

sents, on the basis of stenographic notes, the text of the speech by Kalinin, the representative of the Bolshevik Party.

Erna Wollert

5:757. Beisembiev, K., D. Kshibekov, and S. Tastanov. ABAI KUNANBAEV -- VYDAIUSHCHIISIA KAZAKHSKII PROS-VETITEL' [Abai Kunanbaev -- a great Kazakh enlightener]. Sovetskoe Vostokovedenie 1955 (4): 84-98. An account of the life and work of the poet Abai (Ibrahim) Kunanbaev (1845-1904), who is regarded as the father of Kazakh literature. Undocumented. G. Lovas

5:758. Carr, E. H. (Cambridge). THE ORIGIN AND STATUS OF THE CHEKA. Soviet Studies 1958/59 10(1): 1-11. Traces the founding of the Cheka to a series of notes and directives in the period November-December 1917. Since the function of the Cheka was to wage war against class enemies and their tools, its operations had as little to do with law as the operations of an army. From 1917 to 1920 both a legal and an extralegal system operated in the repression of offenses against the public order. Revolutionary tribunals further complicated the picture, but acute rivalry existed only between the ordinary courts and the revolutionary tribunals on one hand and the tribunals and the Cheka on the other. Only after the civil war, in 1922, could the functions of the Cheka be transferred to the state political administration (GPU) and given a legal and constitutional status.

W. F. Woehrlin

5:759. Favstov, G. A. IZ ISTORII KREST'IANSKOGO KHOZIAISTVA SREDNECHERNOSEMNOGO RAIONA ROSSI (NA PRIMERE "STEPNYKH IMENII" IUSUPOVA [From the history of the peasant agriculture of the Central Black Earth Area of Russia (in the example of the "steppe estates" of Iusupov)]. Voprosy Istorii 1958 (8): 126-138.

The agricultural conglomerate of the "steppe estates" of Prince Iusupov, which was set up at the end of the 18th century and extended over the provinces of Tula, Orlov and Riazan, gives an impression of the agriculture of the Central Black Earth Area in the fifty years following the reforms of 1861. Because of the many remaining semifeudal remnants, capitalist development was slow and painful and accompanied by the impoverishment of the peasants, the decay of productive power, the exhaustion of the soil, the decline of cattle-raising, and unrelieved famine. Based on material from the Central State Archive for Antique Documents. Erna Wollert

5:760. Gindin, I. F. MOSKOVSKIE BANKI V PERIOD IMPERIALIZMA (1900-1917 GG.) [The Moscow banks in the period of imperialism (1900-1917)]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1956 (58): 38-106. Examines the activities of Moskovskii Kupecheskii, Moskovskii Torgovii, Moskovskii Uchetnii, Moskovskii Mezhdunarodnyi and other banks. The Moscow banks, old banking institutions which had been reorganized, developed independent of the banks of St. Petersburg and of foreign capitalist finance capital. Although they considered the provinces their main field of activity, they served above all the interests of the Moscow textile industry and were substantially supported by local capitalists and even by the ministry of finance. Three tables illustrating the banks' credits and assets are included. Based on archival material from the State Historical Archive of Moscow Region (GIAMO). G. Lovas

5:761. Golikov, G. N., and I. S. Tokarev. APREL'SKII KRIZIS 1917 G. [The April 1917 crisis]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1956 (57): 35-79. The April crisis constituted a turning point in the struggle for power between the Provisional Government and the Bolsheviks. The crisis was caused by the Miliukov note of 18 April which demanded that the war be continued against the will of the Russian people. There were protest demonstrations in the whole country against the Provisional Government. As a consequence, Foreign Minister Miliukov and War Minister Guchkov resigned and a coalition government was formed, in which the Social Revolutionaries and the Mensheviks participated. Based on newspapers and archival material. G. Lovas

5:762. Grishkunaite, E. V. KLASSOVAIA BOR'BA V LITOVSKOI DEREVNE V 1912-1914 GG. [The class struggle in Lithuanian villages in the years 1912-1914]. Lietuvos

TSR Mokslu Akademijos Darbai Serija A 1957 (1): 19-31. The class struggle of the Lithuanian peasants was directed mainly against the large landowners, the remnants of feudalism and the agrarian policy of Stolypin (the partition of village-community land into individual holdings). By means of strikes the agrarian proletariat tried to gain higher wages. The main factors which impeded the revolutionary development of the peasants were mass emigration of poor peasants and hired workers, the influence of the Catholic clergy and the liberals, and also the fact that the Social Democrats had underrated the role of the peasants in the revolutionary struggle. Based on documents from the Central Historical State Archive in Leningrad (TSGIAL), 1913, and from the Central Historical State Archive in Moscow (TSGIAM), 1912-14, and on Lietuvos Žinios, 1913-14. Erna Wollert

5 : 763. Grishkunaitė, E. V. STACHECHNOE DVIZHENIE RABOCHIKH LITVY NAKANUNE PERVOI MIROVOI VOINY [The strike movement of the Lithuanian workers on the eve of the First World War]. Lietuvos TSR Mokslu Akademijos Darbai Serija A 1957 (2): 55-74. The execution of workers in the Siberian gold mines in 1912 caused a protest strike in Vilna. In the period 1912-1914 strikes which were economic in character assumed an organized and aggressive form, frequently in conjunction with the political awakening of the workers. The predominance of small industry and the decentralization of workers, however, made revolutionary activities among the proletariat more difficult. Shortly before the First World War the strike movement received a marked impulse from the increasing organization of the workers and the influence of the Social Democrats. Based on material from the Central Historical Archives in Leningrad (TSGIAL), 1912-1914. Erna Wollert

5 : 764. Gubareva, V. M. BOR'BA BOLSHEVIKOV PETROGRADSKOI GUBERNII ZA UPROCHENIE SOVETSKOI VLASTI V DEREVNE [The struggle of the Bolsheviks of Petrograd Province for the consolidation of Soviet power in the rural areas]. Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta 1956 (8): 3-18. The concentration of revolutionary and counter-revolutionary forces in Petrograd Province made the class struggle in its villages particularly severe. The Bolshevik Party organized committees for the poor, won the support of the middle peasants through political enlightenment and defeated the Mensheviks and the Social Revolutionaries, who supported the large landowners and the kulaks. Following a new election in which the Bolsheviks gained a majority in the soviets in the administrative districts, the Bolshevik Party became the organ of proletarian dictatorship in the rural areas at the end of 1918. Based on documents from the Archive of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism, the State Central Archive of the October Revolution (TSGAOR) and the State Archive of the October Revolution and of the Construction of Socialism of the Soviet Union of the Leningrad Region (GAORSS LO). Erna Wollert

5 : 765. Ioffe, A. E. MISSIIA RUTA V ROSSI V 1917 GODU [Root's mission to Russia in the year 1917]. Voprosy istorii 1958 (9): 87-100. The special American diplomatic mission headed by Elihu Root which was sent to Russia after the February Revolution has hitherto not been treated exhaustively as an attempt to interfere in the domestic affairs of Russia. The author states that the true purpose of his mission, which was masked as an unselfish action to aid the Provisional Government, was to exploit that government's policy in the interests of American expansion in Russia, to gain large concessions on the Russian market, to give political support to the counterrevolution and to continue the war in order to protect American imperialist interests. Based on material from the Central State Historical Archive Leningrad (TSGIAL), the Central State Archive of the October Revolution (TSGAOR) and the Archive on Russian Foreign Policy (AVPR), as well as on Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1918, Russia (Washington, 1931-932) and Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, The Lansing Papers 1914-1920 (Washington, 1940). Erna Wollert

5 : 766. Isaev, I. Iu. K Istorii vozniknoveniya markistko-LENINSKOI ORGANIZATSII V BAKU [On the history of the establishment of the Marxist-Leninist organization in

Baku]. Voprosy istorii 1958 (8): 97-113. The rapid growth of the naphtha industry turned Baku into an important proletarian center whose material conditions were particularly poor. The first Marxist circles were organized in 1898 by Russian political exiles. In 1901 a committee of the Russian Social Democratic Revolutionary Party was formed which illegally obtained Lenin's newspaper Iskra and disseminated it over the whole of Russia. The party organizations in Baku comprised Georgian, Russian, Armenian and Moslem workers. The general strike of 1903 was one of the most important events in the history of the Russian revolutionary movement. Based on material from the Central State Historical Archive in Moscow (TSGIAM), the Central State Historical Archive in Leningrad (TSGIAL) and the Central State Historical Archive of the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan (TSGIA AZ. SSSR). Erna Wollert

5 : 767. Ivanova, O. A. MOSKOVSKOE VOENNO-TEKHNIKESKOE BIURO RSDRP (1906-1907 GG.) [The Moscow military-technical bureau of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party (1906-07)]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1956 (55): 210-252. This bureau was formed in January 1906 in order to co-ordinate technical military activities of the Moscow rayon and to direct the preparations for an armed insurrection among the people and in the army. G. Lovas

5 : 768. Khaskina, S. E. ZNACHENIE PERYVKH DEKRETOV SOVETSKOI VLASTI V BOR'BE PARTII BOL'SHEVIKOV ZA UKREPLENIE SOIUZA RABOCHEGO KLASSA S KREST'IANSTVOM (OKTIABR' 1917 - IUN' 1918 G.) (PO MATERIALEM PETROGRADSKOI GUBERNII) [The importance of the first decrees of the Soviet power in the struggle of the Bolshevik Party for a consolidation of the union between the working class and the peasants (October 1917 - June 1918) (according to material from Petrograd Province)]. Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta 1956 (2): 51-70. The struggle for the realization of Lenin's Peace and Land Decrees constituted a powerful means of gaining the support of the peasants for the Soviet state. The Land Decree stipulated expropriation of the large landowners, abolition of all private landownership, the equipment of agriculture with modern machinery, the liquidation of peasants' banks and other measures. The preparatory work was conducted -- in continuous struggle against the reactionary methods of the Social Revolutionaries -- by the local soviets of peasants' deputies and the rural committees of the individual administrative districts. Based on Lenin's works and material from the State Archive of the October Revolution and of the Construction of Socialism of the Soviet Union of Leningrad Region (GAORSS LO). Erna Wollert

5 : 769. Kohlenberg, Gilbert C. (Northeast Missouri State Teachers College). DAVID ROWLAND FRANCIS: AMERICAN BUSINESSMAN IN RUSSIA. Mid-America 1958 40(4): 195-217. Reviews the efforts by the last U.S. ambassador to Czarist Russia to renew a commercial and navigation pact with Russia, to establish a direct cable line between the United States and Russia, and to use the American embassy's facilities in St. Petersburg to promote American business ventures in Russia. Ambassador Francis was "first, last, and always a businessman, not a statesman and diplomat." (p. 217). Based essentially upon the David R. Francis Collection (located in the Missouri Historical Society Library, St. Louis) and the State Department Archives. R. J. Marion

5 : 770. Kolehmainen, John I. (Heidelberg College). WHEN FINLAND'S TOLSTOY MET HIS RUSSIAN MASTER. American Slavic and East European Review 1957 16(4): 534-541. Arvid Järnefelt was Tolstoy's only eminent follower in Finland. He went to see Tolstoy in 1899 because Finnish liberties were being threatened. Tolstoy was sympathetic, though he opposed nationalism in general. Ten years later Järnefelt asked Tolstoy to write on behalf of the Finns, but Tolstoy remained doctrinaire with regard to patriotism and insisted on moral self-perfection. R. B. Holtman

5 : 771. Kondrat'ev, V. A. SOVET RABOCHIKH DEPUTATOV SULINSKOGO ZAVODA V 1905 G. [The workers' soviet in the Sulin factory in 1905]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1956 (56):

295-305 Describes the activities of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party in one of the largest metal works in southern Russia. Based on material from the State Archive of Rostov Region (GARO). G. Lovas

5:772. Krupina, T. D. K VOPROSU O VZAIMOOTNOSHENIIAKH TSARSKOGO PRAVITEL'STVA S MONOPOLIIAMI [On the question of mutual relations between the Czarist government and the monopolies]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1956 (57): 144-176. In spite of antitrust legislation prohibiting arbitrary price policies, Russian syndicates had in the beginning of the 20th century gained so much power that the laws had no effect. A study of the period 1900-1914 reveals the great interdependence of state authorities and syndicates: inspections held by the authorities were without result and bribed officials were not punished. The Czar himself as well as the government encouraged the formation of monopolies. Based on archival material. G. Lovas

5:773. Mel'nikov, A. B. REVOLIUTSIONNOE DVIZHENIE V MOSKOVSKOM GARNIZONE V 1906 G. [The revolutionary movement in the Moscow garrison in 1906]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1956 (56): 91-128. After the defeat of the armed insurrection of December 1905 the revolutionary movement continued to exist in the Moscow garrison. In the summer of 1906 it took hold of not only the engineers, artilerists and infantrymen but also of cavalrymen whose units had not taken part in the events of 1905. The engineers' revolt in the Liubutsk camp constituted the climax of the movement. It ended in defeat owing to deficient organization. Based on material from the State Historical Archive of Moscow Region (GIAMO). G. Lovas

5:774. Merkys, V. PROLETARIATO FORMAVIMASIS VILNIUJE XIX AMŽIAUS PABAIGOJE [The formation of a proletariat in Vilna at the end of the 19th century]. Lietuvos TSR Mokslo Akademijos Darbai Serija A 1957 (1): 3-16. The Vilna proletariat originated in the last period of feudalism. At that time it consisted mainly of financially ruined craftsmen, small merchants and house-owners from the neighboring provinces. The proletariat, however, did not really develop until the end of the 19th century. The concentration of workers was generally low, reaching its highest level in the industries which processed food and animal products. The Lithuanians formed a minority of the workers, the majority consisting of Poles, White Russians, Jews and Russians. Based partly on archival material. Erna Wollert

5:775. Merkys, V. VILNIAUS DARBININKŲ PADETIS 1900-1904 METAIS [The situation of the workers in Vilna in the years 1900-1904]. Lietuvos TSR Mokslo Akademijos Darbai Serija A 1957 (2): 37-52. Concludes that the situation of the Vilna workers deteriorated considerably through capitalist and Czarist pressure during the economic crisis of 1900-1904. Wages were kept down by the adoption of piece-work, or reduction of the daily wage and longer working-hours, and the prices of food, housing and consumer goods rose. There was no medical or social aid for the workers. During these years the necessity of active political struggle was impressed upon the workers. Based on archival material and periodicals. Erna Wollert

5:776. Morley, James William (Columbia Univ.). THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION IN THE AMUR BASIN. American Slavic and East European Review 1957 16(4): 450-472. An attempt to show how and why the Communists were able to seize power in the Amur basin. The people were ready for a political revolution but did not demand an economic or social revolution. On the surface, the region seemed to be moving toward a freer society, but underneath the soviets were becoming stronger and the Bolsheviks more active. First the Bolsheviks got control of the Social Democratic Party, then of the soviets, in part by holding unrepresentative meetings. The Bolshevik leaders were skillful and determined, and the moderate Socialists weak. Based on official documents and works of Russian scholars, as well as Japanese documents. R. B. Holtman

5:777. Mukhtar-Londarskoi, M. I. BOEVAIA DRUZHINA GVARDII PUTILOVSKOGO ZAVODA [The revolutionary detachment of armed workers of the Putilov works]. Istori-

cheskii Arkhiv 1957 (1): 205-212. A lecture delivered at a meeting held in March and April 1956 of participants in the armed insurrection of 1917 in Petrograd. The author describes the insurrection, emphasizing the storming of the Winter Palace by the Red Guard and his own meetings and talks with Lenin. Erna Wollert

5:778. Pankratova, A. M. PERVAIA RUSSKAIA REVOLUITSIA I EEZNACHENIE [The first Russian revolution and its significance]. Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR 1955 (12): 3-16. The most important historical achievement of the 1905-1907 revolution was that it, in contrast to previous European revolutions, confirmed the idea of the hegemony of the proletariat in the bourgeois-democratic revolution by virtue of the proletariat's own experience. New features created by the Bolshevik Party were the formation of soviets of workers' deputies, the linking of economic with political strikes and the conversion of the latter into armed sedition. Based on works by Lenin, Marx and Engels. Erna Wollert

5:779. Poletaev, V. E. IZ ISTORII RABOCHEGO DVIZHENIA V MOSKOVSKOI GUBERNII V 1917 G. [From the history of the workers' movement in Moscow Province in the year 1917]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (1): 79-106. Presents documents, most of which are published for the first time, consisting of minutes of meetings, resolutions and reports of the Moscow Soviet of Workers' Deputies, which was formed in March 1917, and of the soviets and committees of the rayons in the vicinity of the Moscow Region, which had been established under the influence of the Moscow soviet. The documents show the important role of the Bolshevik Party as a leader of the workers' movement in one of the largest proletarian centers in Russia. Based on material from the Party Archive of the Institute for the History of the Communist Party in Moscow (MK KPSS) and the State Archive of the October Revolution and the Construction of Socialism of the Soviet Union in the Moscow Region (GAORSS MO).

Erna Wollert

5:780. Predtechenskii, A. V., and A. V. Kol'tsov. IZ ISTORII AKADEMII NAUK V PERIOD REVOLUITSII 1905-1907 GODOV [From the history of the Academy of Sciences in the period of the revolution of 1905-1907]. Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR 1955 (3): 82-89. The "Report of the 342 Scholars," signed by well-known scientists, was published in connection with the armed suppression of the revolutionary demonstrations of January 1905. The scholars pointed out that "academic freedom was not compatible with the present form of government." In extraordinary meetings they demanded, among other things, freedom of the press and the right of the Ukrainians to preserve their own culture. Based on material from the archives of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and protocols of the meetings of the general assembly of the Academy of Sciences in 1905. Erna Wollert

5:781. Romanov, I. NOVAIA DATIROVKA SEKRETNOMI MISSII ESAULA VINNIKOVA V VILIUIISK [New data on Esaul Vinnikov's secret mission to Viliuisk]. Istoriia SSSR 1957 5: 209-210. Shows that Vinnikov's visit to Chernyshevski in exile took place in 1875, not in 1874. Vinnikov was asked to intercede with the Czar on behalf of Chernyshevski's pardon. G. Lovas

5:782. Shepelev, L. E. K ISTORII TOPLIVNOGO "GOLDODA" V ROSSIJI NAKANUNE PERVOI MIROVOI VOINY [On the history of the fuel "hunger" in Russia before the First World War]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (1): 59-78. Publishes for the first time a report of the Samara stock-exchange committee of the year 1914 O dorogovizne nefti [On the High Price of Oil], which deals with the period from 1901 to 1913. The report reflects the conflict between the smaller enterprises in the Volga area, which were not monopolized, the fuel consumers and the monopolists of the fuel industry. The latter exploited the market situation to their advantage and were responsible for the so-called fuel hunger because they kept down production deliberately and raised the prices of oil and coal. A table from the year 1908 is appended. Based on material from the Central State Historical Archive in Lenin-grad (TSGIAL). Erna Wollert

5:783. Sobolev, P. N. VOPROS O SOIUZE RABOCHEGO KLASA I KREST'IANSTVA V LITERATURE PO ISTORII OKTIABR'SKOI REVOLUITSII [On the question of the alliance between the working class and the peasantry in the literature on the history of the October Revolution]. Voprosy Istorii 1958 (9): 107-119. Many new works dealing with the common revolutionary activities of the workers and peasants appeared on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the October Revolution. The author analyzes these publications critically and, after a general appreciation of the thoroughness and correctness of the treatment, points also to numerous faults, e.g., the fact that descriptions of the practical work done by the alliance usually end with October 1917 although its activity was not fully developed before 1918. Based on Lenin's works and works by P. S. Stepanov, S. S. Deev, G. K. Nikolaevich, G. E. Ul'ko, S. Tashliev, G. A. Galoian and others. Erna Wollert

5:784. Solovei, E. M. O RABOTE ROZHDESTVENSKOGO RAIKOMA PARTII V PETROGRAD V 1917 G. [On the work of the Rozhdestvenskii rayon committee of the Party in 1917]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (1): 194-204. A lecture, delivered at a meeting held in March and April 1956, of participants in the armed insurrection of 1917 in Petrograd. Bolshevik agitation in the above-mentioned area encountered particularly great difficulties owing to the fact that it was largely non-proletarian. The author describes her work, guided by personal consultation with Lenin, her group and her own later activities as Commissar of the Foreign Department of the Siberian Trade Bank, a post which she filled without any previous training. Erna Wollert

5:785. Solov'eva, A. M. K VOPROSU O ROLI FINANSOVOGO KAPITALA V ZHELEZNODOROZHNOM STROITEL'STVE ROSSII NAKANUNE PERVOI MIROVOI VOINY On the question of the role of finance capital in Russian railway construction on the eve of the First World War]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1956 (55): 173-209. Describes this problem, dealing with the period 1900-1914, and corrects some errors made by scholars in the past. The author points to the relationship between banks and railway construction and between railway syndicates and foreign banks. He describes the methods employed by the banks in order to influence the government in the distribution of railway concessions. Based on archival material. G. Lovas

5:786. Tarnovskii, K. N. KOMITET PO DELAM METALLURGICHESKOI PROMYSHLENNOSTI I MONOPOLISTICHESKIE ORGANIZATSII [The Committee for the Metallurgical Industry and the monopoly organizations]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1956 (57): 80-143. Examines the conditions causing the development of monopolistic state capitalism in Russia during the First World War. Since the capacity of the state-owned metalworks was not great enough to meet the needs of the army, private capital had to be employed in war production. In order to co-ordinate the work of private firms and to assign state orders, a committee was formed within the frame work of the defense committee (Osoboe soveshchanie po oborone gosudarstva) for problems concerning the metal industry. As early as August 1916, however, his committee was reorganized in accordance with the interests of the monopolies, and it became completely dependent on the monopolies. Even the central offices of the war, naval and transport ministries lost their independence by the end of 1916. From that time on the entire metal production of Russia as well as the distribution of metal was controlled by the monopolist company "Prodamet" which thus exercised state functions. Based on archival material. G. Lovas

5:787. Tokarev, Iu. S., and V. A. Zubkov. PERVYE REVOLUCTIONNYYE SUDY V PETROGRAD [The first revolutionary courts in Petrograd]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (1): 107-128. In large proletarian centers local people's revolutionary courts, composed of delegates of the soviets and of the various mass organizations, were already established before the decree of 24 November 1917 on the liquidation of bourgeois courts. Their main competence was the criminal-law prosecution of minor criminal offenses. Such offenses as counterrevolutionary activity and sabotage were tried by the military revolutionary court in Petrograd. Every citizen had the right of representation in court, but appeal

was not yet possible and no superior court existed. The revolutionary sense of justice had to make up for the initial defects of Soviet criminal law. The 28 documents published here are taken from the material kept by the executive committee of the rayon soviet of Petrograd. Based on material from the State Archive of the October Revolution and of the Construction of Socialism of the Soviet Union in Leningrad Region (GAORSS LO). Erna Wollert

5:788. Unsigned. NOVYE DOKUMENTY O VOORUZHENNOM VOSSTANII V MOSKVE V DEKABRE 1905 GODA [New documents on the armed insurrection in Moscow in December 1905]. Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR 1955 (11): 92-97. Publishes documents on the revolutionary movement in 1905, including reports of the police department, the Ministry of Justice, the Moscow military district and the Chancellery of the governor general of Moscow. The documents are preserved in the Central State Historical Archives in Moscow (TSGIAM) and Leningrad (TSGIAL), the Central State Military Historical Archive (TSGVIA) and the State Historical Archive of Moscow Region (GIAMO). Erna Wollert

5:789. Unsigned. NOVYE DOKUMENTY O 9 IANVARI 1905 GODA [New documents on 9 January 1905]. Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR 1955 (1): 72-82. These documents, which are preserved in the Central State Historical Archive in Moscow (TSGIAM), contain hitherto unknown facts on "Bloody Sunday." The first four documents are reports from the Ministry of Justice on the spreading of the strikes of the Petrograd factory workers, the preparations of the Czarist government for the armed suppression of the demonstrations and on the events of 9 January. The fifth document is a communication of Finance Minister Kokovtsev to Czar Nicholas II concerning the strike movements in St. Petersburg and other Russian cities. Erna Wollert

5:790. Unsigned. O LENSKIKH SOBYTIIAKH 1912 G. DOKUMENTY INSTITUTA MARKSIZMA-LENINIZMA PRI TSK KPSS [On the Lensk events in the year 1912. Documents of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (1): 46-58. In April 1913 more than four hundred striking workers of the Lensk gold mines in Siberia were shot by order of the Czarist government. The documents which are published here for the first time and supplement previous publications on the subject consist of petitions addressed to the authorities of the Witim district, complaints of the workers and a description of the situation written by Nagikh, the former representative of the Social Democratic Party at the Second Duma, and sent to the newspaper Pravda together with copies of the above-mentioned papers. The documents formerly belonged to the Krakovsko' Porominskii Arkhiv RSDRP and were transferred to the Archive for Marxism-Leninism in 1954. Erna Wollert

5:791. Unsigned. PEREPISKA TSK RSDRP S MESTNYMI PARTIINYYMI ORGANIZATSiami V GODU NOVOGO REVOLUCTIONNOGO POD'EMA. DOKUMENTY INSTITUTA MARKSIZMA-LENINIZMA PRI TSK KPSS [Correspondence of the central committee of the Russian Social Democratic Revolutionary Party with the local Party organizations in the years of the new revolutionary enthusiasm. Documents of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (1): 3-45. These documents, all but one of which are published for the first time, consist of resolutions of the local Party organizations, reports to the central committee, letters of N. K. Krupskaia from the years 1912 to 1914 and an account of the relations between the central committee and the local organizations. Following the suppression of the Bolshevik groups after the revolution of 1905 and the interruption of contact with the Party center abroad, a new revolutionary upsurge occurred after the Prague conference of 1912, and the Party extended its activities throughout Russia. Erna Wollert

5:792. Unsigned. VOSPOMINANIA VETERANOV GERMANSKOGO RABOCHEGO DVIZHENIIA [Recollections of veterans of the German labor movement]. Novaia i Noveishaiia Istoryia 1957 (4): 233-237. One of the veterans, Rudolf Rotkegel, directed at the beginning of 1918 the pro-

paganda aimed at gaining volunteers for the Red Army among German prisoners of war in Russia. He negotiated with Scheidemann at the end of 1918 as representative of the Central Council of the German Revolutionary Workers and Soldiers in Moscow. Reports of five other German revolutionary veterans concerning the revolutionary fighting on the western front, in armament factories and in various German cities are also given. G. Liersch

5:793. Urodkov, S. A. CHITINSKOE VOORUZHENOYE VOSSSTANIE 1905 G. [The armed insurrection in Chita in 1905]. Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta 1956 (8): 19-39.

In 1902 Chita, which was an important railway junction, was already a powerful revolutionary workers' center in the Baikal area. After successful strikes and the organization of groups of armed workers throughout Siberia by the Bolshevik Party, the Soviet of Workers', Soldiers' and Cossack Deputies in Chita in 1905 possessed all the prerequisites for the seizure of power but had neither a detailed plan for action nor contact with conspirators of other districts. These factors led to the isolation of Chita, and the disarming and punishment of the rebels. Based on material from the Central State Historical Archive Leningrad (TSGIAL), Iskra, 1902 and 1903, and Karatel'nye Ekspeditsii v Sibiri v 1905-1906 gg [Punitive Expeditions to Siberia in the Years 1905-1906]. Erna Wollert

5:794. Volobuev, P. V. IZ ISTORII SINDIKATA "PRO-DUGOL'" [From the history of the syndicate "Produgol'"]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1956 (58): 107-144. A description of this syndicate, covering the period from its foundation (1904) to its dissolution (1915). The author attempts to determine 1) the number of signatories of the syndicate agreement; 2) the share of the syndicate in coal production and industrial utilization of coal; 3) the structure of the syndicate; 4) the means it employed in order to maintain its monopolist position, and 5) the relations between the syndicate and large Russian banking institutions. Based on published and archival material. G. Lovas

5:795. Zabrodskaja, S. A. EESTI BOL'SEVIKUD ESI-MESE MAILMASOJA EEL [The Estonian Bolsheviks before the First World War]. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised 1955 (4): 539-557. In the years 1912 to 1914 the Reval newspaper Kiir, influenced by Pravda, became a determining factor in the Communist Party, which had been freed from the Mensheviks. G. Liersch

5:796. Zalesskii, S. A. CHERNAIA METALLURGIA URALA V GODY PERVOI MIROVOI VOINY [The Ural metal industry during the First World War]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1956 (55): 139-172. The metal industry, which had experienced a depression before the First World War, suffered acutely from the general crisis of the Russian economy during the War. In spite of the large government orders which had caused capitalists to convert to war production, the Ural metal industry could not avert the crisis, and the situation even deteriorated greatly. Among the factors contributing to the deterioration were 1) inadequacies in the transport system; 2) an insufficient supply of raw material and fuel, and 3) the low level of technical skill. The author describes the trends of production and capital formation from 1913 to 1917 on the basis of periodical publications and archival material. G. Lovas

5:797. Zhuralev, G. I. K VOPROSU O VTOROM KONTRREVOLIUTSIONNOM VOENNOM ZAGOVORE NAKANUNE VELIKOI OKTIABR'SKOI SOTSIALISTICHESKOI REVOLUTSII [On the question of the second counterrevolutionary military conspiracy before the Great Socialist October Revolution]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1956 (56): 278-294. After the defeat of the Kornilov movement, the participating generals (Kornilov, Denikin, Lukomskii, etc.) planned a second conspiracy with Kerensky's help in September 1917. The scheme was frustrated because of the difficulty of concentrating troops (most divisions were infiltrated by Bolsheviks) on the one hand and of the counter-measures of the Bolsheviks, who speeded up their preparation for the armed October Revolution, on the other. Based on material from the Central State Archive of Military History (TSGVIA). G. Lovas

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See also: 5:561

5:798. Keilhau, Wollert. STATSRÅD KEILHAUS AV-GANG I 1914 [Minister Keilhau's resignation in 1914]. Historisk Tidsskrift (Norway) 1954 37(1): 29-31. Corrects Jacob Worm-Müller's assertion, made during a series of radio talks, that Keilhau's departure from the Gunnar Knudsen cabinet in 1914 was the result of the prime minister's action. The resignation was caused by Keilhau's inability to handle parliamentary questions because of his deafness. R. E. Lindgren

SPAIN

5:799. Clarke, Jack Alden (Univ. of Wisconsin). SPANISH SOCIALISTS AND THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR. Mid-America 1958 40(4): 229-231. Describes the attempt by the growing Marxist-oriented Socialist party of Spain, before the impending war over Cuba, to rally the laboring classes in Spain and the United States against the ambitions of their "bourgeois" governments, and concludes that this effort "fixed in the popular imagination the role of the Socialist party as the champion of the laboring class and pointed the way to their eventual triumph under the Republic." (p. 231). R. J. Marion

5:800. Echenique, Miguel. ANALISIS ESTADISTICO DE LA DEMANDA DE AZUCAR EN ESPAÑA [Statistical analysis of the demand for sugar in Spain]. Revista de Economía Política (Spain) 1956 7(1): 100-170. A statistical study of the Spanish national consumption of sugar and the factors which influence its fluctuations. The author covers the years from 1910 to 1935 and excludes the Canary Islands. The information is drawn from the Memoria sobre el estado de la renta de aduanas e impuestos especiales, published annually by the General Administration of Customs, and is compared with that from other countries. J. N. (IHE 23372)

5:801. Fernández Avello, Miguel. PERIODICOS OVENTENSES CUYAS COLECCIONES HAN DESAPARECIDO [Oviedo periodicals whose collections have disappeared]. Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Asturianos (Spain) 1957 11 (30): 95-110. Describes the contents of, and comments upon, certain numbers of the periodicals La Libertad, El Eco de Asturias, El Liberal Asturiano and El Figaro, which appeared in Oviedo at the end of the 19th century and of which no complete collections exist. R. O. (IHE 23225)

5:802. García Menéndez, B. LA COOPERATIVA AGRICOLA DE GUISSONA [The Agricultural Co-operative of Guissona]. Ceres (Spain) 1957 (249): 57. Note on the foundation in 1907 of this agricultural institution in the province of Lérida. E. G. (IHE 23338)

5:803. Las Cuevas, Jesús de. ROMERO ROBLEDO Y SUS AMIGOS DE SEVILLA A TRAVES DE UN EPISTOLARIO ENEDITO [Romero Robledo and his friends in Seville, as seen through an unpublished collection of correspondence]. Archivo Hispalense (Spain) 1957 27(84/85): 51-76. Extracts from a collection of letters from the famous Conservative politician to his fellow-conservative, the Marquis of Campo Ameno, who was one of the leaders of his party in Seville, rector of the University of Seville and a deputy. The letters (1896-1902) throw light on the internal mechanism of the parties, as well as on Robledo's political ideas. A. D. (IHE 23219)

5:804. Maza Solano, Tomás. ADICIONES Y NOTAS A LA BIBLIOGRAFIA DE MENENDEZ Y PELAYO [Additions to, and notes concerning, the bibliography of Menéndez y Pelayo]. Altamira (Spain) 1956 (1-3): 39-76. Lists numerous articles, letters and manuscripts published by Menéndez in various periodicals and books. The appendix contains two short prefaces published in the first numbers of the reviews La Tertulia (1876) and Revista Cántabro-Asturiana (1877). E. A. (IHE 23241)

5:805. Real Galán, Angel. DON MARCELINO MENENDEZ Y PELAYO (SEMLANZA A TRAVES DE SUS PROPIOS ESCRITOS) [Don Marcelino Menéndez y Pelayo (portrait from his own writings)]. Almanaque Agrícola Ceres (Spain) 1956: 383-392. Discusses various writings which illustrate Menéndez' love of Spain and his Catholic fervor.

E. G. (IHE 23244)

5:806. Redonet, Luis. LA NOTICIA DE LA MUERTE DE MENENDEZ Y PELAYO EN LAS CORTES Y EN LA PRENSA NACIONAL. ALGUNAS NOTAS DE MI ARCHIVO ACERCA DEL MONUMENTO A DON MARCELINO [The news of Menéndez y Pelayo's death in the Cortes and the national press. Some notes from my archive concerning the monument of Don Marcelino]. Altamira (Spain) 1956 (1-3): 7-32. Summarizes the speeches made in the Spanish Cortes on the occasion of Menéndez' death (1912) and describes his funeral and the subscription started for the erection of a monument to him in Santander. E. A. (IHE 23249)

5:807. Ricaurte, José Eusebio. DON MARCELINO MENENDEZ Y PELAYO. Revista del Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Señora del Rosario (Colombia) 1957 (441): 43-51. Laudatory speech on Menéndez y Pelayo, praising him especially as a Christian and an apologist. R. C. (IHE 23247)

5:808. Ruiz Castro, Aurelio. LA FILOXERA EN ESPAÑA, DATOS HISTORICOS [Phylloxera in Spain. Historical data]. Agricultura. Revista Agropecuaria (Spain) 1957 (298): 79-83. Presents data on the introduction of phylloxera into Spain, the methods used to combat it and the economic consequences of the invasion. E. G. (IHE 23221)

5:809. Unsigned. BIBLIOGRAFIA MONTAÑESA [Mountain bibliography]. Altamira (Spain) 1956 (1-3): 287-314. Review of the works and articles sent to this periodical on the occasion of the centenary of the birth of Menéndez y Pelayo. E. A. (IHE 23239)

5:810. Unsigned. SOLICITUD DE RAFAEL MACEO Y OTROS CUBANOS DEPORTADOS A CHAFARINAS PARA QUE SE LES DEJE EN LIBERTAD EN LA PENINSULA [Petition from Rafael Maceo and other Cubans deported to Chafarinas for their release in the (Iberian) Peninsula]. Boletín del Archivo Nacional (Cuba) 1956[1957] 55: 161-162. Copy of documents of the year 1880 which are preserved in the Archivo Nacional, Havana. G. C. C. (IHE 23818)

Latin America

See also: 5:594, 608, 810

5:811. Carvajal Bello, Juan F. A TRAVES DE "LA HABANA ELEGANTE" [Through La Habana Elegante]. Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional (Cuba) 1957 8(2): 39-67. Summary of the history of the periodical La Habana Elegante, which was published in Havana from 1883 to 1893, under various titles. Originally a publication for women, it became a weekly on art and literature. E. Rz. (IHE 23826)

5:812. Caturla, Victoria de. TRAYECTORIA IDEOLOGICA DE JUAN GUALBERTO GOMEZ [The ideological path of Juan Gualberto Gómez]. Universidad de La Habana (Cuba) 1957 (130-132): 120-162. Examines the evolution of the ideas of this Cuban independence leader (1854-1933) and his historical significance. D. B. (IHE 23821)

5:813. Garasino, Ana María. TRAYECTORIA LAICISTA DE JOSE MARTI [The secularistic path of José Martí]. Universidad de La Habana (Cuba) 1957 (130-132): 41-119. Analyzes the evolution of the secularistic ideas of the hero of Cuban independence. D. B. (IHE 23824)

5:814. La Torriente, Loló de. COSME DE LA TORRIENTE: EL ULTIMO PROCER CUBANO [Cosme de la Torriente: the last Cuban leader]. Universidad de La Habana (Cuba) 1957 (130-132): 163-201. Describes the military and political activity of this patriot (born 1872) during the period of the independence movement and in the Cuban republic. D. B. (IHE 23825)

5:815. Unsigned. INDICE GENERAL DE LOS LIBROS COPIADORES DE LA SECCION DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES [General index of the copybooks of the Foreign Affairs Section]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación (Dominican Republic) 1957 20(94): 367-374. Calendar of correspondence of the period 18 May 1878 - 16 July 1878. Article to be continued. D. Bushnell
See also: 1:1782, 2578, 2:100, 3:646, 1818, 4:1745

Pacific Area

See also: 5:627

5:816. Lynch, Frank. THE JESUIT LETTERS OF MINDANAO AS A SOURCE OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL DATA. Philippine Studies 1956 4(2): 247-272. Describes the contents of the Cartas de los Padres de la Compañía de Jesús (10 volumes, 1877-95), the Philippine counterpart to the Jesuit Relations of North America. The letters are indexed by locus, kind of anthropological information contained, and cultural-linguistic group spoken about. A

5:817. Yarwood, Alexander T. (Univ. of New South Wales). THE DICTATION TEST -- HISTORICAL SURVEY. Australian Quarterly 1958 30(2): 19-29. An account of the evolution of the Dictation Test as a means of excluding non-European immigrants from Australia, modelled on, but more severe than, the Natal Dictation Test. The author examines the debates in the Commonwealth Parliament on the Immigration Restriction Act of 1901, showing how pressure by the Labour Party on the Deakin Government resulted in virtual prohibition of "coloured" immigration. A survey of the use of the Dictation Test for the period 1902-1939 shows that the prospective immigrant's race has been the primary consideration, though the test has been used to exclude persons thought undesirable for political reasons. Based on Hansard, Departmental Archives and newspapers. A

United States of America

See also: 5:644, 646, 765, 769, 799

5:818. Anderson, George L. (Univ. of Kansas). FROM CATTLE TO WHEAT: THE IMPACT OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS ON BANKING IN EARLY WICHITA. Agricultural History 1959 33(1): 3-15. Reviews the influence of cattle marketing and grain growing upon the financial institutions of Wichita, Kansas, in the 1870's. The problems were often the same as those of many other commercial centers in the American Middle West. Based upon local newspapers and National Bank records filed in the National Archives, Washington, D. C.

Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

5:819. Angermann, Erich (Univ. of Munich). EIN WENDEPUNKT IN DER GESCHICHTE DER MONROE-DOKTRIN UND DER DEUTSCH-AMERIKANISCHEN BEZIEHUNGEN. DIE VENEZUELAKRISE VON 1902/03 IM SPIEGEL DER AMERIKANISCHEN TAGESPRESSE [A turning point in the history of the Monroe Doctrine and in the relations between Germany and America. The Venezuela crisis of 1902/3 as reflected in the American daily press]. Jahrbuch für Amerikastudien 1958 3: 22-58. Examines the reaction of the American daily press to the Anglo-German intervention in Venezuela in 1902-03. In contrast to the prevailing view, the author shows that the reaction was neither uniform nor, at first, hostile to Germany. It became hostile only in the course of the crisis, mainly because of German ineptitude. The discussion started by the episode and exploited by the advocates of naval expansion contributed to a clarification of the idea of arbitration, toward some new thinking (often pronouncedly nationalistic) on the Monroe Doctrine and toward a reorientation with respect to America's relationship with Germany and Great Britain. A (t)

5:820. Cowing, Cedric B. (Univ. of Hawaii). MARKET SPECULATION IN THE MUCKRAKER ERA: THE POPULAR REACTION. Business History Review 1957 31(4): 403-413. Between 1890 and 1907, Populist-progressive attacks against

obvious abuses in this field caused highly adverse public opinion, which in turn shaped stock-exchange history through subsequent decades. C. F. Latour

5:821. Dodds, Gordon B. (Knox College). ROGUE RIVER MONOPOLY. Pacific Historical Review 1958 27(3): 263-280. Study of the efforts of Robert Deniston Hume (1845-1908) to preserve his fishing monopoly on the Rogue River, Oregon, from 1877 to 1908. Hume made use of force, lawsuits and lobbying. His career illustrates the American businessman's desire for government support of his monopoly. Based on the Hume papers at the University of Oregon library, Oregon newspapers, and State and county documents.

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5:822. Doherty, Herbert J., Jr. (Univ. of Florida). ALEXANDER J. MCKELWAY: PREACHER TO PROGRESSIVE. Journal of Southern History 1958 24(2): 177-190. Outlines the activities of Alexander J. McKelway (1866-1918), who went from the editorship of a Presbyterian magazine in North Carolina to national leadership in the battle for child-labor laws and to political support of Woodrow Wilson.

S. E. Humphreys

5:823. Durden, Robert F. WOODROW WILSON AND HIS NEW BIOGRAPHERS. South Atlantic Quarterly 1957 56(4): 500-505. A review article on John Morton Blum's Woodrow Wilson and the Politics of Morality and John A. Garraty's Woodrow Wilson: A Great Life in Brief. H. Kantor

5:824. Johnson, Arthur M. (Harvard Business School). THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND THE NAVY. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1958 84(10): 76-8. A review of Roosevelt's naval interests and policies as Assistant Secretary of the Navy (1897-98) and Commander-in-Chief (1901-1909). A vigorous advocate of naval preparedness, Roosevelt strengthened the U.S. fleet in ships, personnel and efficiency, demonstrating the results in the world cruise of 1907-09. Based on Roosevelt's letters, Navy Department records, articles in the U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings and secondary sources.

A

5:825. McDonald, Forrest. SAMUEL INSULL AND THE MOVEMENT FOR STATE UTILITY REGULATORY COMMISSIONS. Business History Review 1958 32(3): 241-254. Analyzes the issues involved in the early efforts to regulate public utilities and appraises the role of Samuel Insull in bringing about the creation (1914) of the Illinois Public Utility Commission. A discussion of the subsequent fight between the advocates of "Home Rule" or "municipal regulation" and the defenders of the Commission is also included.

V. P. Carosso

5:826. Merk, Lois Bannister (Northeastern Univ.). BOSTON'S HISTORIC PUBLIC SCHOOL CRISIS. New England Quarterly 1958 31(2): 172-199. Analyzes the political effects of the woman-suffrage clauses of the Massachusetts School Suffrage Acts of 1879 and 1881. The participation of women in Boston school elections called attention to their willingness to vote, gave them some practical political experience, and helped win a segment of the Republican Party to the idea of woman suffrage. In Boston woman suffrage came to be identified with anti-Catholicism and helped solidify the Democratic Party's opposition to the reform.

L. Gara

5:827. Miller, Glenn H., Jr. (Harvard Univ.). THE HAWKES PAPERS: A CASE STUDY OF A KANSAS MORTGAGE BROKERAGE BUSINESS, 1871-1888. Business History Review 1958 32(3): 293-310. Detailed study of the business practices of a Kansas mortgage broker in providing agricultural credit when "private, non-local, individual funds made up a major source of investment in agricultural mortgage." V. P. Carosso

5:828. Nadworny, Milton J. (Univ. of Vermont). FREDERICK TAYLOR AND FRANK GILBRETH: COMPETITION IN SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT. Business History Review 1957 31(1): 23-34. A study of the relationship and antagonisms which developed between Frank Gilbreth and Frederick Taylor and his associates between 1907 and 1924. The Taylorites viewed Gilbreth as a competitive threat, and considered his method of micromotion study to be unimportant, or a minor appendage to stop-watch time study. Gilbreth ultimately attacked time study as unscientific and inferior to his own methods. Because of the bitter feelings between the time study and motion study leaders, accommodation between the two techniques in the field of work measurement was gradual and slow. Based upon the Frederick W. Taylor Collection at Stevens Institute and the Gilbreth Library of Management at Purdue University.

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5:829. Niebuhr, Reinhold (Union Theological Seminary). WALTER RAUSCHENBUSCH IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE. Religion in Life 1958 27(4): 527-536. A critical appraisal of Rauschenbusch's Social Christianity in relation to the socio-economic thought of his time. Rauschenbusch adopted Marxist theories only implicitly. The author criticizes the social gospel from the standpoint of Christian anthropology and history: the subsequent development of Western democracies has not vindicated the optimistic view of human nature which the social gospelers shared with the Enlightenment.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:830. Reed, Adelaide H. FLORIDA PIONEER. Florida Historical Quarterly 1958 37(2): 111-149. Reminiscences of life at Bradenton, Florida, from 1888 to 1910. G. L. Lycan

5:831. Shimura, Kōsuke. AMERIKA KAKUSHIN-SHUGI NO ICHI SOKUMEN -- TEIKOKUSHUGI-RINEN TO NO KANKEI NI TSUITE [An aspect of Progressivism in America; in relation to imperialism]. Seiyō-shi-gaku 1958 (38): 109-127. Analyzes the two self-contradictory features of the United States in the early 20th century: Progressivism at home and imperialism abroad. The author examines the relations between these features and then investigates the process by which the Progressives came to accept the imperialistic expansion of America. The Progressive acceptance of the imperialistic point of view was made possible by 1) their belief that they were an elite, and 2) the two main intellectual streams of the period: Nativism and Social Darwinism.

M. Nishikawa

5:832. Sisk, Glenn N. (Georgia Institute of Technology). CRIME AND JUSTICE IN THE ALABAMA BLACK BELT, 1875-1917. Mid-America 1958 40(2): 106-113. According to official State of Alabama reports, crime in the Black Belt before 1917 was highest among the Negro population, and justice, largely left to the discretion of the counties until State reform laws were passed in the early 1900's, was impeded by substandard prison conditions, unreasonable penalties, and a system of convict-lease to private contractors.

R. J. Marion

E. 1918-1939

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 5:667, 675, 950

5:833. Akhramovich, R. T., and J. F. Belov. PRIMER DOBROSOEDSTVA I DRUZHESTVENNOGO SOTRUDNICHESTVA [An example of neighborly relations and friendly co-operation]. Sovetskoe Vostokovedenie 1956 (2): 45-55. A survey of the development of friendly relations between Afghanistan and the USSR since Afghanistan's declaration of independence in 1919. These relations prove that coexistence and co-operation are possible between states with different social structures. Erna Wollert

5:834. Batowski, Henryk. RUMUŃSKA PODRÓŻ BECKA W PAŹDZIERNIKU 1938 ROKU [Beck's Rumanian journey in October 1938]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1958 65(2): 423-439. Very little information exists on this visit of the Polish Foreign Minister and its results. The most detailed description is contained in the memoirs of the then Rumanian foreign minister, Nicolae Comnen: *Preludi del grande drama* (published in 1947). The aim of this unsuccessful visit was to gain Rumanian support for the plan of transferring Carpathian Ruthenia from Czechoslovakia to Hungary. Based on printed sources.

A. F. Dynas

5:835. Berio, Alberto (Italian ambassador). L'"AFFARE" ETIOPICO [The Ethiopian "affair"]. Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali 1958 25(2): 181-219. A detailed description of the relations of Italy to the League of Nations from the beginning of the conflict between Italy and Ethiopia to the withdrawal of Italy from the League of Nations. Based on the personal recollections of the author, former Capo Gabinetto del Segretario Generale Aggiunto Italiano. F. Fellner

5:836. Faust, Alfred. DER KUNSTRAUB - EIN VERGESSENES KAPITEL [Art plunder -- a forgotten chapter]. Geist und Tat 1958 (9): 272-277. Describes the art collections of Hermann Göring and Adolf Hitler and their origins. Special attention is given to Professor Hans Posse, director of the Dresden State Gallery. H. Hirsch

5:837. Ginsburgs, George (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). THE SOVIET UNION AS NEUTRAL, 1939-1941. Soviet Studies 1958/59 10(1): 12-35. The Soviet concept of neutrality may be understood better after an examination of the Soviet Union's conduct during the period from 1 September 1939 to 22 June 1941. During this time it was legally and internationally recognized as a neutral power. While it reserved to itself the right to appeal to its own ideological concepts of international relations, it did not in this period find it convenient to repudiate openly the traditional rules of international law. Only the secret collaboration with Germany put a dark spot on the Soviet record. The policy of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs was motivated by interest, rather than a profound respect, for international law, but the latter was at least considered. W. F. Woehrlin

5:838. Gol'dberg, D. I. JAPONO-GERMANSKIE OTNOSHENIIA V 1933-1936 GG. [Japanese-German relations in the years 1933 to 1936]. Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta 1956 (20): 150-159. The conclusion of the Anti-Comintern Pact between Japan and Nazi Germany constituted the reparation for the Second World War. Disguised as an anti-Communist act, it was really directed against the Soviet Union, and its aims were the destruction of the system of Versailles and Washington, and simultaneously, domination of the world by the fascist bloc. The author includes the text of the secret agreement against the Soviet Union signed by Ribbentrop and the Japanese ambassador to Germany, Mushakoji. Based on protocols of the war-crimes trial in Tokyo, Lawrence K. Losinger's "Germany's Far Eastern Policy under Hitler," "Pacific Affairs, 1938," and Herbert von Dirksen's *Twenty Years of German Foreign Policy* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1952). Erna Wollert

5:839. Harding, Philippe. UN DOCUMENT CAPITAL: "NEUF ANNEES DE CRISE" [A document of major importance: Nine Troubled Years]. Ecrits de Paris 1957 (155): 37-44. Comments on the French translation of the last volume of Sir Samuel Hoare's memoirs, *Nine Troubled Years* (Paris: Amiot Dumont). The personality of Hoare is contrasted with that of Winston Churchill. The reviewer pays particular attention to those chapters of the book dealing with the Ethiopian crisis (1935), the reoccupation of the Rhineland (1936) and the Munich Agreement (1938).

R. Valdés del Toro

5:840. Karpas, Melvin R. (Willimantic State Teachers College, Connecticut). FASCISM RE-EXAMINED. New England Social Studies Bulletin 1958 16(1): 13-18. Partly by means of contrast with Communism, the author develops the idea that Fascism in Italy and Germany was a "'folk movement' that occurred because of the depressed and poverty-stricken times." Emphasis is laid on the middle-class and nationalistic nature of Fascism and on its stress on discipline and dictatorship. Nazism is considered as very similar to Fascism. W. D. Metz

5:841. Lang, Nicolas. L'INTERNATIONALE COMMUNISTE ET LES PAYS COLONIAUX [The Communist International and the colonial countries]. Ecrits de Paris 1957 (155) 30-37. Under the influence of M. N. Roy, an Indian Communist living in Moscow, the problem of colonial emancipation became the center of Lenin's attention after 1920, as a means of contributing to the collapse of capitalism in Europe. The Sixth Congress of the Comintern in 1928 called for the European Communist parties to recognize and support the right of the colonies to revolt. Lenin decided to support the Communist parties in the colonial countries, in spite of the absence of industrial proletariats and the indifference of the peasant class. R. Valdés del Toro

5:842. Lipták, Lubomír. ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ HISTORIOGRAFIA O MNÍCHOVÉ [Czechoslovak historiography on Munich]. Historický Časopis 1958 6(3): 434-446. A critical appraisal of some recently published Czechoslovak and source publications dealing with the Munich Agreement of 1938. While Marxist historiography evaluates the Munich events as a part of contemporary world affairs, Western writers try to isolate Munich from the world situation, at the expense of the small nations. F. Wagner

5:843. Moorehead, Alan. MUNICH IN THE LIGHT OF TODAY. New York Times Magazine 1958 28 September: 10, 23, 25-26. Recalls the reactions of the Western democracies, especially Great Britain and France, to the Munich Agreement of September 1938, and evaluates them from the vantage point of 1958. R. J. Marion

5:844. Olivová, Věra. ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ DIPLOMACIE V DOBĚ RURSKÉ KRIZE ROKU 1923 [Czechoslovak diplomacy during the period of the Ruhr crisis in 1923]. Československý Časopis Historický 1958 6(1): 59-70. German reparations represented the most significant question in 1922 and 1923, and the main efforts of Czechoslovak diplomatic activity in these years were, necessarily, focused on it. The problem of German reparations, in the form of the Ruhr crisis, also greatly influenced the Franco-Czechoslovak negotiations which finally concluded with the agreement of 25 January 1924. Although the Prague government backed the French standpoint in the Ruhr crisis, Czechoslovak diplomacy endeavored to maneuver between Great Britain and France in order to preserve Czechoslovakia's independence. Based mainly on unpublished documents of the Archives of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs. F. Wagner

5:845. Pesti, M. INGLISE-SAKSA IMPERIALISTLIKUST KOKKULEPPEST BALTI MERE JA BALTIMAADE KÜSIMUSES (1935 a.) [The imperialistic Anglo-German

treaty on the Baltic Sea and the Baltic States (1935)] In the Anglo-German Naval Agreement of 1935 England left Hitler in control of the Baltic Sea and the Baltic States. Bourgeois Estonia hailed the Agreement, regarding warships in Kiel as a counterweight to those in Kronstadt. With England's consent Hitler attempted to form a "great Baltic union" comprising Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Finland. He established military bases in these countries for use against the USSR. A national catastrophe in Estonia was averted only through the Soviet policy of peace and the protection of small nations and through the heroic fight of the Estonian workers. In 1940 Estonia left the imperialist camp and became united with the USSR. G. Liersch

5:846. Rupen, Robert A. MONGOLIAN NATIONALISM PART II. Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society 1958 45 (3/4): 245-268. Continued from a previous article [See abstract 4: 2283]. Mongolia has been under pressure from both China and Russia since 1921, but Mongolian nationalism has continued to thrive. In education, Japanese influences were strong in the years from 1933 to 1940; and Mongolia continues to respect traditional figures like Genghis Khan or the Buryat hero Dorji Banzarov. There is considerable anti-Chinese sentiment, but anti-Russian feeling is less strong. E. Wright

5:847. Schütt, W. (Univ. of Hamburg). DER STAHLPAKT UND ITALIENS NONBELLIGERANZA 1938-1940 [The Pact of Steel and Italy's nonbelligerency, 1938-1940]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1958 8(9): 498-521. Examines Italy's position in international affairs after the outbreak of World War II, emphasizing the Italian aspects of the problem. The author finds that Italy lacked a realistic policy and that Foreign Minister Ciano was more guilty of error than has previously been believed. He attempts to establish the events as well as the reasons behind Italian policy. In the situation which existed Italy had little choice of staying out of the conflict. Based on published documentary and secondary sources. C. Burdick

5:848. Soulié, G. Jean-Louis (Saigon). PROCHE ORIENT ET MAGHRIB [The Near East and the Maghreb]. France-Asie 1958 14(140): 510-513. The post-1945 political developments in the Arab world appear to constitute a revolution, but in reality they are an evolutionary step uniting the countries from Syria to Morocco in their fight against the infidels and colonialism, led by the reformist movement "El Islah". This is the only bond between the Near East and the Maghreb and it seems likely that their future orientation may completely diverge after they achieve their common aims. G. Greuter

5:849. Unsigned. ESTADISTICAS SELECTAS [Selected statistics]. Fomento Social (Spain) 1957 12(46): 195-198. Presents indexes of consumer prices for the years 1937 to 1956 in various countries, including Spain. E. G. (IHE 23385)

5:850. Unsigned. L'AZIONE DIPLOMATICA DELL'AMBASCIATORE ALOISI [The diplomatic activity of Ambassador Aloisi]. Relazioni Internazionali 1958 22(17): 471-473. A sketch intended as an introduction to the forthcoming publication of a diary, covering the years 1932-1936, of Pompeo Aloisi, Italy's minister to Albania (1926-1927), ambassador to Japan (1928-1929) and Turkey (1930-1932), and chief of cabinet in the ministry of foreign affairs (1932-1936), a position he gave up because of his disagreement with Ciano. Once embarked on the Ethiopian campaign, Mussolini shut himself off from all possibility of collaboration with the European powers, leaving Hitler as his only possible ally.

R. Valdés del Toro

5:851. Zhiugžda, Y. I., and D. F. Faingauzas (Vilna). REVOLUITSIONNOE DVIZHENIE V NEMETSKIKH VOISKAKH V LITVE (1918-1919 GODY) [The revolutionary movement in the German forces in Lithuania (1918-1919)]. Novaia i Noveishaiia Istoriiia 1957 (3): 30-45. In the winter of 1918-1919 the revolutionary movement came near to breaking up the German army in Lithuania. The soldiers organized soviets in which the Spartacists came close to achieving a majority. In some instances German detachments surrendered their positions to the Red Army without offering resistance; in other cases

German units voluntarily turned over their arms and equipment to Red troops. Much of the ferment among the German troops, however, was not truly revolutionary, but represented only a desire to return home. In April and May 1919, the German authorities, by forming special battalions of officer volunteers and by sending up reserves from Germany, were able to recover control of the situation. In the meantime the German soldier-revolutionaries had won for the Red Army a very important breathing-spell. R. V. Burks

Paris Peace Settlements

5:852. Brügel, J. W. (London). DAS SCHICKSAL DER STRAFBESTIMMUNGEN DES VERSAILLER VERTRÄGS [The fate of the penalty clauses of the Treaty of Versailles]. Vierteljahrsschrift für Zeitgeschichte 1958 6(3): 263-270. Traces the fate of the punitive clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, which stipulated the extradition and prosecution of Wilhelm II and of persons designated as war criminals. The measures were never carried out. The refusal of the Dutch government to extradite Wilhelm II exempted the Allied powers from the embarrassing task of having to agree on the forum and objectives to be adopted in the trial of the former German sovereign. There was also disagreement between Great Britain and France from the very beginning in the question of war criminals. Based mainly on Documents on British Foreign Policy 1919-1939. First Series Volume 7, The First Conference of London 1920 (London, 1958).

A (t)

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

See also: 5:684

5:853. Pazos, Manuel R., O.F.M. SIDI ALI SELAUI. Mauritania (Africa) 1957 30(355): 251-256. A sketch of the Spaniard Selau (died 1924), who was the lawyer of the Franciscan Order in Tetuán. M. Gu. (IHE 23897)

Asia

See also: 5:689, 690

5:854. Borsa, Giorgio. IL COMUNISMO CINESE E STALIN. Rapporti storici ed ideologici [Chinese Communism and Stalin. Historical and ideological relations]. Politico 1957 22(2): 253-272. First gives an outline of the history of Chinese Communism, showing that it often developed in sharp antagonism with the directives of Stalin. There has been no real de-Stalinization in China. The gigantic economic development of the country which the Communists aim at, makes any form of liberalization impossible, at least in the near future. E. Füssl, O. S. B.

5:855. D'iakov, A. M., and I. M. Reusner. ROL' GANDI V NATSIONAL'NO-OSVOBODITEL'NOI BOR'BE NARODOV INDII [Ghandi's role in the national struggle for liberation of the peoples of India]. Sovetskoe Vostokovedenie 1956 (5): 21-34. Corrects the views held previously by Soviet scholars (including the authors of this article) on Ghandi and the Indian national bourgeoisie. Partly for "dogmatic" reasons these scholars overrated the necessity of the hegemony of the proletariat in the struggle for Indian liberation. Because of the specific conditions which existed in colonial India, however, the national bourgeoisie possessed the right to act in the name of the people. The National Congress, led by Ghandi and adopting his tactics of passive resistance, succeeded in gaining the support of millions of backward Indians for a liberation movement which became a powerful weapon against the imperialists. The authors emphasize Ghandi's honesty and self-denial and describe his progressive activities. Based on works of Nehru.

Erna Wollert

5:856. Fan Jo-Yui. ZNACHENIE KNIGI LENINA "DVE TAKTIKI SOTSIAL-DEMOKRATII" DLIA NARODNO-DEMOKRATICHESKOI REVOLIUTSII V KITAE [The importance of Lenin's book Two Tactics of Social Democracy for the people's democratic revolution in China]. Sovetskoe Vostokovedenie 1956 (2): 29-33. Presents part of a lecture delivered at the meeting of the scientific council of the Institut Vostokovedenia on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Russian revolution of 1905. The experiences gained in the Russian revolution of 1905 and from Lenin's work which was published at that time, could not be applied in China until after the October Revolution. Following one of Lenin's principles, the Communist Party conducted the democratic revolution in China in a manner corresponding to the peculiar conditions prevailing in the country. Based on works by Lenin and Mao Tsé-tung. Erna Wollert

5:857. Hughes, Richard. THE LONG MARCH OF MAO-TSE-TUNG. New York Times Magazine 1958 21 September: 9, 83-84, 86. Describes the rise of one of the duumvirate of world Communism from a bold and defiant Communist heretic to one of the world's most important standard-bearers of orthodox Communism. R. J. Marion

5:858. Kapitsa, M. S. IZ ISTORII RASPROSTRANENIIA IDEI MARKSIZMA-LENINIZMA V KITAE [From the history of the dissemination of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism in China]. Sovetskoe Vostokovedenie 1956 (2): 34-44. The first propagandists of Marxism-Leninism in China immediately after the Russian October Revolution were members of the progressive intelligentsia. The activities of the Peking university professor Li Ta-chao and of Mao Tsé-tung were particularly important. The revolutionary movement of 4 May 1919 encouraged the formation of Communist groups and press organs. The Chinese Communist Party, founded in 1921, was not influenced by the Second International in its ideology or organization but was based entirely on Leninist principles. Based on works by Chinese historians, periodicals and press reports from the years 1919-1920. Erna Wollert

5:859. Sakurai, Takeo (Ibaragi Univ.). SHŌWA NO NŌHON-SHUGI ["Agriculturism" in the Shōwa Period]. Shisō 1958 (407): 722-734. Studies the idea and movement of "agriculturism" in the Shōwa period. "Agriculturism" after the Meiji Period represented the interests of small landowners and consistently defended the peasant-proprietor system and the family system against capitalism. In the Shōwa Period, however, apart from economic problems, the intellectual revival was encouraged as well as aggressive expansion. "Agriculturism" helped promote fascism in Japan. Based on works by Yutaka Okada, Seikei Gondō, Kanji Katō and Kōzaburo Tachibana. K. Sugiyama

Canada

5:860. Graham, W. R. (Univ. of Saskatchewan). SOME COMMENTS ON A CREDIBLE CANADIAN. Canadian Historical Review 1958 39(4): 296-311. A lecture delivered at the University of Toronto in February 1958. The author examines briefly the contest between Mackenzie King and Arthur Meighen during the 1920's, with particular reference to the "constitutional crisis" of 1926. He seeks to explain, by reference to Meighen's background, training and character, why his defeat in 1926 "seemed to violate every precept instilled in him as a child, every lesson life had taught him thus far, every canon of the classical theory of parliamentary government to which he clung." A

Europe

AUSTRIA

See also: 5:884

5:861. Diamant, Alfred (Univ. of Florida). THE GROUP BASIS OF AUSTRIAN POLITICS. Journal of Central European Affairs 1958 18(2): 134-155. An attempt to apply to the

study of politics of the first Austrian republic (1918-1934) a technique worked out by Arthur F. Bentley and his American school of political scientists in 1908. Instead of merely studying political parties and classes, or Vienna "reds" and rural "blacks," the author attempts to analyze the dynamic group basis of politics. He finds that membership in Austrian groups did not overlap as much as in the pluralistic American ones; moreover, the Austrian groups were not committed to a common set of "rules of the game" and did not share a general ideological consensus. This lack of consensus inevitably caused Austria's three "camps" -- Socialists, Nationalists and Christian-Social Conservatives -- to drift toward civil war. The course of events since 1945 suggests that the two major "camps" (the Socialists and Christian-Social Conservatives) have recognized the importance of a consensus.

C. F. Delzell

5:862. Graf, Ferdinand. ASPETTI DEL SOCIALISMO AUSTRIACO [Aspects of Austrian socialism]. Civitas 1957 8(8/9): 196-199. Since the end of the First World War the Austrian Socialist party, with its radical, revolutionary and international outlook, has played an important role in the European Socialist movement. After the fall of the monarchy, the goal of Austrian Social Democracy was the institution of a proletarian dictatorship. Since the use of force was foreseen, a Marxist militia was formed in Austria. This extremist policy of Austrian Marxism meant that there was no room at the left for Communism. R. Valdés del Toro

5:863. Voroshilov, S. I. BOR'BA KOMMUNISTICHESKOI PARTII AVSTRII [The struggle of the Communist Party of Austria]. Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta 1956 (2): 37-50. After the liberation of Austria from fascism the main object of the Communist Party, which had been suppressed since 1933, was to achieve unity of action of the working class. The left wing of the Socialist Party backed the Communists in these efforts, but the right wing united with the Volkspartei and advocated solidarity with the bourgeoisie and a common struggle against Nazi ideology. In the parliamentary elections of 1945 the right-wing coalition, supported by the USA and England, gained a majority. Based on Österreichische Zeitung, 1945 and 1946, Ernst Fischer, "Der Weg der Provisorischen Regierung" (Weg und Ziel, 1946), Johann Koplenig, Reden und Aufsätze 1924-1950, and Erwin Scharf, Ich darf nicht schweigen (Vienna, 1948).

Erna Wollert

BALKANS

5:864. Baglamaia, Dzhafar. K ISTORII NATSIONAL'NO-OSVOBODITEL'NOGO FRONTA V ALBANII [On the history of the National Liberation Front in Albania]. Voprosy Istorii 1958 (8): 139-153. Describes Albania's distressing situation before the Second World War, when the country was a colony of the great imperialist states, and under Italian occupation. The author discusses the formation and development of the National Liberation Front, later the Democratic Front, under the leadership of the Communist Party led by Enver Hoxha and the heroic struggle of the Albanian people against the fascist occupation until the People's Republic was founded in January 1946. Based on material from the Arkivi Qendror I PPSH and the newspaper Zéri i Popullit, 1942 and 1943. Erna Wollert

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

See also: 5:898

5:865. Bradáč, Zdeněk. POZNÁMKY K NĚKTERÝM OBECNÝM PROBLÉMŮM STUDIA DĚJIN KSČ VE DVACÁTÝCH LETECH (NA OKRAJ DISKUSNÍHO ČLÁNKU VLADIMÍRA DUBSKÉHO) [Remarks on some general problems of the study of the history of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia during the twenties; marginalia on a polemical article by Vladimír Dubský]. Československý Časopis Historický 1958 6(2): 325-334. Reviews some historiographical directives of the twentieth (1956) congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as well as that of the central commit-

tee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in 1957 in order to guide Party historians. In this connection the author makes a detailed Marxist analysis of Vladimír Dubský's article "K otázce vědeckého zpracování vývoje KSC v letech 1921-1925" [Contribution to the scientific elaboration of the development of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, 1921-1925] [See abstract 4:3203]. F. Wagner

5:866. Csizmadia, Dezider. MAĎARSKÝ PRACUJÚCI L'UD V ČSR V BOJI PROTI NASTUPUJÚCEMU FAŠIZMU V ROKOCH 1934-1935 [Hungarian working people in Czechoslovakia in the struggle against incipient fascism in 1934-1935]. Historický Casopis 1958 6(3): 338-368. A brief review of the activities of Czechoslovakia's more important political parties in connection with the Hungarian minority. The bourgeois leadership of the Hungarian minorities by János Eszterházy and Andor Jaross is sharply criticized. Based partly on unpublished documents. F. Wagner

5:867. Holotšková, Zdenka. MZDOVÉ POMERY DEPUTÁTNIKOV NA SLOVENSKU V ROKOCH 1920-1929 [The wage situation of agricultural laborers receiving payment both in kind and in cash during the years 1920-1929]. Historický Časopis 1958 6(3): 369-404. Describes the standard of living, cultural level, and general economic conditions of agricultural workers receiving payment both in kind and in cash. Because of the wage system and the economic situation, the masses of the Slovak agricultural proletariat sympathized with the ideas of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. Based on unpublished sources. Statistical data are included. F. Wagner

5:868. Mar'ina, V. V. SLOVAKIA V GODY POSLEVOENNODOGO REVOLUTSIONNOGO POD'EMA (1918-1923) [Slovakia in the years of the revolutionary enthusiasm after the war (1918-1923)]. Kratkie Soobshchenia Instituta Slavjanovedenia 1957 (21): 80-88. In contrast to previous works of Czech Marxist historians on this period, which are based on Czech rather than Slovak material, describes the Slovak revolutionary development from the foundation of the Czechoslovak state to the struggle of the Czech Communist Party, founded in 1921, against the onset of capitalism during the economic crisis after the First World War. Based on Lenin's works, speeches and writings of Czech Communist Party leaders, press reports, memoirs and other material pertaining to the first five Comintern congresses, etc.

Erna Wollert

FRANCE

See also: 5:715

5:869. Mauriac, Claude. MALRAUX: AGAIN FROM LETTERS TO ACTION. New York Times Magazine 1958 6 July: 9, 16-17. A brief survey of André Malraux's life on the occasion of his appointment to De Gaulle's cabinet.

R. J. Marion

5:870. Moscon, Giorgio. ANDRE MALRAUX TRA POLITICA E LETTERATURA [André Malraux in politics and literature]. Il Ponte 1958 14(7): 941-945. Malraux has demonstrated better than almost anyone else how literature and political action can be combined. Moscon traces some of his publications during the period in which he was a Communist, and those after his move to the right. Malraux is not a fascist, has always shown unconditional faith in human values, and may be of great help to present-day France.

C. F. Delzell

GERMANY

See also: 5:721, 722

5:871. Bauer, R. K VOPROSU O ROLI SOVETOV V NOIABR'SKOI REVOLUTSII V GERMANII [Concerning the role of the soviets in the November revolution in Germany]. Novaia i Noveishia Istoryia 1957 (4): 82-95. The revolutionary proletariat did not come into power in its first attempt in the German November revolution of 1918 because the workers and their most active group, the Spar-

tacists, lacked revolutionary experience, and because they had no clear common aims. Other factors which contributed to the failure were: 1) the pact between the Social Democrats, under Ebert, and the militant bourgeoisie; 2) the desire of the petit bourgeoisie to have peace and order restored, and 3) the exhaustion of the soldiers, who asked only for the abdication of the Kaiser. According to Lenin this German failure changed the whole course of further development of the world revolution. G. Liersch

5:872. Fomin, V. T. PROTIV POPYTOK REABILITATII DIPLOMATOV FASHISTSKOI GERMANII [Against attempts at a rehabilitation of the diplomats of fascist Germany]. Voprosy Istorii 1958 (9): 58-71. Maintains that the German diplomats of Hitler's time without exception played an active part in fascist aggression. Attempts of reactionary historians and imperialist publicists to describe some of these diplomats as "supernumeraries" or even opponents of the fascist regime are falsifications of history. Based on Dokumenty i Materiały Kanuna Vtoroi Mirovoi Voyny [Documents and materials on the eve of the Second World War], and other books. Erna Wollert

5:873. Freund, Michael. "DER FEIND STEHT RECHTS" ["The enemy is on the Right"]. Gegenwart 1956 11(1): 11-13. Examines the political attitude of the Weimar Republic chancellor Josef Wirth. W. Ruf

5:874. Herbst, Wolfgang. DIE MÄRKÄMPFE IN MITTELDEUTSCHLAND 1921. IHRE BEDEUTUNG UND IHRE LEHREN [The March battles in central Germany in 1921, their significance and their lessons]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1956 4(3): 599-605. Reports on a symposium held on 28 February 1956 by the Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin Institute, under the motto: "The March battles of 1921 hold a principal place in the struggle of the German working class and of their revolutionary party. They are part of the great revolutionary traditions of the German working class, which is embodied and continued by our Socialist Unity Party." C. F. Latour

5:875. Noda, Nobuo. SHUTOREZEMAN NO TAI-SO SEISAKU NI TSUITE [On Stresemann's policy toward Soviet Russia]. Seiyō-shi-gaku 1958 (39): 161-178. Survey of Stresemann's policy toward the Soviet Union. The author shows the great importance of the policy toward the Soviet Union in Stresemann's diplomacy, and objects to the view that he co-operated exclusively with the West. His pro-Soviet policy aimed at strengthening Germany's position against the West and at achieving a favorable revision of the German-Polish border. This policy corresponded, further, to the interests of the Reichswehr and German heavy industry. Stresemann was a statesman who directed his efforts toward the reconciliation of Rapallo and Locarno in order to enable Germany to cast off the yoke of Versailles. Based on recent publications. M. Nishikawa

5:876. Oertzen, Peter von (Representative, Niedersächsischer Landtag, Göttingen). DIE GROSSEN STREIKS DER RUHRBERGARBEITERSCHAFT IM FRÜHJAHR 1919 [The great strikes of the Ruhr miners in the spring of 1919]. Vierteljahrsschriften für Zeitgeschichte 1958 6(3): 231-262. The miners' strikes are examined to cite what is deemed representative evidence in support of the thesis that the leadership of the Social Democratic Party had other alternatives in 1919, in its defense against the threat of a Communist dictatorship, than an alliance with the bourgeois parties and the military. Support of the socialization and Räte movement then would have secured the united support of the laboring classes later. The Räte (soviets, councils) established by Ruhr miners were not a manifestation of a desire to overthrow the existing government but rather a means of assuring a voice in the management of the mines. The strikes had the goal, further, of securing shorter working hours and higher wages. The socialization movement started out relatively moderately and was radicalized as the strikes proceeded. The Räte were not a movement for dictatorship according to the Russian parallel nor did they represent a subversive Spartacist attempt to overthrow the government. The author sees further evidence in support of his thesis in the fact that the rank and file of the miners were able to elicit joint action among

the local leaders of the labor groups, the Social Democrats, the Independent Social Democrats and the Communists. Extensive documentation, based mostly on published works by participants. E. H. Boehm

5:877. Paetel, Karl O. ERNST JÜNGER UND DIE POLITIK [Ernst Jünger and politics]. Neues Abendland 1958 13 (3): 226-238. Diggessions, including references to Jünger's attempt in the late twenties to win influence over the minds of the members of the nationalist German veterans organization Der Stahlhelm. At all other times Jünger restricted himself to making commentaries on politics. He changed from a nationalist point of view, in which Germany was regarded as an "ultimate value," to a form of "European patriotism." G. Schoebe

5:878. Rakhmanova, I. P. GEORGI DIMITROV NA LEIPTSIGSKOM PROTSESSE (K SEMIDESSIATILETHIU SO DNIA ROZHDENIA) [Georgii Dimitrov at the Leipzig trial (on his seventieth birthday)]. Novaia i Noveishaiia Istoria 1957 (2): 3-24. Describes Dimitrov's intelligent and courageous bearing as a defendant who turned prosecutor. Dimitrov's main concern was to disprove the thesis that the fire was intended to be a signal for an armed Communist uprising and to prove that it was supposed to serve as a pretext for the fascists to launch a massive attack against the Communist Party. Largely because of Dimitrov, the legend of Communist arson soon collapsed. Based on unpublished protocols of the trials following the Reichstag fire of 1933 and on other previously unpublished material. Erna Wollert

5:879. Ryszka, Franciszek. THE THIRD REICH (LONDON, 1957). Kwartalnik Historyczny 1958 65(3): 844-860. Review article on a publication prepared by the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies with the co-operation of UNESCO. The reviewer makes generally appreciative comments, and quotes many books on the Third Reich published during the last fifteen years. A. F. Dygnas

5:880. Seiz, Wolfgang (Bundesministerium für Verteidigung, Bonn). ZUM URSPRUNG EINIGER SEECKT-ZITATE [The origin of some Seeckt quotations]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1958 8(6): 319-324. Studies in detail four quotations attributed to General Hans von Seeckt and normally cited to prove his influence on German political leaders. The author casts considerable doubt on the reliability of these statements and also questions the validity of F. von Rabenau's Hans von Seeckt, Aus seinem Leben 1918-1936 (Leipzig, 1940). Based on a comparison of the Seeckt papers with German and English secondary sources. C. B. Burdick

5:881. Ulbricht, Walter. O KHARAKTERE NOIABR'-SKOI REVOLUTSII. Voprosy Istoria 1958 (8): 63-71. Russian translation of the speech abstracted below [abstract 5:882].

5:882. Ulbricht, Walter (First Secretary, Central Committee, Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschland, Berlin). UBER DEN CHARAKTER DER NOVEMBERREVOLUTION [On the character of the November revolution]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1958 6(4): 717-729. A speech delivered before the Commission for the Preparation of Theses on the November Revolution of 1918. The author criticizes the views held by some historians in the German Democratic Republic that the November 1918 revolution was an unsuccessful socialist revolution. The analysis of historical facts in the light of historical materialism shows that it was a bourgeois-democratic revolution. To some extent the measures taken and methods adopted during its course were proletarian in character. The author points out the objective and subjective aspects of a revolutionary situation. During the November revolution the German working class, lacking the leadership of a Marxist party, was unable to overcome the influence of opportunism, so that the revolutionary rising in November 1918 could not result in a socialist revolution. Journal (H. Köditz)

5:883. Unsigned. HISTORISCHE DOKUMENTE [Historical documents]. Dokumentation der Zeit 1955 (105): 8272-8275. Presents a letter written by the Aktionskomitee

gegen Kriegsgefahr und Faschismus to the second Socialist International on 19 May 1923 and condemning the anti-Russian agitation directed by England and France in Germany.

W. Ruf

5:884. Watt, D. C. (London School of Economics and Political Science). DIE BAYERISCHEN BEMÜHUNGEN UM AUSWEISUNG HITLERS 1924 [The Bavarian efforts to expel Hitler in 1924]. Vierteljahrsshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1958 6(3): 270-280. The plans of the Bavarian government to expel Hitler to Austria were thwarted by the refusal of the Austrian government to accept him; not, as had been previously asserted, by intervention of Franz Gürtner, the Bavarian Minister of Justice. Austria claimed Hitler had lost its citizenship by service in the German army. Bavaria answered in an extensive legal brief, which cited precedent and actions by the Austrian government, to demonstrate that Hitler was still Austrian. The Bavarian argument fell on deaf ears with the Austrian Chancellor, Ignaz Seipel, who feared that Hitler might engage in political agitation after his return to Austria. Based mostly on documents of the German Auswärtiges Amt. E. H. Boehm

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 5:728, 729, 732, 734

5:885. Krasil'nikov, A. N. K VOPROSU O POLITIKE PRAVIASHCHIKH KRUGOV ANGLII V OTNOSHENII SSSR (1929-1933 GG.) [Some aspects of the policy of the British ruling class toward the USSR (1929-1933)]. Novaia i Noveishaiia Istoria 1957 (4): 196-212. Through the world economic crisis from 1929 to 1933 England was faced with loss of markets and unemployment. Although the Soviet market could have afforded some relief, leading circles in England were opposed to any normalization of Anglo-Soviet trade relations. The Soviet Union, forced to encourage its export in order to meet the cost of industrialization, was accused of dumping wheat, oil and timber. A wave of anti-Soviet agitation began and even the British Parliament debated such topics: 1) Soviet world-wide propaganda; 2) the Soviet Union and the Comintern; 3) Soviet interference in Mexico and India; 4) forced labor in the Soviet Union, and 5) religious persecution in the Soviet Union. On 17 October England terminated even the modest two-year Anglo-Soviet trade agreement. G. Liersch

5:886. Pelling, Henry. THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1920-29. Transactions of the Royal Historical Society 1958 5(8): 41-57. Analyzes the membership and organization of the Clydeside group and explains its overthrow as part of Stalinization. Based on newspaper files, State Papers, and published works. C. J. Lowe

5:887. Presseisen, Ernst L. (Stanford Univ.). FOREIGN POLICY AND BRITISH PUBLIC OPINION: THE HOARE-LAVAL PACT OF 1935. World Affairs Quarterly 1958 29(3): 255-277. Suggests that when Sir Samuel Hoare was sacrificed on the altar of public opinion, Stanley Baldwin the politician was merely taking notice that his parliamentary majority was likely to be affected by the Hoare-Laval agreement. The outcry against the agreement from the left did not matter; Baldwin decided that the policy had been wrong when the Times, the local Conservative associations and Tory M. P.'s declared British prestige and honor were jeopardized. S. E. Humphreys

5:888. Taylor, A. J. P. A LOOK BACK AT BRITISH SOCIALISM 1922-1937. Encounter 1958 (54): 27-33. Evaluates the record of the Labour Party, in and out of power, between the World Wars. The author places Ramsay MacDonald, "the Left's present to the British people," on the debit side for his "indifference to the domestic record" and his initiations of a policy of appeasement toward Germany, during the first Labour Government, and his ineffectual handling of the economic crisis, after 1929. The Labour Party is credited, however, for its support of two honorable causes: the General Strike and the Spanish Republic. The Left "failed to decide what it meant by Socialism or how to get there. But these are problems to which no one has found a solution." W. F. Woehrlin

HUNGARY

See also: 5:736

5:889. Stolte, Stefan C. METHODS OF COMMUNIST REVOLUTION. Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR 1958 5(10): 10-14. Discusses the formation of the Hungarian Communist Party and its role in the short-lived Soviet Republic of 1918-19. The methods of gaining power in 1918 may be compared to similar cases of the years 1945-49 and after the revolt of 1956. In all three instances there was a forcible seizure of power, controlled from Moscow. In the first two cases, the support gained by the Communists within Hungary helped to camouflage this fact. W. F. Woehrlin

ITALY

See also: 5:742, 745, 746, 747

5:890. Alatri, Paolo. SULLE ORIGINI DEL FASCISMO [On the origins of Fascism]. Società 1957 13(6): 1169-1197. A Marxist explanation of the anti-Communist roots of Fascism, distilled from the author's book of the same title, published in 1956. A. F. Rolle

5:891. Cordova, Ferdinando. L'ESPERIENZA CALABRIA DI CESARE PAVESE [The Calabrian experience of Cesare Pavese]. Historica 1958 11(2/3): 86-89. Reviews the rather unfavorable opinion of Cesare Pavese (1908-1950) of the people of Calabria, where he was confined under Mussolini, as reflected in his novel Prima che il gallo canti. E. Füssl, O. S. B.

5:892. Ferri, Franco. LA RIVOLUZIONE D'OTTOBRE E LE SUE RIPERCUSSIONI NEL MOVIMENTO OPERAIO ITALIANO [The October Revolution and its repercussions on the Italian labor movement]. Società 1958 14(1): 73-100. Reaction in Italy to the Russian October Revolution had a salutary effect upon Italian laborers agitating for improved working conditions. The effect of this dramatic event upon Italian and other European labor parties is assessed. Special attention is devoted to the formation of the Partito Socialista Italiano (P.S.I.). The author stresses the Leninist and Marxist aspects of the formation of agitative political groups under men like Gramsci and Togliatti. A. F. Rolle

5:893. Gramsci, Antonio. IZ RABOT 1919-1920 GG. [From the works of the years 1919-1920]. Novaya i Noveishaya Istorija 1957 (2): 135-156. Presents for the first time in Russian translation various works of Gramsci which will appear in the first volume of his selected works, to be published, in three volumes, in the Soviet Union in the near future. Gramsci deals with the years 1919-1920 and examines the direct influence of the October Revolution on the fundamental problems of the revolutionary socialist struggle of the Italian proletariat. Erna Wollert

5:894. Miziano, K. F. VELIKAIA OKTIABR'SKAIA SOTSIALISTICHESKAIA REVOLUTSIIA I PROBLEMY RABOCHEGO DVIZHENIIA ITALII V RABOTAKH ANTONIO GRAMSCI 1919-1920 GG. [The Great Socialist October Revolution and the problems of the Italian workers' movement in the works of Antonio Gramsci in the years 1919-1920]. Novaya i Noveishaya Istorija 1957 (2): 121-134.

Gives a general characterization of the situation in Italy after the First World War. The group "L'Ordine Nuovo," which was founded by Gramsci, held exactly the same views as Lenin. Gramsci applied the experiences of the Russian proletariat and the general theoretical problems of the Revolution to the conditions prevailing in the Italian class struggle.

Based mainly on published documents and on Gramsci's L'Ordine Nuovo (Ed. Einaudi, 1954). Erna Wollert

5:895. Salvemini, Gaetano. LA MIA OPPOSIZIONE AL FASCISMO [My opposition to fascism]. Il Ponte 1958 14 (8/9): 1112-1114. Publishes a letter from Salvemini to Aldo Capitini, who is collecting declarations from anti-Fascists on the theme "Why we have fought Fascism." Salvemini reveals that he began to feel hostile toward Fascism as early as 1917 and 1919 when Mussolini joined forces with the Nationalists and sought to outbid the Socialists. His attitude became one of distainful hostility late in 1920 and early in

1921 when the Fascists embarked on violence. Salvemini confesses, however, that in October 1922 when Mussolini took office he remarked, "Better he than another," meaning D'Annunzio, Giolitti, Bonomi, Facta and Salandra. By January 1923, after Fascist violence in Turin and La Spezia, Salvemini's eyes were fully open. Henceforth his whole life was dedicated to anti-Fascism and he became an exile from Italy early in August 1925. C. F. Delzell

POLAND

5:896. Jedruszczak, Tadeusz. O KRYTERIACH OCENY DZIEJÓW POLSKI W OKRESIE MIEDZYWOJENNYM (1918-1939) [On the criteria of value judgments on Polish history of the interwar period: 1918-1939]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1958 65(2): 484-496. Considers the concept of progress, which is defined, and the relations between the various classes and nations as criteria of basic importance. In order to illustrate these guiding principles, the author analyzes such outstanding aspects of Polish history of the interwar period as the regaining of independence and the role of the bourgeoisie and the landowners. He states that some people (not named) believe that Poland did not achieve real independence or doubt that the kind of independence attained was a positive factor in Poland's history, and doubts that the Polish propertied classes desired independence for Poland and later worked for its preservation. The author presents his views on each of these problems, which are in accordance with the old historiographical traditions.

A. F. Dygas

5:897. Nowak, Kazimierz. STRAJKI I WYSTĄPIENIA CHŁOPÓW W LATACH 1930-1934 W MAŁOPOLSCIE [Strikes and demonstrations of peasants in southern Poland: 1930-1934]. Przegląd Historyczny 1958 49(3): 510-529. Describes the strikes and demonstrations in the western part of the area formerly comprising Galicia, mostly in the districts of Cracow and Rzeszów. Based on the contemporary press and material from the Archiwum Akt Nowych [New Record Office] and the Archiwum Zakładu Historii Partii [Archives of the Institute of Party History], both in Warsaw.

A. F. Dygas

5:898. Wandycz, Piotr (Indiana Univ.). U ŹRÓDEŁ PAKTU SKIRMUNT-BENESZ [At the sources of the Skirmunt-Beneš Pact]. Kultura 1958 12(11): 119-126. Describes the political atmosphere and the personal efforts of the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Konstanty Skirmunt, and the Polish envoy to Prague, Erazm Piltz, which led to the signing of the Polish-Czechoslovak Agreement of 6 November 1921, which, however, was never ratified. Based on the Ciechanowski papers and material from the Hoover Library and the National Archives, Washington.

A. F. Dygas

5:899. Zbyszewski, Waclaw A. JÓZEF LIPSKI. Kultura 1958 12(12): 62-67. Obituary of the last prewar Polish ambassador to Berlin (1933-1939), and unofficial representative of the Polish exile government in Washington from 1951 on. The author sketches the character and temperament of the man, omitting reference to his official activities.

A. F. Dygas

SCANDINAVIA AND BALTIC AREA

5:900. Gaigalaite, A. DOKUMENTAI APIE TARYBU VALDŽIOS VEIKIMĄ JONIŠKELYJE 1919 METAIS [Documents on the activity of the Soviet power in Joniškelyje in the year 1919]. Lietuvos TSR Mokslo Akademijos Darbai Serija A 1957 (2): 77-91. Presents documents throwing light on the activities of the first workers' and peasants' soviets formed in the course of the struggle against the German occupation and native nationalists in December 1918. Land was nationalized and the Ispolkom [executive committee] was charged with the stabilization of food prices, the introduction of the eight-hour working day and the enlightenment of the people. Revolutionary tribunals were established and a unit of the militia, and later of the Red Army, was formed.

At the end of April, however, Jonýskélyji was reconquered by the counterrevolutionaries with the help of the Germans. Based on archival material. Erna Wollert

SPAIN

See also: 5:800

5:901. Pozharskaia, S. P. BOR'BA ISPANSKOGO NARODA ZA SVERZHENIE MONARKHII 14 APRELIJA 1931 G. [The struggle of the Spanish people for the abolition of the monarchy on 14 April 1931]. *Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta. Istoriko-Filologicheskai Seriia* 1957 (3): 79-103.

Spanish historiography on the overthrow of the monarchy, which took place with comparative ease, gives too much credit to the bourgeois republican parties and ignores the substantial support afforded by the Unión general de trabajadores and the anarchist-syndicalist Confederación nacional de trabajadores. The Communist Party at that time was weak, having only 700-800 members. Seventy percent of the people voted for the republic. Among these were Catalan and Levantine peasants, the financial bourgeoisie, students and the bourgeois intelligentsia, part of the civil service and, above all, workers and Andalusian agricultural laborers. The monarchists were in the majority only in the rural districts of Galicia, Castile, Estramadura and Aragon. G. Liersch

5:902. Rocio, Eugenio M., S. J. LA PARTICIPACION DE LOS OBREROS EN EL REPARTO DE LA RENTA NACIONAL DE POSTGUERRA. 1936-1952 [The workers' share in the distribution of the national income of the postwar period. 1936-1952]. *Boletín de Estudios Económicos* (Spain) 1955 10(35): 3-35. With the aid of abundant statistical data on income, wages and prices, concludes that economic recovery since the Spanish civil war has weighed heavily on wage earners and pensioners to the same extent that employers, middlemen and merchants have benefited by the trend of rising prices. E. G. (IHE 23397)

5:903. Saiz Estívariz, Cipriano. ESTRUCTURA DEL COMERCIO EXTERIOR ESPAÑOL [The structure of Spanish foreign trade]. *Boletín de Estudios Económicos* (Spain) 1957 12(41): 87-102. Statistical analysis of the value of Spanish exports and imports in the period 1931-1956. The industrialization of the country has been financed by the export of agricultural goods. Spanish industry is confined to the domestic market. E. G. (IHE 23382)

5:904. Schreiner, Albert. ZWEI DOKUMENTE ÜBER DIE HISTORISCHE SEKTION IM STAB DER INTERNATIONALEN BRIGADE IN ALBACETE [Two documents on the work of the Historical Section of the International Brigade in Albacete]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1956 4 (3): 587-594. A former member of the Historical Section of the International Brigade in Spain (1936-38) presents a work outline which he prepared for the Section, as well as the first staff activities report, dated October 1937. C. F. Latour

5:905. Unsigned. LOS SALARIOS DURANTE LOS ULTIMOS VEINTE ANOS [Wages during the last twenty years]. *Moneda y Crédito* (Spain) 1957 (60): 49-60. Discusses wage rulings in Spain from the time of the imposition of the minimum wage (1938), and publishes those which have been successively applied to some categories of workers in the metallurgical industry, which was the first to be regulated and in which a certain degree of regulation has existed at all times. J. N. (IHE 23386)

Latin America

See also: 5:812

5:906. Carrión, Benjamin. MIS BODAS DE PLATA CON MEXICO (1933-1958) [My silver anniversary with Mexico 1933-1958]. *Cuadernos Americanos* (Mexico) 1958 17(4/5): 76-93. A description of the author's visits during the last twenty-five years to Mexico, also comparing the Mexico of 1933 to that of 1958. H. Kantor

Near and Middle East

5:907. Shamstudinov, A. M. NATSIONAL'NAIA BOR'BA TURETSKOGO NARODA V 1919-1921 GG. [The national struggle for liberation of the Turkish people in the years 1919-1921]. *Sovetskoe Vostokovedenie* 1956 (2): 56-68. After the Turkish surrender in 1918 and the occupation by Entente forces of the strategically and economically most important areas of the country, the heroic struggle for the liberation of Turkey began. It was led by the Turkish commercial bourgeoisie and received one of its strongest impulses from the Russian October Revolution. However, there were no effective organizations to lead the movement. Kemal Ataturk created its first real strategic center in Anatolia and proclaimed a new Turkish government of which he himself was the head in 1920. The moral and political support of the Soviet Union played a decisive role in the final liberation of Turkey. Based on published diplomatic documents, works of Turkish historians (1920-1927) and by Kemal Ataturk.

Erna Wollert

5:908. Unsigned. NUOVI STATI E NUOVE FORZE NAZIONALI [New states and new national forces]. *Relazioni Internazionali* 1957 21(52): 1528-1529. Traces, from 1918 to 1956, the evolution of the definitive territorial status of the states comprising the former area of the Ottoman Empire. R. Valdés del Toro

Pacific Area

See: 5:817

Soviet Union

See also: 5:178, 180, 181, 185, 186, 188, 190, 193, 659, 674, 758, 764, 900, 942, 943

5:909. Adams, Arthur E. (Michigan State Univ.). THE BOLSHEVIKS AND THE UKRAINIAN FRONT IN 1918-1919. *Slavonic and East European Review* 1958 36(87): 396-417. Deals with the struggle between V. A. Antonov-Ovseenko, Ukrainian Bolshevik, and I. I. Vatsetis, non-Party military specialist and acting commander in chief of the Red Army, over the importance of the Ukrainian front and over military tactics. The positions of Lenin and Stalin are also outlined. Based principally on Antonov's published papers, *Zapiski o grazhdanskoy voynye* [Notes on the Civil War], four volumes (Moscow, 1929). V. S. Mamatey

5:910. Avtorkhanov, Abdurakhman. THE SOVIET RULING CLASS. *Bulletin* [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR 1958 5(9): 3-16. Discusses the evolution of the Soviet Communist Party away from Lenin's concept of a Party of rank-and-file workers to its present position in which the Party bureaucracy is an educated ruling class, controlling the state, which in turn controls the people. The loose Party definition of worker explains apparently contradictory statistics in the 1920's. In 1939 the eighteenth Party congress abolished the last vestige of worker preference for admission, while during the 1930's a distinction between the activists and rank-and-file members developed resulting in Stalin's classification of the Party activists into a military-type hierarchical structure, with Party generals, officers and noncommissioned officers. The ruling class ideal is "power, unlimited and undivided" and the present period of enlightened Stalinism is seen as unstable, likely to move either back to classical Stalinism or forward to a measure of spiritual freedom. W. F. Woehrlin

5:911. Bogatyrenko, Z. S. IZ ISTORII SOZDANIIA KONSTITUTSII SSSR 1936 GODA [From the history of the creation of the constitution of the USSR in the year 1936]. *Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta. Seriia Ekonomiki, Filosofii, Prava* 1957 (1): 131-143. On 5 December 1936 the All-Union Congress of Soviets approved first the individual articles and then the whole draft of the constitution of the USSR. The Soviet Union had thus reached a new phase in its development toward the creation of a socialist community and the gradual transition from socialism to communism. The author describes the history of the draft, which was prepared at numerous meetings of special committees. G. Liersch

5:912. Bogdenko, M. L. IZ ISTORII STROITEL'STVA ZERNOVYKH SOVKHOZOV V 1928-1931 GG. [From the history of the foundation of the grain sovkhozes]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1956 (56): 3-25. Deals with the allotment of land to the new sovkhozes, the training of experts, and the technical equipment of the new sovkhozes. The first sovkhozes became the main support of the Soviet government in its struggle to collectivize agriculture, in spite of some serious faults, such as defective organization of labor and high costs. Based on published statistical and Party documents and archival material. G. Lovas

5:913. Carr, E. H. (Cambridge). PILNYAK AND THE DEATH OF FRUNZE. Soviet Studies 1958/59 10(2): 162-164. Notes the existence of two different issues of Novy Mir [New World] for May 1926 (No. 5). The first contains a story by Boris Pilnyak entitled "Povest nepogashennoi lyny" [A Tale of the Unextinguished Moon], which is a thinly disguised account of the death of Frunze, the People's Commissar for War, after a surgical operation undergone as the result of a decision of the Party central committee. The second issue contained a substitute for this story. Later correspondence to the journal, including Pilnyak's self-criticism, speak of the story as an error. W. F. Woehrlin

5:914. Chebaevskii, F. V. K VOPROSU OB UKREPLENII MESTNYKH SOVIETOV LETOM I OSEN'IU 1918 GODA [On the question of the consolidation of the local soviets in the summer and autumn of 1918]. Voprosy Istorii 1958 (8): 22-39. Although the soviets of the provinces and districts were composed mainly of Bolsheviks in the summer of 1918 a thorough purge of counterrevolutionary elements had become necessary because international military intervention had just begun and civil war had broken out in the country. In the province and district soviets the action was directed mainly against the left-wing Social Revolutionaries. In October 1918 84 percent of the members of the Ispolkomy [executive committees] were Communists. The struggle against the kulaks in the rural soviets presented more difficulties. A decisive role was played here by the Komitety bednoty [Committees of the Village Poor], which were bases for proletarian dictatorship in the rural areas. Based on material from the Central State Archive of the October Revolution (TSGAOR). Erna Wollert

5:915. Danilov, V. P. SOTSIAL'NO-EKONOMICHESKIE OTNOSHENIYA V SOVETSKOI DEREVNE NAKANUNE KOLEKTIVIZATSII [Social and economic conditions in the soviet village on the eve of collectivization]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1956 (55): 89-138. Examines such topics as the question of the allocation of the means of production, the lease of land and the exploitation of hired farm labor by wealthy farmers, in the light of Soviet domestic and agrarian policy. Based on official state and Party documents, socio-economic statistics and archival material. G. Lovas

5:916. Davis, R. W. THE DECENTRALIZATION OF INDUSTRY: SOME NOTES ON THE BACKGROUND. Soviet Studies 1957/58 9(4): 353-367. Draws attention to features of Soviet planning in earlier periods. Leaving War Communism out of account, the author distinguishes two phases up to 1954: 1) from 1921 to 1929 a centralized, industry-by-industry administration of a major part of industry was combined with a regional approach to planning; 2) from 1930 to 1953 regional counterbalancing power yielded to the centralized industrial branch departments. Since 1954, there have been two transitional attempts at decentralization. W. F. Woehrlin

5:917. Drikker, K. N. IZ ISTORII BOR'BY ZA PREDOLENIYE FEODAL'NO-BAISKIKH PEREZHIKOV V SEL'SKOM KHOZIAISTVE TADZHIKISTANA (1917-1929 GG.) [From the history of the struggle to overcome feudal remnants in the agriculture of Tadzhikistan (1917-1929)]. Sovetskoe Vostokovedenie 1956 (6): 83-94. The experiences gained during the construction of socialism in Tadzhikistan are particularly interesting since there was, after the October Revolution, a direct transition from feudalism to socialism without passing through the capitalist phase -- a development which Lenin had predicted for the underdeveloped countries. The author describes the liquidation of the feudal class, land and related reforms and the introduction of co-

operative peasant labor under the special conditions existing in Tadzhikistan. Based on material from the Central State Archive of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Tadzhikistan (TSGAT); Narodnoe Khoziaistvo Tadzhikistana [The Economy of Tadzhikistan], published by the Srednazeconombiuro [Office for the Economy of Central Asia], and other statistical material. Erna Wollert

5:918. Freund, Michael. DER SCHATTEN STALINS [Stalin's shadow]. Gegenwart 1956 11(12): 373-376. Describes V. M. Molotov's life as having been spent in the shadow of Stalin. W. Ruf

5:919. Friedberg, Maurice. THE BACKGROUND TO THE THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNION OF SOVIET WRITERS. Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR 1958 5(12): 30-40. Surveys the literature of the Soviet Union since 1918, a period which future historians will probably view as one of decline in Russian letters. Despite the great promise and experimentation of the twenties, a decline set in, due to the grip of the Communist Party on literature and its refusal to recognize the existence of "an autonomous world of letters, subject to its own artistic laws." W. F. Woehrlin

5:920. Gaev, A. ZOSHCHENKO: AN APPRECIATION. Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR 1958 5 (11): 40-43. Sketches the career of the officially scorned Soviet humorist Mikhail Zoshchenko. Most creative in the late twenties and early thirties, the main form he employed was the "comic novella, akin to the feuilleton," in which laughter was often hidden in a tragic word. It is incorrect to make the year 1929 a dividing point in his career, with the later period showing a departure in his views. In recent years, the government's fear of "heresy" virtually extinguished the satirical element, so essential to his special brand of humor. W. F. Woehrlin

5:921. Gubenko, M. P. DOKUMENTAL'NYE MATERIALY KOOPERATIVNYKH UCHREZHDENII, IKH ORGANIZATSIIA I ZNACHENIE DLIA ISTORICHESKOGO ISSLEDOVANIYA [Documentary material on the co-operative institutions, its organization and importance for historical research]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (1): 228-236. A general account of the documentary material of the central co-operative organizations, among which the holdings of the Soiuz soiuzov s. kh. kooperatsii [Union of the Unions of Agricultural Cooperatives] are the most important and illustrate best the preparations made for, and the development of, the collectivist economy and the social reorganization in the country in the years 1927 to 1931. These holdings also include much material on the work abroad of the foreign department of the Union. The documents are preserved in the Central State Archive of the October Revolution and the Construction of Socialism (TSGAOR). Erna Wollert

5:922. Kirsanov, S. E. THE SOVIET FUEL SITUATION. Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR 1958 5(12): 24-30. Contains statistics on the growth of output of the main types of fuels in the Soviet Union since 1928. The author also discusses the questions of increase in fuel hauling-distances, regional changes in coal consumption and production, labor efficiency and mechanization of the coal industry, presenting figures for the period 1940 to the present. W. F. Woehrlin

5:923. Kliatskin, S. M. IZ ISTORII RAZRABOTKI I VOSUSHCHEVLENIA OSNOVNYKH ZAKONOPOLOZHENII O STROITEL'STVE REGULIARNOI KRASNOI ARMII V 1918-1920 GG. [From the history of the planning and the carrying out of the basic regulations concerning the establishment of the regular Red Army in 1918-1920]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1956 (58): 3-37. After the October Revolution the Soviet government tried to create a genuine people's army on the basis of voluntary service. The outbreak of civil war, however, caused the government to adopt the policy of general mobilization. The author describes the course of the total mobilization, the organization of registry offices, the supply of war equipment, the training of officers, etc. Based on material from the Central State Archive of the Red Army of the USSR (TSGAKA SSSR). G. Lovas

5:924. Krzhizhanovskii, G. M. LENIN I ELEKTRIFI-KATSIIA [Lenin and electrification]. *Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR* 1955 (6): 3-11. The 85th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin coincides with the 35th anniversary of the beginning of the activity of the State Commission for the Electrification of Russia (GOELRO). In 1920 Lenin charged the Soviet economic institutions with the task of preparing the scientific plans for the electrification of the whole country and for the socialist reconstruction of the Russian economy on an industrial basis. The electrical power output in the Soviet Union today is highest in Europe and second highest in the world. Based on Lenin's works. Erna Wollert

5:925. Matkhanova, E. I. IZ ISTORII VOZNIKNOVENIYA I RAZVITIIA RABSEL'KOROVSKOGO DVIZHENIIA V SSSR (1921-1925 GG) [From the history of the origin and development of the Rabsel'kory (worker and peasant correspondents) in the USSR]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1958 (9): 19-32. One of the most noteworthy features of socialist freedom of the press is the collaboration of workers and peasants with the daily press. In the postrevolutionary period of construction special papers and periodicals of the working population were founded, which enabled them to take an active part in the political, economic and cultural life and to develop creative initiative. The bulletin-board newspapers and factory papers played an important role. The number of Rabsel'kory increased from two thousand in 1923 to three millions by 1931-1933. Based on material from the Central State Archive of the October Revolution and the Construction of Socialism, and on *Rabochiaia Gazeta* [The Workers' Newspaper], 1925, and *Pravda*, 1924. Erna Wollert

5:926. Medlin, William K. (American Univ.). KHRUSHCHEV: A POLITICAL PROFILE (PART I). *Russian Review* 1958 17(4): 278-291. First part of a detailed, documented biography of the Soviet leader. In this installment the author traces Khrushchev's early career in the Ukraine in the early twenties, his subsequent studies in Moscow, and the resumption of his political career in 1931 as a Party secretary of one of Moscow's districts. Article to be continued. Journal (D. von Mohrenchildt)

5:927. Naida, S. F., and M. V. Rybakov. ROL' A. M. GOR'KOVO V ORGANIZATSII IZDANIYA "ISTORII GRAZH-DANSKOI VOINY V SSSR" [A. M. Gorki's role in organizing the publication of the History of the Civil War in the Soviet Union]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1958 (8): 72-83. On Gorki's initiative the Central Committee of the Communist Party decided in 1931 to publish a comprehensive work, designed for popular consumption, on the armed struggle of the workers and peasants against the interventionists and the White Guards. The book was to be written by participants and eye-witnesses, historians and writers. Gorki himself attended to this work, and he lived to see the publication of the first volume in 1934 and the completion of the second, which appeared in 1942. The Institute for Marxism-Leninism published the third volume on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the October Revolution. The fourth and fifth volumes are now in preparation. Based on material from the Institute for Marxism-Leninism at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Erna Wollert

5:928. Oznobishin, D. V. GEROIZM KRASNOI ARMII NA VOSTOCHNOM FRONTE [The heroism of the Red Army on the eastern front]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (1): 129-150. Presents copies of orders given by the revolutionary military soviets of the Republic (RVSR) for the citation of whole units of the Red Army in the years 1918-1922. These hitherto unknown documents are important for the knowledge of the history of the civil war and of the conditions under which the Red Army fought against the counterrevolutionary forces. Its operations on the eastern front and, in particular, its advance between Samara, Simbirsk and Ufa are examples of the mass heroism and the art of war in this period. Based on material from the Central State Archive of the Red Army (TSGAKA). Erna Wollert

5:929. Rogachevskaia, L. S. RABOTA PROIZVODSTVENNYKH SOVESHCHANII V PERYYE GODY INDUSTRIALIZATSII (1926-1927) [The work of the production meetings in the

first years of industrialization (1926-1927)]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1956 (57): 255-275. The production meetings in which all personnel of a shop or department took part were important politically and economically in so far as they lowered costs by means of the measures taken by general agreement, caused an increasing number of workers to take part in the management of the business, and, finally, promoted the technical training of the workers. Based on factory newspapers and archival material. G. Lovas

5:930. Shparog, I. A. DOKUMENTY PO ISTORII KUZNETSKOGO METALLURGICHESKOGO KOMBINATA I G. STALINSKA [Documents on the history of the Kuznetski metallurgical combine and the city of Stalinsk]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1957 (1): 237-239. Discusses the account given in documents preserved in the Kemerovo State Regional Archive of the construction of the largest metallurgical plant which was, as a project of highest priority, built in a very short time under most difficult circumstances (1933-1939). Erna Wollert

5:931. Spirin, L. M. RAZGROM BELOGVARDEISKIH ARMII NA URALE LETOM 1919 G. [The defeat of the White Guard armies in the summer of 1919 in the Urals]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1956 (56): 26-51. Describes in detail the military operations from mid-July to mid-August 1919. The decisive battles between the Red Army and Kolchak's armies were fought at Zlatoust, Perm' and Chelyabinsk; the Fifth Soviet Army played the most important part in the liberation of the Ural area. Based on material from the Central State Archive of the October Revolution and the Construction of Socialism (TSGAOR) and the Central State Archive of the Red Army (TSGAKA). Illustrated. G. Lovas

5:932. Stankevich, St. KUPALA PRAUDZIVY I KUPALA SKHVAL'SHAVANY [The correct Kupala and the falsified Kupala]. *Belaruski Zbornik* 1956 (4): 41-74. White-Russian-language version of an article previously abstracted [See abstract 3:3091].

5:933. Unsigned. THE ROLE OF THE KAZAKHS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF KAZAKHSTAN. PROBLEMS OF "NATIVIZATION" IN THE YEARS 1920-1930. *Central Asian Review* 1955 3(3): 244-250. A summary of an article by A. P. Kuchkin which originally appeared in *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1954 (48). H. E. Reed

5:934. Volchenkov, G. I. POLITOTDELY MTS MOSKOVSKOI OBLASTI I IKH ROL' V ORGANIZACIONNO-KHOZIAISTVENNOM UKREPLENIU KOLKHOZOV V 1933-1934 GG. [The political sections of the Moscow Region Machine and Tractor Stations and their role in the organizational and economic consolidation of the kolkhozes in 1933-34]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1956 (58): 306-326. The political sections of the Machine and Tractor Stations constituted a special form of Party direction. They activated politically the kolkhoz peasants, eliminated all enemies of class and state from the kolkhozes and promoted socialist competition. Having discharged these duties they were later absorbed by the political sections of the district committees. Based on material from the Central State Archive of the October Revolution (TSGAOR). G. Lovas

5:935. Vylzan, M. A. POD'EM KOLKHOZNOGO PROIZVODSTVA VO VTOROI PIATILETKE 1933-1937 GG. [Rise of the production of the kolkhoz during the second Five-Year-Plan, 1933-1937]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1958 (9): 3-18. Presents statistical information on various aspects of the kolkhoz economy in this period. By the beginning of 1937 93 percent of all farms and 99.1 percent of the arable land of the Soviet Union was collectivized. Agrotechnology, for whose improvement numerous laboratories were established, was at the time inadequate. Based on archival statistical material. Erna Wollert

5:936. Zhuravleva, N. S. VOSSTANOVLENIE I RAZVITIE SEL'SKOGO KHOZIAISTVA V VOSSTANOVITEL'NYI PERIOD (1921-1926 GG.) [The reconstruction and development of agriculture in the reconstruction period (1921-1926)]. *Istoricheskie Zapiski* 1956 (56): 265-277. Describes the efforts of the Soviet government to promote agriculture

in Saratov Province, which had suffered severely from civil war and famine in 1920. Among the most important measures were the redistribution of land, the struggle against drought and the promotion of co-operatives. Based on archival material. G. Lovas

United States of America

See also: 5:823, 825, 828

5:937. Ahlstrom, Sidney E. (Yale Univ.). CONTINENTAL INFLUENCE ON AMERICAN CHRISTIAN THOUGHT SINCE WORLD WAR I. Church History 1958 27(3): 256-272. Traces the impact of modern European Christian thought (exegesis, Christian socialism, Scandinavian theology, and Barth's Crisis Theology) on the United States. World War I had less influence on American religious thought than is commonly supposed, but in Europe it brought the theological ferment to a climax. The new currents of thought were introduced to America beginning in 1928. The author notes the close intellectual ties between America and Germany and stresses the importance of American dissatisfaction with bourgeois civilization, the Kierkegaardian features of the European influence, and the diversity of the newer theological ideas. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:938. Bornet, Vaughn Davis. THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1928. Western Political Quarterly 1958 11(3): 514-538. A description of the campaign conducted by the U.S. Communist Party during the 1928 national elections. H. Kantor

5:939. Bowen, Frances Jean. THE NEW ORLEANS DOUBLE DEALER, 1921-1926. Louisiana Historical Quarterly 1956 39(4): 443-456. A study of a "little" literary magazine, and its place in the literature of the southern United States in the 1920's. E. D. Johnson

5:940. Carey, James C. (Kansas State College). WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE AND DAN D. CASEMENT ON GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS. Agricultural History 1959 33(1): 16-21. Casement, a well-known livestock breeder in Kansas, was a bitter opponent of the New Deal farm program, as well as of other New Deal programs. In correspondence with William Allen White, the famous Kansas editor, Casement opposed any program of dependence upon a group or the government for security, while White adopted the position that man should depend upon himself and society. Based upon letters in the possession of the Kansas State College History Department. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

5:941. Cronon, E. David (Yale Univ.). A SOUTHERN PROGRESSIVE LOOKS AT THE NEW DEAL. Journal of Southern History 1958 24(2): 151-176. Josephus Daniels was the only member of Woodrow Wilson's cabinet to hold an important post in the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt. From the Mexico City embassy, he looked at the New Deal with a grandfatherly eye. He approved most terms of the National Industrial Recovery Act, but not suspension of antitrust laws, approved the Agricultural Adjustment Act and supported Roosevelt in his "court-packing" and the "purge." He mirrored the

maturing ideology of Progressivism between the simple agrarianism of the Bryan era and the complex New Deal philosophy. S. E. Humphreys

5:942. Furaev, V. K. K ISTORII NORMALIZATSII SOVETSKO-AMERIKANSKIKH OTNOSHENII (MART-OKTIABR' 1933 G.) [On the history of the normalization of Soviet-American relations (March-October 1933)]. Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta 1956 (2): 25-36. An account of the deliberations and wavering attitude of the U.S. government which preceded the establishment, in November 1933, of diplomatic and economic relations between the USSR and the USA. The establishment of relations was due to Roosevelt's personal initiative. In spite of his later statements to the contrary, the Secretary of State Hull tried to delay recognition. Conservative government officials such as Robert Kelly believed that the main obstacles in the way of recognition of the USSR were the latter's efforts toward a world-wide revolution and failure to pay the alleged Russian debt to the USA. Based on The Memoirs of Cordell Hull (New York, 1948), Foreign Relations of the United States, Diplomatic Papers, 1933, speeches and articles of Molotov, etc. Erna Wollert

5:943. Israelian, V. L., and V. I. Popov. USTANOVLENIE DIPLOMATICHESKIKH OTNOSHENII MEZHDU SSSR I SSHA V 1933 G. [The establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the USA in 1933]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1956 (5): 65-88. Under the influence of the economic crisis of 1929-1932 and the favorable prospects of American-Soviet trade relations a change took place in American public opinion which caused the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two states. The author describes this change of opinion on the basis of American newspapers and periodicals and emphasizes Roosevelt's role in bringing about the normalization. G. Lovas

5:944. Kates, Frederick Ward (St. Paul's Church, Baltimore). "MY LITTLE BOOK OF PRAISE"... BISHOP CHARLES HENRY BRENT (1862-1929). Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1958 27(2): 89-111. Selections from hitherto unpublished papers of Brent, including a speech and a letter of 1926 on church unity, urging Anglicanism to take the initiative in ecumenical relations with Protestants and seeing no hope in Anglican-Roman Catholic talks. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:945. Shappee, Nathan D. (Univ. of Miami). ZANGARA'S ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. Florida Historical Quarterly 1958 37(2): 101-110. Advances the thesis that Zangara was insane when he shot at F. D. Roosevelt and killed Mayor Anton J. Cermak of Chicago on 3 February 1933 in Miami, Florida. Based on newspapers, court records and personal interviews. G. L. Lycan

5:946. Stratton, David H. BEHIND TEAPOT DOME: SOME PERSONAL INSIGHTS. Business History Review 1957 31(4): 385-402. A sympathetic review of the charges made against Albert B. Fall and of his sudden eclipse after 1923, which has offered Democratic Party leaders to this day abundant material for campaign oratory. C. F. Latour

F. 1939-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

ee also: 5 : 833, 836, 837, 840, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849

5 : 947. Baade, Hans W. (Univ. of Kiel). DIE BUNDES-EPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND UND DIE BALTISCHEN STAATEN [The German Federal Republic and the Baltic States]. *Ahrbuch für Internationales Recht* 1957 7(1): 34-68.

ome agencies of the Federal Republic of Germany have declared that since the German Reich had not recognized the Soviet annexation of the Baltic States, these states are legally still in existence. The author examines, first, whether the validity of this annexation was contingent upon its recognition by third powers. While finding that this was not the case in 1940, he maintains, secondly, that recognition was in fact extended by Germany, as evidenced by German diplomatic, administrative and legal practice, which is discussed in detail. Thirdly, he finds that this recognition was not withdrawn after 1941, when the German-occupied Baltic States were expressly treated as conquered enemy (Soviet) territory, as evidenced by a series of administrative and legal measures of the occupying powers. Fourthly, he considers that since the German Reich had recognized the validity of the Soviet annexation of the Baltic States and had not withdrawn its recognition, this is presently binding upon the Federal Republic. In conclusion, he considers his findings to be borne out generally by postwar German judicial decisions. A

5 : 948. Castro, Augusto de (Lisbon Academy of Sciences). *UNE MATINEE DE NOVEMBRE* [A November morning]. *Synthèses* 1958 13(145/146): 357-361. Describes the initial informing of the Portuguese government of the Allied invasion of North Africa, 7 November 1942, by the British and American ambassadors. Insight into the reaction of Dr. Alazar and a general discussion of Portuguese neutrality in World War II are given. J. Baughman

5 : 949. F. d'A. LA ROTTURA DELLA COALIZIONE ANGLO-RUSSO-AMERICANA [The rupture in the Anglo-Russian-American coalition]. *Relazioni Internazionali* 1958 22(16): 438-439. Commenting on Herbert Feis's *Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin. The War They Waged and the Peace They Bought* (Princeton University Press, 1957), states that the fissure within the "strange alliance" was a logical product of the policy of rigid national egoism that Russia has always maintained in matters concerning its security or immediate interests. One reason for the passiveness of the USA was the fact that it did not yet possess the atom bomb.

R. Valdés del Toro

5 : 950. Krivickas, Domas. FORMALITIES PRELIMINARY TO AGGRESSION; SOVIET AND NAZI TACTICS AGAINST LITHUANIA AND AUSTRIA. *Baltic Review* 1955 (5): 5-22. Reviewing the events leading to Soviet occupation of Lithuania in June 1940, finds a striking similarity between the techniques of annexation and incorporation employed by the USSR, and those applied by Germany against Austria two years earlier. C. F. Latour

5 : 951. Mitkiewicz, Leon. KARTKI Z NOTATNIKA [Leaves from the notebook]. *Kultura* 1958 12(10): 125-141. Extract from a diary of the Polish deputy chief of staff covering the period from 21 April to 14 May 1942, when General Władysław Anders, the commander of the Polish forces in the USSR, made his first visit to London. The author summarizes the conference of high Polish officers, and the various functions which General Anders attended during his visit. He stresses the political difficulties of General Sikorski regarding the Polish eastern frontiers and the evacuation of the Polish forces from Soviet territory, as well as the unfriendly relations between Sikorski and Anders. A. F. Dygna

Occupation, Resistance, Deportation and Concentration Camps

5 : 952. Bagiński, Kazimierz. PODRÓŻ W "NIEZNANE" [The journey "into the unknown"]. *Wiadomości* 1958 13(37): 1.

Personal recollections of the Peasant Party leader who was one of the sixteen leaders of the Polish underground who were arrested and tried by the Soviet authorities. The author describes the circumstances of the invitation issued by Colonel Pimenow for political talks, the selection of the Polish delegates, their arrival at Soviet headquarters, their journey to Moscow and arrival in Lubyanka Prison. A. F. Dygna

5 : 953. Barthel, Konrad. VOM ETHOS DER DEUTSCHEN WIDERSTANDSBEWEGUNG [The ethos of the German Resistance movement]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1958 9(11): 665-685. Co-ordinates the conclusions of published material, from the point of view of the requirements of the upper schools, discussing source problems and concentrating attention on the aims and goals of the German Resistance. The author concludes that the central motive for resistance was ethical: to show that there was still a spirit of decency and freedom in Germany under Hitler. Article to be continued. F. B. M. Hollyday

5 : 954. Fisher, Julius S. (Congregation Beth Israel, Beaufort, South Carolina). HOW MANY JEWS DIED IN TRANSNISTRIA. *Jewish Social Studies* 1958 20(2): 95-101. Shows that the total number of Jews who died in Trans-Dniestria was somewhat more than 200,000. The author indicts the Rumanians for ignominious co-operation with the Nazis in the mass deportations and murders. A. B. Rollins

5 : 955. Francovich, Carlo. LO STATO E LA STORIA DELLA RESISTENZA [The state and the history of the Resistance]. *Il Ponte* 1958 14(7): 968-978. Exhorts Italians to seek state financial support for the archives and institutes engaged in gathering documentation on the Anti-Fascist Resistance. The author discusses the kind of material that should be preserved, and describes the present status of the Milan Istituto Nazionale per la Storia del Movimento di Liberazione, and various regional institutes in Piedmont, Liguria, Tuscany and the Veneto. In passing he declares that the Italian Resistance, or "Second Risorgimento," differed from the 19th-century Risorgimento most notably in that it 1) involved really broad participation of the urban and rural masses, and 2) went beyond purely national objectives, and was part of a European and international movement seeking greater democratic freedom and European unity.

C. F. Delzell

5 : 956. Heiber, Helmut (Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Munich). DER GENERALPLAN OST [The General Plan East]. *Vierteljahrsschriften für Zeitgeschichte* 1958 6(3): 281-325. Presents an annotated copy of three Nürnberg documents: 1) the final protocol of ministerial talks held on 4 February 1942 in the Ostministerium on questions of the *Eindeutschung* in the eastern territories (NO-2585); 2) a statement of 27 April 1942 showing the attitude of Dr. Wetzel, of the Ostministerium, toward the *Generalplan Ost* of the SS (NG-2325), and 3) Himmler's comments on this plan, made on 12 June 1942 (NO-2255). The documents reveal the plans which were considered by the competent National Socialist authorities, but also the differences of opinion about a policy for the future organization of the eastern territories; differences concerning the extent of a possible German colonization and of the projected "resettlement of racially valuable sections of the population," and, further, concerning the proposed measures to be employed against the Poles, Ukrainians, Ruthenians, Russians and Czechs (expulsion, resettlement, "destruction of the biological substance of the people," etc.). A (t)

5 : 957. Iranek-Osmecki, Kazimierz (Colonel). DO KRAJU PRZEZ CZTERY KONTYNENTY. W WARSZAWIE [To Poland through four continents. In Warsaw]. *Wiadomości* 1958 13(38): 2. Fourth installment of the personal recollections of an army courier who traveled from London to Poland in 1940. The author describes his stay in Warsaw, his reports to, and meetings with, the military and political leaders of the underground, the organization of the under-

ground authorities, and relations between Warsaw and London. He states that the Home Army disapproved of the activities of Professor Stanisław Kot, the London Polish Minister for Home Affairs, and of his attitude toward the Home Army. He describes the methods and results of the work of the Home Army intelligence service, which by November 1940 already had indications that the Wehrmacht was preparing for the campaign in the East. A. F. Dygna
See also: 3 : 787, 4 : 671, 3303

WORLD WAR II

Antecedents

5 : 958. Jäckel, Eberhard (Univ. of Kiel). ÜBER EINE ANGEBLICHE REDE STALINS VOM 19. AUGUST 1939 [On an alleged speech of Stalin of 19 August 1939]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1958 6(4): 380-389. Presents the text and a source analysis of a speech that was published by Henry Ruskin, the former Geneva correspondent of the Havas news agency. According to this speech Stalin concluded the pact with Hitler so that "a war could break out between Germany and the Anglo-French bloc." The speech is most probably spurious because its origin, its content, and the different versions of it are dubious and contradictory and an appended document is counterfeit. Based on newspapers, periodicals and books of the years 1939-1944. A (t)

5 : 959. Küsel, Herbert. HITLERPOCHT AN DIE TÜR DES KREML [Hitler knocks on the door of the Kremlin]. Gegenwart 1956 11(16): 500-503. A collection of documents of the German foreign office illustrating German-Soviet relations in the critical year 1939. W. Ruf

5 : 960. Lubieński, H. I. W BERLINIE W SIERPNIU 1939 [In Berlin in August 1939]. Wiadomości 1958 13(41): 1. Personal recollections of a Polish foreign correspondent in Berlin. The author describes the atmosphere of the city during the days of the discussion and signing of the Ribbentrop-Molotov pact. A. F. Dygna

5 : 961. Schreiner, Albert. ZUR VORGESCHICHTE DES ZWEITEN WELTKRIEGES. ZUR FRAGE DES "DRANGES NACH OSTEN" [On the historical antecedents of World War II. On the question of the Drang nach Osten]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1957 5(1): 56-60. A Marxist critique of two papers presented at the Tenth International Historical Congress in Rome in 1955. Mario Toscano is criticized for concentrating on the diplomatic background to World War II, rather than emphasizing the more important economic causes. Unfavorable judgment is made of the thesis of Professor Meyer (U.S.A.) that Bismarck's policies were basically conservative, non-nationalistic and non-expansionist, on the grounds that not only were almost all of Germany's colonial possessions acquired under, and at the instigation of, Bismarck and his banker friends, but that he laid the basis for Germany's plans of southeastern expansion toward the Balkans and the Near East. C. F. Latour

5 : 962. Sevost'ianov, G. N. K VOPROSU O ZAKLIUCHENII TROISTVENNOGO PAKTA V SENTIABRE 1940 G. [On the question of the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact in September 1940]. Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta. Istočno-Filologicheskaja Seria 1957 (3): 129-162. A study of the source material reveals that the Tripartite Pact was directed against England and the USA as well as against the Soviet Union. The moment it was signed Japan was informed about Hitler's aggressive designs against the Soviet Union. Militant groups in Japan recognized that they now had the opportunity to satisfy their hunger for Soviet territory. The attack against the Soviet Union was, without doubt, an important topic in the negotiations of the three states. The capitalist world split into two antagonistic camps when the treaty was concluded and brought war to every part of the world. G. Liersch

5 : 963. Unsigned. PRZYCZYNKI I MATERIAŁY DO HISTÓRII KAMPANII WRZESNIOWEJ 1939 ROKU [Materials relating to the history of the September campaign of 1939].

Bellona 1958. PROTOKOLY POLSKO-FRANCUSKICH ROZMÓW SZTABOWYCH ODBYTYCH W PARYZU W MAJU 1939 [Protocols of the Polish-French general staff conference in Paris, May 1939] (2): 165-180. These protocols, almost unknown to historians, are published without comments, alterations or abbreviations, from photostats of the official copies, in French. They reveal hitherto unknown and not readily admitted promises of military aid to Poland made by its allies, which, however, never materialized during the September campaign. The Polish delegation was headed by the war minister, General Kasprzycki; the French armed forces were represented by the chiefs of staffs: General Gamelin, Vice-Admiral Darlan and General Vuillemin (air force). The French promised to launch an offensive against Germany not later than fifteen days from the outbreak of hostilities. The French air force was to operate against Germany at once and send a few squadrons to Poland, where airfields were being prepared. PROTOKOLY POLSKO-BRYTYJSKICH ROZMÓW SZTABOWYCH, ODBYTYCH W WARSZAWIE W MAJU 1939 [Protocols of the Polish-British general staff conferences in Warsaw, May 1939] (3/4): 25-57. The text of the protocols (in French) throws much light on the prewar military situation of Poland and Great Britain. All aspects of military strength and operations were discussed at the conferences, which lasted five days. The Poles were particularly anxious about war in the air. The British considered isolated air attacks against Poland very unlikely, but agreed, in such a case, to have the Royal Air Force start at once operations against Germany, mainly from bases in France. Poland expected to have about 500 aircraft for operations, and the R.A.F. had about 1,200. Polish intelligence estimated the strength of the Luftwaffe at 3,500 aircraft. Activities of the British Navy were envisaged and possibilities of supply of war materials discussed. General Sikorski (Historical Institute, London)

Military History

GENERAL

See also: 5 : 248

5 : 964. Bechtolsheim, Anton Freiherr von (Arbeitskreis für Wehrforschung). DER AMERIKANISCHE ANTEIL DER STRATEGIE DES ZWEITEN WELTKRIEGES [The American strategic contribution during World War II]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1958 8(6): 345-346. A review of S. E. Morison's American Contributions to the Strategy of World War II (Oxford, 1958). Bechtolsheim finds that the study is important for an understanding of World War II and points out the various strategic views held by the British and Americans. He also discusses the definitions of various expressions used by Morison (e.g. tactics and grand tactics). C. Burdick

5 : 965. Fal当地, Emilio (General). IL "25 LUGLIO 1943" E LA DECISIONE ANGLO-AMERICANA DI INVAUDERE L'ITALIA [25 July 1943 and the Anglo-American decision to invade Italy]. Rivista Militare 1957 13(10): 1448-1461. Some Italian publications dealing with World War II hold that the invasion of continental Italy was a consequence of the fall of Mussolini. Churchill would have preferred a landing in the Balkans, and if it had not been for the rising of 25 July, the Americans would have been content with the occupation of Sicily and have planned no landings on the Italian peninsula itself. From a study of Churchill's Memoirs, the Italian version of Eisenhower's Crusade in Europe, Butcher's diary Three Years with Eisenhower and Morison's History of the United States' Naval Operations, the author attempts to show that Churchill favored, from 1942 on, continuing operations against Italy until its total collapse, and a possible subsequent intervention in the Balkans. This idea was already accepted by the Americans at the May 1943 conference in Washington.

R. Valdés del Toro

5 : 966. Pundeff, Marin (Univ. of Southern California). ALLIED STRATEGY AND THE BALKANS, 1941-1944. World Affairs Quarterly 1958 29(1): 25-52. Interprets a long series of Anglo-American controversies, sometimes also involving the Soviet Union, in terms of Britain's sup-

ort of a Balkan front and general U.S. and Russian disapproval of one. The author discusses the respects in which Churchill saw the North African, Sicilian and Italian invasions efforts to bring Turkey into the war and lead to an Axis collapse in the Balkans. The dispute over the question whether to attack into southern France or at the head of the Adriatic was decided by a Roosevelt veto of the Istrian proposal. The Western Allies are charged with unpardonable failure to exploit their belligerent rights in Bulgaria in order to draw the line between Soviet and British influence at the Danube rather than at the northern border of Greece. E. Humphreys

5:967. Rohwer, Jürgen (Arbeitskreis für Wehrforschung). AS ITALIENISCHE SEEKRIEGSWERK [The Italian naval war publication]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1958 8 (5): 293-295. Discusses the general organization of the official Italian history of the sea war. The author is favorably impressed by the organization of the series, which promises to be more complete than those in other countries. Three sections will deal with various operational areas. One section will discuss the pre-1939 Italian navy, while the last series will cover the technical and organizational questions. appended is a list of the books announced for each series. C. Burdick

5:968. Traina, Italo. UN GIUDIZIO STRANIERO SULLE OPERE DELL'UFFICIO STORICO [A foreign assessment of the work of the "Ufficio Storico"]. Rivista Militare 1957 13 (3): 455-457. Commentary on an article by Eddy Bauer published in Revue de Défense Nationale 1956 12(8) [See abstract 4:1996] giving a detailed, favorable review of the thirteen volumes published by the Italian Ufficio Storico dello Stato Maggiore dell'Esercito on the Second World War, which are notable for their objectivity and method. R. Valdés del Toro

THEATERS OF OPERATION

Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)

ee also: 5:996

5:969. Bechtolsheim, Anton Freiherr von (Arbeitskreis für Wehrforschung). BERICHT AUS DER FORSCHUNG: AS UNTERNEHMEN "SEELÖWE"; BERICHT ÜBER EINEN EUEN BAND DER REIHE, STUDIEN UND DOKUMENTE UIR GESCHICHTE DES ZWEITEN WELTKRIEGES [Research report: Operation "Sea Lion"; report on a new volume in the series "Studies and Documents on the History of the Second World War"]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1958 8 (3): 534-537. Reviews Karl Klee's Das Unternehmen Seelöwe. "Die geplante deutsche Landung in England 1940

(Töttingen: Musterschmidt Verlag, 1958). The reviewer points out the lack of German planning against England and the problems of co-ordinating German efforts. He briefly elucidates the chronology of the plan and its eventual fate. Klee's work is outstanding because of his use of original sources. C. Burdick

5:970. Goutard, A. POURQUOI 1940? [Why 1940?]. revue de Paris 1956 63(2): 28-48; (3): 86-100, and (4): 67-81. Attempts to give a conclusive explanation of the German breakthrough on the Western front in May-June 1940, which was not due to overwhelming superiority of the German army; the French, for instance, had better artillery. However, the French staff did not properly use its weapons. Out of a total of 2,500 tanks, less than 100 could be assembled on the battlefield for a decisive counterattack. Four French armies were left idle behind the Maginot Line. The main reason for the successful German campaign was the dogmatic military doctrine of the French generals, who still thought in terms of 1918 warfare, and did not understand, or at least underestimated, the potentialities of the blitzkrieg. H. Monteagle

5:971. Liss, Ulrich (Major General, ret.). DÜNKIRHEN, GESEHEN MIT DEN AUGEN DES IC [Dunkirk, as seen by an intelligence officer]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1958 8(6): 325-340. Traces the development of the Dunkirk struggle, emphasizing the author's position as intelligence officer in the German High Command. He describes the struggle for the city in connection with the entire western campaign. The author supports the assumption that Hitler was

responsible for the German delay in attacking the city. Based on secondary materials and certain papers available only to the author. C. Burdick

Africa, Mediterranean Theater and Italy

5:972. Langon, Jean. CASABLANCA, NOVEMBRE 1942. Ecrits de Paris 1957 (155): 80-85, and 1958 (156): 75-80, and (157): 72-78. Extracts from the diary of a naval officer who, on board the "Tempête" and the "Servanaise," took an active part in the battle between the Vichy and American fleets, 8-11 November 1942. The last installment includes a table of the losses sustained by the Vichy fleet in this battle. R. Valdés del Toro

5:973. Müller, Klaus-Jürgen. FRANZÖSISCH-NORDAFRIKA UND DER DEUTSCH-FRANZÖSISCHE WAFFEN-STILLSTAND VON 1940 [French North Africa and the German-French armistice of 1940]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1957 7(12): 687-699. Immediately following the collapse of the French army in June 1940, large segments of the European population in North Africa favored continuing the war against the Axis. Their views were shared by leading government officials there, notably General Noguès, Resident General of Morocco and Commanding General in North Africa. Their hesitation during the period 16-24 June was due to their unwillingness to embarrass the Bordeaux government, which was then negotiating armistice conditions with the Germans, and whom the North African leaders still hoped to win over to a policy of continued resistance. When announcement of the German conditions made it plain that Axis forces would not occupy French North Africa, and that the French fleet would not have to be surrendered, the North African leaders could no longer find a convincing reason for objecting to the armistice. C. F. Latour

5:974. Rohwer, Jürgen (Arbeitskreis für Wehrforschung). BERICHT AUS DER FORSCHUNG; LITERATURVERZEICHNIS ZUM KRIEG IM MITTELMEER 1939-1943 [Research report; bibliography of the Mediterranean war, 1939-1943]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1958 8(8): 461-469. Lists materials in German, English, French and Italian on this subject. The publications are divided into official studies, memoirs and monographs. Not annotated. C. Burdick

5:975. Warlimont, W. DIE INSEL MALTA IN DER MITTELMEERSTRATEGIE DES ZWEITEN WELTKRIEGS [Malta's place in the Mediterranean strategy of the Second World War]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1958 8(8): 421-436. Discusses the Axis plans for the conquest of Malta. The author points out the lack of a coherent military policy in the Mediterranean. He emphasizes the period after June 1941, especially that of operation "Hercules," the assault plan against Malta. The failure to attack grew out of the time needed for attack, the position of Rommel in Africa, and Hitler's intransigence. Based on published and private papers available to the author in his capacity as member of the German army planning staff. C. Burdick

Balkans (1941-1945)

5:976. Kostić, Ilija (Major General, Yugoslav army). RAZVOJ VOJNOG PRAVOSUDJA U NARODNOOSLOBODILACKOM RATU [Development of the military judiciary in the war of national liberation]. Istoriski Zapis 1957 13 (1/2): 17-30. A description of the organization, powers and practice of Tito's military tribunals in World War II, divided into two main sections: 1) the uprisings and the character of the revolutionary judiciary in 1941, and 2) the development and the organization of the military judiciary in the course of the war. Based on Zbornik dokumenata i podataka o narodnooslobodilačkom ratu Jugoslovenskih naroda [Collection of Documents and Facts Relating to the War of National Liberation of the Yugoslav Peoples], Volume 2; Službeni list FNJR [Official Gazette of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia], and other Yugoslav works. S. Gavrilović

Soviet-German Theater (1941-1945)

5:977. Bulhak, Henryk, and Marek Getter. PUBLIKACJE O WIELKIEJ WOJNIE NARODOWEJ ZSRR W RADZIECKICH CZASOPISMACH HISTORYCZNYCH [Publications about the Great National War of the USSR in Soviet historical periodicals]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1958 65(2): 664-668.

A review of articles on the Soviet campaigns in the Second World War published in periodicals from 1955 on.

A. F. Dygna

5:978. Kirchmayer, Jerzy (General). POWSTANIE WARSZAWSKIE [The Warsaw Rising]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1958 65(2): 516-529. Review article on A. Boriewicz' Powstanie Warszawskie 1944, Zarys działań natury wojskowej [The Warsaw Rising: 1944. Outline of Military Actions] (Warsaw: Pax, 1957). Kirchmayer highly praises the author for careful collection of materials and for precise reconstruction of Polish tactical actions, but criticizes him for neglecting the general situation on the front--and Warsaw was at the time located on the front. Through this neglect the significance of those German actions that were dictated by wider strategical considerations is lost. The reviewer gives his own short account of the front situation. A. F. Dygna

5:979. Kliatskin, S. M. "TAK NACHINALAS' ZHIZN'" (K Istorii odnoi podpol'noi komsomol'skoj organizatsii) ["Thus began life" (On the history of a secret organization of the Komsomol)]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (1): 250-252. "Tak nachinalas' zhizn'" is the name of a secret organization founded in 1941 in the small town of Kholy in the Chernigov area. The author describes the heroic fight of this organization against the German occupation forces from September 1941 to September 1943. Based on documents from the Archive of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism.

Erna Wollert

5:980. Klink, E. DEUTSCH-FINNISCHE WAFFENBRÜDERSCHAFT 1941-1944 [The German-Finnish military collaboration, 1941-1944]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1958 8(7): 389-412. Analyzes the military collaboration between Germany and Finland in World War II, emphasizing the strategic problems of the two countries. The author traces in detail the offensive phase of the war, 1941-1942, and quotes extensively from operational instructions. In discussing the last two years of the war he explains reasons for the breakdown of the collaboration. Based mainly upon the diary of General Waldemar Erfurth, commander of German troops in Finland. C. Burdick

5:981. Muriev, D. RAZGROM NEMETSKO-FASHISTS-KIKH VOISK POD MOSKVOI V 1941-1942 GG. [The defeat of German-fascist troops near Moscow in 1941-1942]. Istoricheskie Zapiski 1956 (55): 27-64. Distinguishes three phases in the operations: 1) the defensive actions of the Soviet army from the end of September to 5 December 1941; 2) the counterattack of the Soviet army and the defeat of the German-fascist armies before Moscow in December 1941, and 3) the general attack of the Soviet army of January-March 1942 on the western front. Six maps are included. Undocumented. G. Lovas

5:982. Reinhardt, H. (German Federal army). DIE RUSSISCHEN LUFTLANDUNGEN IM BEREICH DER DEUTSCHEN HEERESGRUPPE MITTE IN DEN ERSTEN MONATEN DES JAHRES 1942 [The Russian airborne operations in the area of the German Central Army Group in the early months of 1942]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1958 8(7): 372-388. Examines the Russian commitment of airborne troops in support of a frontal assault on the German 4th Panzer Army near Viazma. The author traces the tactical situation at the time, the airdrop and the fate of the operation, covering the period January-March 1942. This study was originally prepared for the U.S. Army Historical Division and the author had access to all official reports and orders. He also used a number of personal diaries belonging to German participants. C. Burdick

5:983. Ścibor, Jerzy. KAPITULACJA ZOLIBORZA [The capitulation of Zoliborz]. Wiadomości 1958 13(36): 1.

Personal recollections of a Polish officer who on 2 October 1944 visited the commander of the German forces in Warsaw, General von der Bach-Zelewski, and the local commander, General Källner, in order to arrange for the capitulation of Zoliborz (the northern part of Warsaw) and for the evacuation of the civilian population. A. F. Dygna

5:984. Sheverdalkin, P. R. UCHASTIE PARTISAN V RAZGROME NEMETSKIKH ZAKHVATCHIKOV POD LENINGRADOM I NOVGORODOM [The participation of partisans in the crushing of the German invaders near Leningrad and Novgorod]. Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta 1956 (20): 61-78. Gives a detailed account of the organization and the fighting of the partisan groups, which comprised all sections of the population, during the war of 1941-1945. Under the ideological leadership and organizational direction of the Communist Party the Leningrad partisans gave valuable support to the army in the annihilation of the enemy before Leningrad and Novgorod and on the northwestern front. Based on Leningradskaya Pravda, 1941-1945, Leningradskii Partisan, 1944, and material from the Novgorodskii oblastnoi partiiniy arkhiv [Regional Archive of the Party in Novgorod]. Erna Wollert

5:985. Stavitskii, I. V. UKREPLENIE ARMEISKIKH PARTIINYKH ORGANIZATSII V GODU OTECHESTVENNOI VOINY [The consolidation of Party organizations in the army in the years of Patriotic War]. Voprosy Istorii 1958 (8): 3-21. Describes the educational work done by the Party and its central committee in the army. Lectures were held and publications distributed in various sectors of the front. The author shows the progressive role played by the Communists in the war against the German fascists in the years 1941-1945. Based on documents from the Archive of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR. Erna Wollert

5:986. Szermentowski, Eugeniusz. PRZEDWIOŚNIE. KARTKI Z PAMIĘTNIKĄ [Before the spring. Leaves from a memoir]. Wiadomości 1958 13(46): 1-2. Notes from a diary covering the period 3 January - 16 June 1945, describing the last days of the German occupation and the first postwar days, as seen by a Warsaw intellectual living in a village near Warsaw. A. F. Dygna

5:987. Trugly, Edmund (Berlin). DIE RUMÄNISCHEN VERLUSTE IN DER ENDPHASE DES ZWEITEN WELTKRIEGES [Rumanian losses in the final phase of the Second World War]. Osteuropa 1958 8(7/8): 540-541. It has been estimated that the Rumanian army lost about 111,000 in dead and wounded during the period 23 August 1944 to 9 May 1945, during which it fought on the Soviet side. E. C. Helmreich

Atlantic Ocean and North Sea

5:988. Gerhard, T., and F. Bidlingmaier (Commander, German Federal Navy). EXPLOITS AND END OF THE BATTLESHIP BISMARCK. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1958 84(7): 77-87. Describes the significance and consequences of the action which resulted in the sinking of the "Bismarck," as seen from the German and British sides.... A(t)

Pacific and Asian Theater

5:989. Baldwin, Hanson W. THE BLOODY EPIC THAT WAS TARAWA. New York Times Magazine 1958 16 November 19-21, 68-73. On the fifteenth anniversary of the Tarawa campaign, recalls the heroic deeds of the United States Marines in their assault upon heavily defended Betio Island. R. J. Marion

Negotiations, Conferences and Agreements

See also: 5:973

5:990. Borsa, Giorgio. IL RITORNO DELL'INFLUENZA SOVIETICA IN ESTREMO ORIENTE E LE RESPONSABILITÀ DI ROOSEVELT [The return of Soviet influence in the Far East and the responsibility of Roosevelt]. Politico

1956 21(2): 278-336. First gives a detailed account of U.S. efforts to make Russia join the war against Japan and of the events leading up to Japanese surrender. The author then tries to prove that Roosevelt cannot be made responsible for the mighty Soviet influence in the Far East. At Yalta he obtained from the Russians all that it was possible to get. If in the end things turned out differently, it was not his fault, but was due rather to nonfulfilment of promises and obligations on the part of the Russians. E. Füssl, O.S.B.

5:991. Brown, MacAlister. THE DIPLOMACY OF BITTERNESS: GENESIS OF THE POTSDAM DECISION TO EXPEL GERMANS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Western Political Quarterly 1958 11(3): 607-626. Traces the sources of the decision to expel the Germans from Czechoslovakia. The author describes the formation of the Czechoslovak government-in-exile; its relations with the Czechoslovak Communists and the Soviet Union and how the plan to expel the Germans was conceived and executed. H. Kantor

5:992. Rougier, Louis. DE LA DEMONSTRATION PAR L'ABSURDE EN HISTOIRE, A PROPOS D'UN LIVRE DU GENERAL SCHMITT [On a demonstration of the absurd in history, concerning a book by General Schmitt]. Écrits de Paris 1958 (156): 15-40. Replying to a book by General C. Schmitt, Les accords secrets franco-britanniques de novembre-décembre 1940. Histoire ou Mystification, Rougier, who performed the role of negotiator between Vichy and the British Foreign Office, affirms the existence of such agreements, giving details of the circumstances surrounding their realization. R. Valdés del Toro

5:993. Schmitt, C. (General). LES ACCORDS SECRETS FRANCO-ANGLAIS DE FIN 1940; LES TELEGRAMMES SECRETS ENVOYES PAR LE MARECHAL A ALGER EN NOVEMBRE 1942: HISTOIRE OU MYSTIFICATION? [The secret Anglo-French accords of late 1940; the secret telegrams sent by the Marshal to Algiers in November 1942: History or hoax?]. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne 1957 56(3): 13-16. Seeks to determine whether French policy in 1942 was the result of a preconceived plan dating from 1940 or merely the result of circumstances. Rougier's visits in late 1940 are shown to have merely produced proposals that were never followed through. Reports of possible Pétain-Churchill accords in December 1940 were "a serious misunderstanding" since Pétain scrupulously refused all direct contact with, and response to, British overtures until the abortive negotiation of Colonel Groussard in 1941. The author denies the authenticity of secret telegrams between Vichy and North Africa which furnish substance for revisionist historians. He concludes "that there never was a personal and secret policy of the marshal [Pétain] as opposed to the official government policy, in preparing the resumption of hostilities, even in approving it." H. Emery

VENSKU V ÚNORU 1948 [Contribution to the problems of the February events in Czechoslovakia in February 1948]. Československý Časopis Historický 1958 6(2): 186-233. Furnishes a pre-1945 historical background to the events leading to the Communist putsch in February 1948. Peaceful co-operation between the Communist and non-Communist parties of Czechoslovakia would have been possible if the non-Communists had followed the political platform of the National Front, the main principles of which were already established during the interparty negotiations in London and Moscow during World War II. Based on unpublished documents of the Archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. F. Wagner

FRANCE

See also: 5:869, 870, 992, 993

5:995. Curato, Federico. LA FRANCIA DAL 1940 AL 1944 [France from 1940 to 1944]. Politico 1957 22(2): 314-343. A very favorable appreciation of Robert Aron's book Histoire de Vichy 1940-1944 (Paris: Ed. Fayard, 1955), from which two main points emerge: 1) the Pétain government was the legal governing authority of France; 2) in his ardent desire to spare the population Pétain wanted neither military collaboration with, nor open resistance against Germany, while he was secretly waiting for the arrival of the Allies. Gradually the collaborators gained the upper hand; as the Marshal lost more and more of his influence De Gaulle became for the French people the symbol of the rebirth of the nation.

E. Füssl, O.S.B.

5:996. Smirnov, V. P. EKONOMICHESKAIA POLITIKA PRAVITEL'STVA FRANTSII VO VREMIA "STRANNOI VOINY" (CENTIABR' 1939 - MAI 1940 G.) [The economic policy of the French government during the "strange war" (September 1939 to May 1940)]. Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta. Istoriko-Filologicheskai Seria 1957 (3): 105-128.

During this period the French economy did not even reach the production level of 1938, which was a year of crisis. The French government adopted several measures, particularly with a view to strengthening the armament industry. Food rationing, price control and compulsory work were introduced. Seen as a whole, the measures benefited only the monopolists and lowered the living standard of the working class.

G. Liersch

GERMANY

See also: 5:872, 877, 879

5:997. Berut, Adolf. DER 20. JULI IN DER BENDLERSTRASSE. Gegenwart 1956 11(19): 597-601. An eyewitness account of the attempt to assassinate Hitler in Berlin on 20 July 1944. W. Ruf

5:998. Unsigned. VOR ZEHN JAHREN [Ten years ago]. Dokumentation der Zeit 1955 (97): 7438-7453, (98): 7538-7543, (100): 7752-7765, (101): 7843-7862, (102): 7946-7957, (103): 8031-8046, (104): 8149-8168, (105): 8257-8273, (106): 8366-8373, (108): 8578-8599. A documentary chronicle of the events in Germany during the year 1945. W. Ruf
See also: 4:2041, 2042, 2053, 2082, 2083

HUNGARY

See: 5:889

ITALY

See: 5:890, 891

POLAND

See also: 5:986

5:999. Łowczowski, G. (Lieutenant Colonel). JESZCZE O WYPADKU LOTNICZYM GEN. SIKORSKIEGO [More on the air accident of General Sikorski]. Kultura 1958 12(9): 125-131. Adds further details to Colonel L. Mitkiewicz' article [See abstract 4:339]. Based on personal conversations with Lieutenant Colonel Kleczyński, who, on his own

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Asia

See: 5:854, 855, 857, 859

Europe

AUSTRIA

See: 5:863

BALKANS

See: 5:864

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

See also: 5:991

5:994. Klimeš, Miloš, and Marcel Zachoval. PŘÍSPĚVEK K PROBLEMATICE ÚNOROVÝCH UDÁLOSTI V ČESKOSLO-

admission and according to the results of the investigation, staged the pretended attempt on Sikorski's life, with the intention of frightening him and thus causing him to resign from the position of prime minister. A. F. Dygna

5:1000. Volatsich, Mikola. NASEL'NITSTVA ZAKHODNIAI BELARUSI I IAHO PERASIALEN'NE MIZH SUCHASNAI POL'SHCHAI I BSSR [The inhabitants of western Belorussia and their migration between present-day Poland and the Soviet Socialist Republic of Belorussia]. *Byelaruski Zbornik* 1956 (4): 5-40. In connection with the changes of the Polish-Russian border in the years 1921-1939 and its fixation according to the so-called Curzon Line several agreements were signed between Poland and the USSR toward the end of 1944 and in 1945 concerning the resettlement of the Poles from West Belorussian and West Ukrainian territory to Poland and of Belorussians and West Ukrainians from Poland to the Belorussian and Ukrainian Republics. In addition to presenting statistical material on the number of persons affected by the resettlement and describing the methods employed in the process, the author describes ethnic conditions in Western Belorussia up to 1939. A

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See: 5:1007, 1008, 1010

SPAIN

See also: 5:902, 903, 905

5:1001. Moya López, Eduardo. EN TORNO A LA INDUSTRIA CINEMATOGRAFICA [Concerning the motion picture industry]. *Revista de Economía Política* (Spain) 1956 7(2/3): 21-117. A monograph on the economic development of this industry in Spain since 1939. Most of the statistical data comes from the *Anuario del Cine español* for 1955-1956, published by the Sindicato Nacional del Espectáculo. J. N. (IHE 23380)

5:1002. París Egilaz, Higinio. ALGUNOS PROBLEMAS DEL DESARROLLO DE LA AGRICULTURA ESPAÑOLA [Some problems in the development of Spanish agriculture]. *Anales de Economía* (Spain) 1957 17(63): 43-77. Examination of the agricultural situation in Spain since the civil war. The author analyzes various factors affecting the agricultural development, including prices, state intervention, irrigation, erosion and reforestation, presenting statistical data for various years. E. G. (IHE 23366)

5:1003. Sáiz Estívariz, Cipriano. EL AGRO ESPAÑOL ANTE LA EXPANSIÓN ECONOMICA [Agriculture in Spain before economic expansion]. *Boletín de Estudios Económicos* (Spain) 1957 12(40): 29-37. Uses data from the years 1939-1956 to help assess the work done by and for the state in industrializing Spain, and its relation to agriculture. E. G. (IHE 23369)

5:1004. Torres, Manuel de. PROBLEMAS FUNDAMENTALES DE LA POLÍTICA ECONOMICA ESPAÑOLA [Fundamental problems of Spanish economic policy]. *Anales de Economía* (Spain) 1957 17(63): 21-41. A lecture, on the economic situation in Spain after the civil war, concentrating on its fiscal aspects. E. G. (IHE 23362)

Latin America

See: 5:906

Near and Middle East

See: 5:908

Soviet Union

See also: 5:910, 916, 918, 919, 920, 922, 1000

5:1005. Arutiunian, I. V. IZ ISTORII MTS V PERIOD VELIKOI OTECHESTVENNOI VOINY 1941-1945 GG (RESHENIE PROBLEMY MEKHANIZATORSKIKH KADROV) [From the history of the Machine and Tractor Stations in the

period of the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945 (the solution of the problem of machine-operator personnel)]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1958 (8): 84-96. Half of the total area of land under cultivation in the Soviet Union in the prewar period was occupied by enemy forces at the beginning of the war. Machine and Tractor Stations played the most important part in agriculture. Although the network of the Stations was completely restored by the end of the War, the number of tractors in 1945 was 25 percent below that in 1940. The training of machine-operator personnel was the greatest problem because most specialists had to perform military service. Women and young men, partly trained in brief courses, came to be the main reserve. Based on material from the Central Party Archive of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (TSPKA IML) and the Central Archive of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR (TS MSKH SSSR). Erna Wollert

5:1006. Ezhev, V. A. VOSSTANOVLENIE DONETSKOGO UGOL'NOGO BASSEINA V 1943-1945 GG. [The restoration of the Donets coal basin in the years 1943-1945]. *Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta* 1956 (14): 22-36.

In 1940 the Donets Basin supplied 51.5 percent of the total coal production of the USSR. Under German-fascist occupation the coal pits were completely destroyed, but they were restored on a new and improved technical level under most adverse circumstances in the years 1943-1945, under the direction of the National Defense Committee. The workers, technicians and engineers showed much heroism and creative initiative. In 1945 the Donets Basin was again the leading center of coal production and by 1950 had surpassed its prewar production of coal by 10 percent. Based on material from the Partarkhiv Stalinskogo Obkoma and the Arkhiv Kombinata Stalinugol', and on *Leningradskaya Pravda*, 1944-45. Erna Wollert

5:1007. Krivickas, Domas. THE EVOLUTION OF THE SOVIET CONSTITUTION IMPOSED ON LITHUANIA. *Baltic Review* 1956 (6): 41-62. Reviews Soviet constitutional changes in Lithuania between 1940 and 1951, concluding that they have been tending toward increasing conformity with those of other constituent Soviet Republics. C. F. Latour

5:1008. Kutt, Aleksander. DETERIORATION OF THE ESTONIAN LIVING STANDARD DURING SOVIET OCCUPATION. *Baltic Review* 1956 (6): 15-22. Offers statistical evidence of heavily increased production and drastically reduced consumption in Estonia between 1939/40 and 1954/55, indicating an Estonian role of supplier of other areas of the USSR and of foreign customers of the Soviet Union.

C. F. Latour

5:1009. Niamicha, H. "SAVETSKAIA NATSYIANAL'NAIA PALITYKA NA PRYKLADZE BELARUSI", U VAS'VIATLEN'NI N. VAKARA ["Soviet policy with regard to the nationalities, demonstrated in the case of Belorussia" in the treatment of N. Vakar]. *Byelaruski Zbornik* 1956 (4): 137-150.

A critical review of an article by Nicholas Vakar published in *Problems of Communism* 1954 (5). Niamicha disagrees with some aspects of Vakar's article maintaining that it may lead to wrong conclusions such as the assumption that the Bolsheviks not only strengthened Belorussian national feeling but also gave the Belorussians the "gift" of independence, for which Belorussia was not yet ready and which it did not want. Niamicha points out some factual errors in Vakar's article. See also: 2:1721

5:1010. Riismandel, Väino. SOVIET LAW IN OCCUPIED ESTONIA. *Baltic Review* 1955 (5): 23-42.

After the occupation of Estonia in June 1940, the laws of the Soviet Russian Republic were applied to that country as well as the other Baltic States, rather than letting them regulate their own codes, as was the case with the other Soviet republics until the issuance of federal codes. At the beginning of Soviet occupation, private enterprise and ownership of production was permitted to a limited extent, but since 1944 these last vestiges of the "capitalist regime" have been gradually eliminated. C. F. Latour

United States of America

See: 5:937, 940

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NEWS

CONTENTS:

- Society for the History of Technology
 East Asian Studies in France
 Swiss Institute of International Studies
 Inventory of French Material on Latin American History
 Return of Polish Archival Records
 News of Periodicals

SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF TECHNOLOGY

"Formed at the beginning of 1958, the Society for the History of Technology represents the first systematic attempt to encourage the study of the development of technology and its relations with society and culture.

Technology has been one of the dominant factors in shaping modern civilization, and it seems almost incredible that in twentieth-century United States -- the most technologically minded of all nations in history -- there has been no organized group nor scholarly periodical specifically devoted to the study of technology and society, although existing learned societies and journals occasionally touch on these subjects as peripheral to their main interests.

In an effort to fill this gap a group of scholars representing many different fields of study have joined together to establish the Society for the History of Technology; it holds meetings to investigate the problems connected with the impact of technology on society and is preparing to publish a quarterly journal entitled Technology and Culture.

Although the name of the organization might indicate that it is concerned solely with history, the relations of technology with society and culture is such a broad subject that the Society must be interdisciplinary in scope. It should interest everyone who wishes to understand the forces which have influenced the civilizations of the past and which are creating the world of the future.

The Society is concerned not only with the history of technological devices and processes, but also with the relations of technology to science, politics, social change, the arts and humanities, and economics. For the first time an effort is being made to bring together the engineer, the scientist, the industrialist, the social scientists, and the "humanist" to promote the study of developments which are of mutual interest and concern."

The papers read at the Society's first annual meeting, held in Washington, D.C., on 29 and 30 December 1958, are listed below.

Joint Session with the American Historical Association.

TECHNOLOGY AND CULTURE. Chairman: John U. Nef (Univ. of Chicago). Lynn White, Jr. (Univ. of California, Los Angeles), India, Tibet, and Malaya as Sources of Medieval Technology. Robert I. Crane (Univ. of Michigan), Impact of Technological Innovation on Social and Cultural Values in Modern India. Comment by Arthur W. Hummel (Library of Congress).

Joint Session with Section L of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the History of Science Society.

HISTORY OF TECHNOLOGY IN AMERICA. Chairman: Carl W. Condit (Northwestern Univ.). Eugene S. Ferguson (Smithsonian Institution), John Ericsson and the Age of Caloric. John B. Rae (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Some Technological Views of American History. E. Neal

Hartley (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), The Lessons from the Saugus Ironworks Restoration.

Further information regarding the Society may be obtained by writing the Secretary: Melvin Kranzberg, Room 315, Main Building, Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland 6, Ohio.

[From a brochure issued by the Society for the History of Technology].

EAST ASIAN STUDIES IN FRANCE

The November 1958 number of The Journal of Asian Studies contains a report by Paul Demiéville (Collège de France) entitled "Organization of East Asian Studies in France." The report gives information on the program of courses in East Asian languages, history and area studies in various French institutions of learning and discusses the work of museums, libraries and research institutes in these fields. Included is a chronological index of theses concerning East Asia completed in France in the years 1946-58.

[From Journal of Asian Studies 1958 18(1): 163-181].

SWISS INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

An outline of the aims, organization and activities of the Swiss Institute of International Studies (Zürich 1, Florhofgasse 11) is contained in Volume 10, Number 3 (1958) of the International Social Science Bulletin. The work of the Institute's cultural section includes studies on history in its broadest sense and studies in the fields of history of science, theology, philosophy and psychology, pedagogy and sociology, philosophy, comparative literature, geography and ethnology. In addition to arranging lectures on various international problems, the Institute maintains permanent study groups "which endeavour to facilitate the study of international relations. Their investigations deal mainly with the basic historical and cultural facts concerning certain groups of countries." The results of these studies will be made available in special publications. The texts of important conferences and lectures have been published in the review of the cultural section, Hesperia, ten issues of which have appeared since 1948.

[From International Social Science Bulletin 1958 10 (3): 458-459].

INVENTORY OF FRENCH MATERIAL ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

Under the direction of Bertrand Gille and Didier Ozanam a small group of French historians and archivists have decided upon the systematic inventory of documents relating to Latin

American history located in French archives and libraries. The French series are of particular interest for the first years of the 18th century, the late 18th century and, in most cases, for the entire period of the July Monarchy and the Second Empire. It is planned to extend the survey to the French-speaking parts of Belgium and Switzerland. The publication of a guide is planned for 1959 and thereafter numerous inventory volumes are to appear.

[From Pierre Chaunu, "Preliminary Researches for the Publication of a Guide Leading to an Inventory of French Sources for Hispanic American History," Hispanic American Historical Review 1958 38(3): 397-398].

RETURN OF POLISH ARCHIVAL RECORDS

Early in 1958 the Soviet Union returned to Poland about nineteen tons of records and other manuscripts, which had been taken by the Germans during World War II and then found by the Soviet Army and removed to the USSR at the end of the war. They comprise: 1) more than 600 items from the Archiwum Głównego Akt Dawnych [Central Archive of Old Records] in Warsaw, consisting mainly of records of the provincial and city administration from the 14th to the 19th century; 2) about 6000 items from the Danzig Archives, including material relating to the Napoleonic Wars and papers of the Danzig Senate from 1919 to 1939; 3) about 1200 items from the Poznań Archives, mostly provincial records of the period from the 13th to the 18th century, as well as records of the Związek Obrony Kresów Zachodnich [Association for the Defense of Western Territories]; 4) more than 3500 items from the Wrocław archives, most of which pertain to the history of Wrocław and other Silesian cities (13th to 19th century); 5) more than 1000 items, including papal bulls and illuminated codices of the 10th and 11th centuries, belonging to the archdiocese and diocese libraries of Gniezno, Poznań and Włocławek and to the library of the Theological College in Pelplin, and 6) almost 950 manuscripts of the Wrocław and Dan-

zig libraries (11th to 20th century), the National Library in Warsaw and the University Library in Warsaw.

[A. F. Dygnas, from Kwartalnik Historyczny 1958 65 (3): 965-967].

NEWS OF PERIODICALS

Acta Historica (published by Academiae scientiarum hungaricae, c/o "Kultura," Budapest 62) Volume 5, Number 3/4 (1958) contains on pp. 453-471 "Extrait du Répertoire des Ouvrages Historiques (Livres, Etudes, Articles) (1er janvier - 30 juin 1957). This bibliography lists writings under the following subheadings: 1) bibliography; 2) Marxism-Leninism; 3) general works; 4) compilations of studies; 5) Hungarian prehistory; 6) Hungary in the Roman era and during the period of the migrations, and history of Hungary up to 1526; 7) history of Hungary 1527-1790; 8) history of Hungary 1791-1849; 9) history of Hungary 1849-1917; 10) history of Hungary 1917-1957; 11) general history, and 12) scholarly life.

Journalism Quarterly (published by the Association for Education in Journalism, School of Journalism, Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota) Volume 35, Number 4 (1958) contains on pp. 504-513 a bibliography edited by Harold L. Nelson: "Articles on Mass Communications in Magazines of the U.S.A. A Selected Annotated Bibliography, July, August, September 1958." This bibliography includes a section on "History and Biography."

Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft (published by Rütten and Loening, Taubenstrasse 1, Berlin W. 8) Volume 6, Number 6 (1958) contains on pp. 1397-1408 "Zeitschriftenaufsätze zur deutschen und zur allgemeinen Geschichte." This bibliography lists articles from periodicals in various European countries, and includes the following subdivisions: 1) general history; 2) ancient history; 3) medieval history; 4) general modern history; 5) modern German history; 6) general recent history, and 7) general German history.

ABSTRACTERS

Qualified persons desiring to abstract for HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS are requested to give the following information:

1. Name and address.
2. Institution and position.
3. Periods, areas and fields of interest or specialization.
4. Number of abstracts you would be ready to prepare per year.
5. Knowledge of foreign languages. List them in order of fluency and indicate degree of knowledge.

6. Select the periodicals you would like to abstract from the Periodicals List in the most recent Index Number (Volume 4, published in March 1959), or suggest new titles not listed therein. Newly added periodicals are abstracted retroactively to 1 January 1955.
7. Any suggestions or comments you may have will be appreciated.

Abstracters will receive the H. A. Bulletin.

LIST OF PERIODICALS

The most recent list of periodicals (as of March 1959) is being published in the Index Number for Volume 4 (1958)

NOTES AND NEWS

This section contains information on past and forthcoming events of interest to historians. Associations of historians wishing to bring meetings of general interest to the attention of historians are invited to write to HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, Attn.: "Notes and News."

CONTENTS:

International Archival Conference, 1959
 Meeting of the American Economic Association, 1958
 Meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association, 1958
 Conference on American Concern with East Central Europe
 Conference on the History of the Communist Movement

Hungarian Conferences on the October Revolution
 Meeting on German-Russian 18th-Century Cultural Relations
 Meeting of Baltic Historians, 1958
 Meeting on Catholicism in the Risorgimento
 Conference on Brazil, 1958
 Meeting of the American Catholic Historical Association, 1958

INTERNATIONAL ARCHIVAL CONFERENCE, 1959

The fourth International Conference of the Table Ronde des Archives, which was instituted in 1950 by Charles Braibant, Directeur Général, Archives de France (60 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois, and 87 Rue Vieille-du-Temple, Paris 3), was held from 20 to 22 May 1958 in Wiesbaden, Germany. This conference was attended by general directors of archives, directors of central archives, inspectors-general of archives, or their representatives, from the following states: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, the German Democratic Republic, the German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the USSR, Belorussia, the Ukraine and Yugoslavia. The conference was devoted to a discussion of the general theme "New Fields of Archival Utilization," the following aspects of which were considered from the viewpoints of the participating countries: 1) Archives and Literary History; 2) Archives and Geographical Studies, and 3) The Services Rendered by the Archives to the National Economy.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION, 1958

The American Economic Association (c/o Secretary, James Washington Bell, Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Illinois) held its seventy-first annual meeting in Chicago on 27-29 December 1958. Those papers presented at the meeting which dealt with historical themes are listed below.

THE NON-RUSSIAN COMMUNIST ECONOMIES. Chairman: Max F. Millikan (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). Ta-Chung Liu (Cornell Univ.), Structural Changes in the Economy of the Chinese Mainland, 1933-1957.

STUDIES IN THE CLASSICAL ECONOMIES. Chairman: John Perry Miller (Yale Univ.). Donald F. Gordon (Univ. of Washington), What Was the Labor Theory of Value? John M. Letiche (Univ. of California, Berkeley), The Relevance of Classical and Contemporary Theories of Growth to Economic Development.

BALANCED ECONOMIC GROWTH IN HISTORY: A CRITIQUE. Joint session with the Economic History Association. Chairman: Alexander Gerschenkron (Harvard Univ.). Jonathan R. T. Hughes (Columbia and Purdue Univ.), Foreign Trade and Balanced Economic Growth: The Historical

Framework. Goran Ohlin (Stanford Univ.), Domestic Aspects of Balanced Economic Growth in History.

[From American Economic Review 1958 48(4):783-787].

MEETING OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, 1958

The Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association (c/o Secretary-Treasurer, John A. Schutz, Whittier College) met for its fifty-first annual meeting at Whittier College, Whittier, California, from 28 to 30 December 1958. The complete program of the papers and speeches is given below.

HISTORICAL INTERPRETATION. Chairman: George H. Knoles (Stanford Univ.). Corinne L. Gilb (Mills College), Social Sciences and the Historian. Whitaker T. Deininger (San Jose State College), A Re-Appraisal of Lord Macaulay as Historian. Wilbur Jacobs (Univ. of California, Santa Barbara), Turner as Writer and Teacher: Problems in Interpretation. Comments by Walter L. Berg (Central Washington College of Education) and Charles Page Smith (Univ. of California, Los Angeles).

ECONOMIC HISTORY. Chairman: Theodore Saloutos (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). Ralph Hidy (Harvard Univ.), Business and Economic History and Its Opportunities: An Evaluation. Comments by Gerald T. White (San Francisco State College), Martin Ridge (San Diego State College) and Warren C. Scoville (Univ. of California, Los Angeles).

ANCIENT HISTORY: IMPERIAL PERSONALITIES. Chairman: Truesdell Brown (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). Olive Kuntz Gilliam (San Jose State College), Tiberius Caesar from A.D. 4-14. Myron L. Kennedy (State College of Washington), Gallienus. Comments by William G. Sinnergen (Univ. of California, Berkeley) and Patrick F. O'Mara (Los Angeles City College).

MEDIEVAL. Chairman: Donald E. Queller (Univ. of Southern California). J. C. Russell (Univ. of New Mexico), Climatic Changes and Their Effects in the Middle Ages. Richard C. Dales (Lewis and Clark College), Robert Grosseteste's Scientific Achievement. Edmond J. Smyth, S. J. (Univ. of San Francisco), Clericis Laicos and the Lower Clergy in England. Comments by Harry Rosenberg (Stanford Univ.) and C. Warren Hollister (Univ. of California, Santa Barbara).

ENGLISH HISTORY. Chairman: Edith Dobie (Univ. of Washington). Walter G. Simon (Univ. of Colorado), The Creation of the Parliamentary Episcopate, 1660-1677. Robert L. Kelley (Univ. of California, Santa Barbara), The Ideas of a Liberal: William Gladstone. Mark Naidis (Valley Junior College, Van Nuys), The Standard of Living of the British in India. Comments by Wilbur S. Shepperson (Univ. of Nevada) and Mark H. Curtis (Univ. of California, Los Angeles).

REVOLUTION AND REACTION. Chairman: Ralph Lutz (Stanford Univ.). Hugh Bonar (Los Angeles State College), The Individual and Social Change: Joachim Murat, 1793-1796. Joseph S. Brusher, S. J. (Univ. of Santa Clara), An Inquiry into the Causes of the War in La Vendee. Allan H. Kittell (Montana State College), Origins of Revolutionary Anti-Clericalism in Belgium. Comments by Bentley B. Gilbert (Colorado College) and Burdette C. Poland (Pomona College).

RUSSIA. Chairman: Theodore H. Von Laue (Univ. of California, Riverside). C. Bickford O'Brien (Univ. of California, Davis), Moscow and the Ukrainian Cossacks, 1657-1667. Edgar Anderson (San Jose State College), British Policy toward the Baltic States. J. Gregory Oswald (Univ. of Arizona), Soviet Historical Periodization during the Stalin Era. Comments by Eugene Hardy (Univ. of Wyoming) and Walter C. Hucul (St. Mary's College).

SOCIAL CHANGE IN THE FAR EAST. Chairman: Poon-Kan Mok (Occidental College). Ivar Spector (Univ. of Washington), The Impact of the Russian Revolution of 1905 on Asia. Yu-Shan Han (Univ. of California, Los Angeles), Social Consequences of the Economic Supremacy of the Newly Risen Classes in China, 1882-1942. Comments by Renville Lund (Long Beach State College) and John Merrill (San Diego State College).

AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY IN THE FAR EAST. Chairman: Armin Rappaport (Univ. of California, Berkeley). Ralph Minger (Immaculate Heart College), William Howard Taft: Two Missions to Japan. Gerald E. Wheeler (San Jose State College), Isolated Japan: Anglo-American Diplomatic Cooperation, 1927-1936. Raymond O'Connor (Stanford Univ.), Did FDR Want War in 1941? Comments by Daniel M. Smith (Univ. of Colorado) and Fred H. Winkler (Univ. of Idaho).

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. Chairman: Tracy E. Strevey (Univ. of Southern California). Morris Schonbach (Univ. of California, Los Angeles), The Extremes of Opposition: The Native Fascists in the 1930's and 1940's. Maurice Matloff (Department of the Army), FDR as War Leader. Comments by Lawrence E. Gelfand (Univ. of Washington) and James Hannah (Univ. of Santa Clara).

COLONIAL AMERICA. Chairman: Douglass Adair (Claremont Graduate School). Mack Thompson (Univ. of California, Riverside), The Ward-Hopkins Controversy and the American Revolution in Rhode Island: An Interpretation. Knox Mellon, Jr. (Mount San Antonio College), Christian Priber's Frontier Utopia: A Study of the Sources. Siegfried B. Rolland (Univ. of Idaho), Colden and the Administration of Public Lands in New York, 1718-1760. Comments by George Lewis (Modesto Junior College) and W. Sheridan Warrick (Univ. of California, Davis).

THE WEST. Chairman: LeRoy R. Hafen (Brigham Young Univ.). Doyce B. Nunis (El Camino Junior College), The Enterprising Fur Men: A Key to Westward Expansion, 1818-1830. Eugene Campbell (Brigham Young Univ.), The Mormon Mining Mission to California. Robert G. Athearn (Univ. of Colorado), Royal Gorge War: D and RG and the Santa Fe. Comments by Russell R. Elliott (Univ. of Nevada) and Rodman W. Paul (California Institute of Technology).

WESTERN LAND POLICY. Chairman: W. W. Robinson (Los Angeles). Gerald D. Nash (Northern Illinois Univ.), Land Policy in California. Lawrence B. Lee (San Jose State College), Homesteading in Zion: A Chapter in Public Lands History. H. Brett Melendy (San Jose State College), Misuse of Land Laws by the Redwood Lumber Industry. Comments by

W. Turrentine Jackson (Univ. of California, Davis) and E. Louise Peffer (Food Research Institute, Stanford Univ.).

ROBBER BARONS AND PROGRESSIVES. Chairman: Arthur R. Kooker (Univ. of Southern California). John Tipple (Los Angeles State College), Robber Barons Re-Appraised. Arnold M. Paul (Extension Division, Univ. of California, Los Angeles), Legal Progressivism and the Crisis of the 1890's. John Burnham (Foundations' Fund for Research in Psychiatry), Psychiatry, Psychology and Progressivism. Comments by Donald E. Walters (San Jose State College) and David Lindsey (Los Angeles State College).

Dinner. Chairman: Raymond J. Sontag (Univ. of California, Berkeley). Earl Pomeroy (Univ. of Oregon), Old Lamps for New: Culture Lag in Pacific-Coast Historiography.

Luncheon. Chairman: Francis Herrick (Mills College). Robert Livingston Schuyler, Contingency in British History.

Luncheon. Chairman: John W. Olmsted (Univ. of California, Riverside). Frank E. Goddard (Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology), Modern Weapons Development: Its Effect on Our National Situation.

Annual Dinner. Chairman: Paul S. Smith (Whittier College). John W. Caughey (Univ. of California, Los Angeles), Presidential Address: California in Third Dimension.

CONFERENCE ON AMERICAN CONCERN WITH EAST CENTRAL EUROPE

The Program on East Central Europe of Columbia University sponsored a conference on the theme "The American Concern with East Central Europe" which was held in New York City, 15-17 November 1957. The themes of the various sessions and the individual papers are listed below.

SCHOLARSHIP. Robert Byrnes (Indiana Univ.), American Scholarship: An Appraisal. Oscar Halecki (Fordham and Columbia Univ.), Polish Historiography. Fred Warner Neal (Claremont Graduate School), Titoism: Problems of Interpretation.

PUBLIC POLICY. John C. Campbell (Council on Foreign Relations), American Political Interests.

TRAINING. Piotr Wandycz (Indiana Univ.), The Problem of Textbooks in the Teaching of East Central European History. Henry L. Roberts (Columbia Univ.), Problems of Area Training.

COMMUNICATION AND EXCHANGE. George Lieber (Free Europe Committee), The Image of the United States in Eastern Europe. Stavro Skendi (Columbia Univ.), Some Recent Studies and Projects in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, and United States Cultural Exchange with the Balkan Countries.

CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY OF THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

Between 19 and 23 November 1957 a conference of representatives of the institutes of history of the revolutionary workers' (Communist) parties of Europe and Asia was held in Prague in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution. The conference, sponsored by the Institute of History of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, consisted of two parts: the first was devoted to discussion of the influence of the 1917 Russian revolution on various European and Asian countries, and the second to an analysis of the state of research on the history of the Communist and workers' parties of the countries participating in the conference.

[F. Wagner, from Jurij Křížek, "Význačný přínos ke

zpracování dějin mezinárodního revolučního dělnického hnutí" (A remarkable contribution to the study of the history of the international revolutionary workers' movement), *Ceskoslovenský Časopis Historický* 1958 6(1): 183-184].

HUNGARIAN CONFERENCES ON THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION

On 1 November 1957 a series of conferences on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the October Revolution in Russia were held by the Hungarian Institute of Military History, the Institute of the History of the Communist Party at the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Hungarian Historical Society, the Institute of Historical Sciences of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and the Hungarian National Archives. The papers read at these conferences, presided over by E. Molnár (Hungarian Academy of Sciences), are listed below.

L. Réti (Institute of the History of the Communist Party), The Proletarian Revolution of Hungary, the First Great Movement Inspired by the Great Socialist October Revolution. Gy. Millei (Institute of the History of the Communist Party), The Struggle of the Hungarian Section of the Communist Party (Bolshevik) in Russia in 1918 for the Foundation of the Communist Party of Hungary. J. Györkei, and A. Józsa (Institute of Military History), Hungarian Internationalists in the Great Socialist October Revolution and in the Civil War in Russia. M. Vinke (former member of the Hungarian Section of the Communist Party (Bolshevik) in Russia), My Experiences in the Great October Revolution. Miss S. Gábor (Institute of the History of the Communist Party), The Echoes of the Russian Revolutionary Movements in the Letters Written by the Hungarian Workers to Prisoners of War. Z. Baksay (Institute of History, Hungarian Academy of Sciences), The Great Socialist October Revolution and the Workers of the Factory of Csepel.

At a meeting held by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on 5 and 6 November 1957 on the occasion of the anniversary, the following papers were read: E. Molnár (Hungarian Academy of Sciences), The Great October Revolution; V. Sándor (Section Chief, Institute of History, Hungarian Academy of Sciences), The Dismemberment of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the Great October Revolution; I. Kovács (Institute of Political and Legal Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences), The First Soviet Constitution; P. Zsigmond Pach (Univ. of Budapest), Karl Marx; P. Sándor (Univ. of Budapest), The Problems Presented by the Capitalist Agricultural Development in Russia and in Hungary.

[From "Les historiens hongrois commémorent le quarantième anniversaire de la Grande Révolution Socialiste d'Octobre," *Acta Historica* 1958 5(3/4): 401-416].

MEETING ON GERMAN-RUSSIAN 18TH-CENTURY CULTURAL RELATIONS

A conference on German-Russian cultural relations in the 18th century was held in Berlin on 28 and 29 May 1957, under the sponsorship of the study group "Geschichte der Sowjetunion und der europäischen Volksdemokratien" of the Historical Section of the Central Executive Committee of the Gesellschaft für deutsch-sowjetische Freundschaft (Berlin W 8, Mauerstrasse 16-18). The papers listed below were presented at this meeting.

Hasso Baumann (Univ. of Jena), Hiob Ludolf's role in German-Russian Relations in the 17th Century and his Significance in the Development of Slavic Philology and Russian Studies in Germany. Pavel Naumovich Berkov (Zhdanov State Univ., Leningrad), German-Russian Cultural Relations in the 18th Century. Wolfgang Bernhagen (Bernau bei Ber-

lin), Johann Leonhard Frisch and his Relations with Russia. Ernst Eichler (Forschungsauftrag "Deutsch-slavische Forschungen," Leipzig), Johann Leonhard Frisch and the Russian Language. A Chapter of German Russian Studies. Othmar Feyl (Univ. of Jena), The Connection of the University of Jena with Russia in the 18th Century. Nikolai Aleksandrovich Figurovskii (Director, Institute for the History of Natural Sciences and Technology, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow), From the History of the Scientific Contacts and Co-operation of German and Russian Chemists in the 18th Century. Conrad Grau (Historische Abteilung, Institut für Slawistik, Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin), Tatishchev and Germany. Peter Hoffmann (Arbeitsgruppe "Geschichte der Slawischen Völker," Institut für Geschichte, Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin), On the Connection of Euler with the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences During his Berlin Period. Emmi Kalla-Heger (Berlin-Köpenick), Leonhard Euler and Musicology. Peter Kirchner (Arbeitsgruppe Germanoslavica, Nationale Forschungs- und Gedenkstätten der klassischen deutschen Literatur, Weimar), An Unpublished Letter of J. A. Euler to F. J. Bertuch. Dieter Lehmann (Univ. of Leipzig), Johann Daniel Gerstenberg and the Beginning of Music Publishing at the End of the 18th Century. Harald Raab (Univ. of Greifswald), The University of Greifswald and the Contacts of German and Russian Culture in the 18th Century. Joachim Tetzner (Historische Abteilung, Institut für Slawistik, Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin), Books by German Historians in Prokopovich's Library. Hermann Weidhaas (Hochschule für Architektur und Bauwesen, Weimar), On West-East Art Relations in Connection with L. Euler and the Generation which Preceded Him. Eduard Winter (Humboldt Univ., Berlin), Euler and the Contact of the German with the Russian Enlightenment.

The lectures delivered at the conference have been published in volume 1 of *Quellen und Studien zur Geschichte Osteuropas* (Berlin, 1958).

[By Eduard Winter]

MEETING OF BALTIC HISTORIANS, 1958

The eleventh Baltisches Historikertreffen was held in Göttingen from 30 May to 1 June 1958 under the sponsorship of the Baltische Historische Kommission (c/o President, Reinhard Wittram, Göttingen, Keplerstrasse 11). The following papers were read at this meeting.

Gert Kroeger (Lübeck), The Political Thought of the Livonian Hegelian Johann Eduard Erdmann (1805-1892). Hellmuth Weiss (Marburg), Survey of Present-Day Estonian Historical Literature. Nikolaus Valters (Vienna), The Foundation of Latvia (1918) as a Legal Problem. Dietrich A. Loebel (Hamburg), The Foundation of Latvia in the Light of the Soviet Doctrine of International Law. Reinhard Wittram (Göttingen), Fifty Years Ago. The First Congress of Baltic Historians in April 1908 in Riga and its Problems.

MEETING ON CATHOLICISM IN THE RISORGIMENTO

The eleventh meeting of Tuscan historians, which was held in Castiglioncello from 25 to 28 April 1958, dealt with the "Political Problem of Catholicism in the Risorgimento." The papers read at the meeting are listed below.

Arturo Carlo Jemolo, Liberal Catholicism from 1815 to 1848. Ettore Passerin d'Entrèves, Liberal Catholicism from 1849 to 1870. Guido Verucci, Uncompromising Catholicism from 1815 to 1848. Giovanni Spadolini, Uncompromising Catholicism from 1849 to 1870. Roger Aubert, French Catholicism from 1815 to 1870. Heinrich Lutz, Catholicism in Germany and Austria.

[From *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1958 45(2): 362-363].

CONFERENCE ON BRAZIL, 1958

The New York University Brazilian Institute sponsored a conference on Brazil from 1-3 December 1958 in New York City. In addition to general sessions devoted to the themes "The United States and Brazil Look at Each Other, The Present Situation" and "The United States and Brazil Look Toward the Future," the work of the conference was conducted in workshops which dealt with the following themes: 1) The Land and Its Resources; 2) Commerce and Industry; 3) Social Patterns; 4) Language and Letters, and 5) The Fine Arts, Including Music and Architecture.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, 1958

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the American Catholic Historical Association (c/o Secretary, John Tracy Ellis, The Catholic University of America) was held in Washington, D.C., from 28-30 December 1958. The full program of the meeting,

including the joint session held with the American Historical Association, is presented below.

Presidential Luncheon. Chairman: Harry W. Kirwin (First Vice-President of the Association). Stephan Kuttner (Catholic Univ. of America), Legal History: The Case for a Neglected Field of Studies.

THE "CATHOLIC QUESTION" IN PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS. Chairman: Arthur Krock (Washington Bureau, New York Times). Vincent P. De Santis (Univ. of Notre Dame), 1865-1900. Edmund A. Moore (Univ. of Connecticut), 1900-1958. Discussion Leader: J. Joseph Huthmacher (George-town Univ.).

Joint Session of the American Catholic Historical Association and the American Historical Association.

THE ENLIGHTENMENT AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN LATIN AMERICA. Chairman: John Francis Bannon, S.J. (Saint Louis Univ.). John Tate Lanning (Duke Univ.), In the Universities. Karl M. Schmitt (Univ. of Texas), Among the Clergy. Discussion Leader: Clement H. Motten (Temple Univ.).

The attention of the reader is called to category 5 ("Archives, Libraries and Institutes") for abstracts of articles on meetings, including those of more limited topical interest to historians.

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